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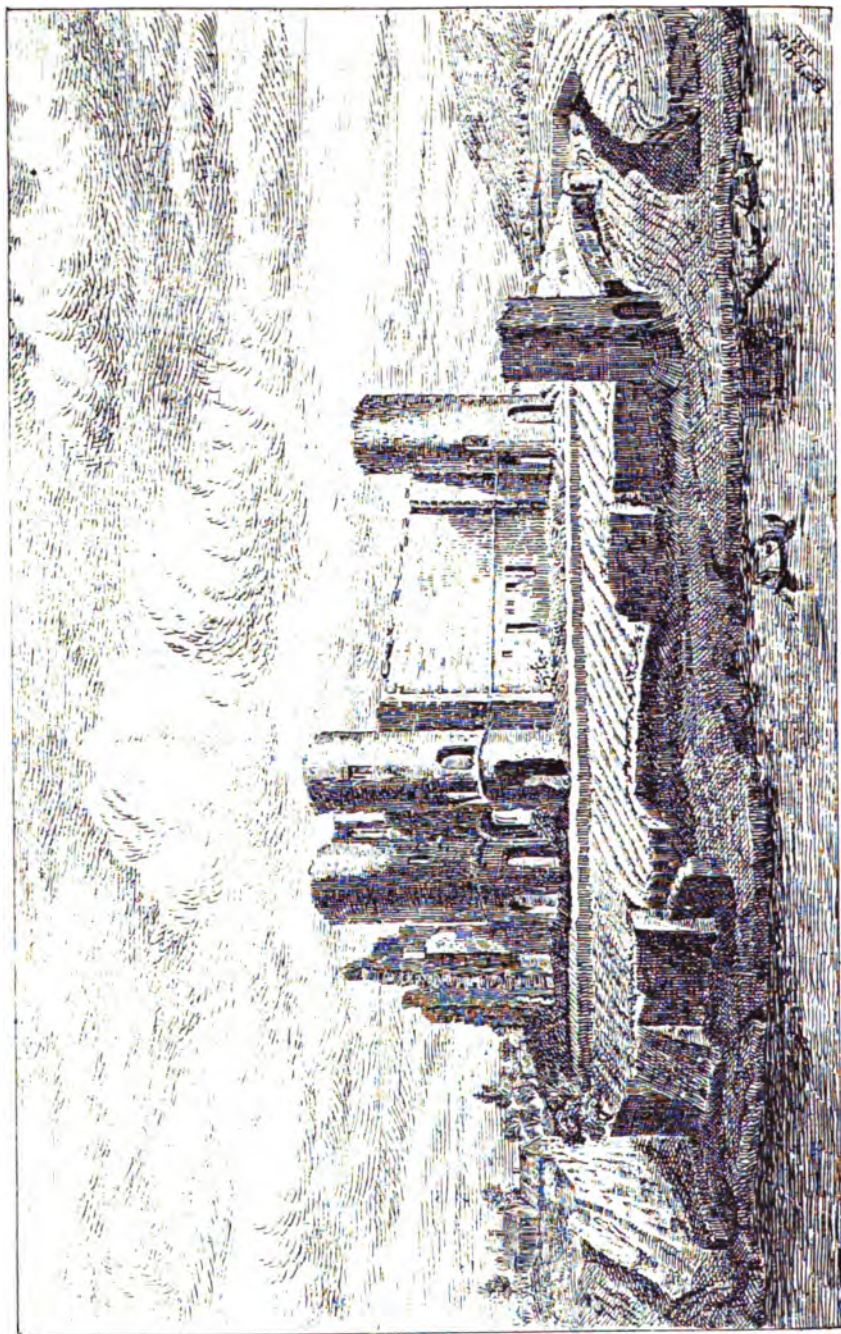
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South West View of Rhuddlan Castle.

THE HISTORY
OF
THE PRINCES, THE LORDS MARCHER,
AND THE
ANCIENT NOBILITY
OF
POWYS FADOG,
AND
THE ANCIENT LORDS OF ARWYSTLL, CEDEWEN,
AND MEIRIONYDD.

BY
J. Y. W. LLOYD OF CLOCHFAEN, ESQ.,
M.A., K.S.G.

2,
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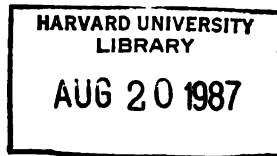
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*List of
William Brewster*

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HISTORY OF POWYS FADOG.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DOMINION OF WALES.

(*Harl. MS.*, 141.)

WALES being ye refuge and place of safeguard of ye remnat of ye Auncient Brytains (ye first inhabitants of ye ile of Great Brytannye) being driuen thither, and dispossessed by ye Saxon kings, and hauing taken from them ye fertile countreyes of England, held ye same, and therein preserued their auncient blood royall of ye kings and auncient families, ye posteritie of the nation, their lawes, and ancient language, from ye furie and cruel murder of ye Saxons, between which twoe nations there continued implacable hatred and warrs; insomuch as notwithstanding that the Hepterchia, or seuen kingdomes of ye Saxons, wear reduced into one monarchie by Englered, king of ye west Saxons, and by him vnited and first called by ye name of England, yet had these Saxon kings of England neuer any obedience or subjection of ye Prince that ruled Wales, but they held Wales as absolute monarks, not acknowledging any supream vnder God; where the lawfull of Kydwallader, ye last Kinge of Brittany of the Brittish line, did rule and govern the countrey and people as their lawfull Kings and Princes all ye time of ye Saxon government. And in the end, when yt pleased God to send ye Normans, under ye conduct of William, their Duke, to make a conquest of England, and dispossessed ye Saxon issue of the Crowne, and vrooted most of their nobilitye, and brought in their owne nation, and soe many alterations as is found to haue hapned to this land by that conquest; and after that William ye Conqueror had quietlie possessed ye kingdome of England, and had pacified all troubles and tumults, yet did not (neither would ye Welesmen nor their prince) seeme to take any notice of that Conquest obtayned ouer ye Saxons (their professed enemies), or that yt concerned them any way, but accepted of yt as a warr between twoe strainge nations.

Longe before ye time of William ye Conqueror, ye gou'mt of all ye parts of Wales was vnited, and fell to Rodery ye great, called in hystories Rodericus magnus, whoe diuided Wales between his three sonnes—Cadel, to whom he gaue South Wales, conteyning 25 Cantreds; Anarawde, to whom he gaue North Wales, conteyning 15 Cantreds; and to Merwyn he gaue Powys, conteyning 14 Cantreds.

At ye time of ye Conquest, or shortlie after, in ye Conqueror's days, ye issues of these 3 sonnes possessed Wales, according to ye said diuision, viz., Rees, ye sonne of Theodor, ruled South Wales; Griffith, ye sonne of Conan, gou'ned North Wales; and Bletlin, ye sonne of Kynuín, possessed Powys.

These 3 Princes and their people would neuer acknowledge ye Norman Conqueror nor his issue to haue any superiority ou'r Wales, as is aforesaid; and for this, and for the continuance of the inueterate hatred that remayned unquenched between them and the remnant of the Saxons that inhabited and were still ye corps of ye common people of England, there arose cruell warrs between ye King of England and ye Princes of Wales, and daily incursions and invasions were made one each part uppon and by other, and ye King of England oftentimes leuied great armies, and invaded ye borders of Wales, and forced the inhabitants to flee to ye mountains and hills out of ye low and plaine, and possessed diu's of their countreys. Againe, ye Welshmen, when Fortune fauored them, would eftsoones repell them, and spoyle their countreys and people, and take them captives, and make diu's roads ouer Seuerne, and take and lead great spoyles out of England. And when their estate was fully settled, they resolved to make conquest of Wales, and to subdue ye peopl and countrey to their obedience, as they before had donne by England; but the Countrey of Wales, being, by reason of ye roughnes of ye ground, the high and steepe hills, and ye straight passags, woods, and boggs, was naturalie of yt selfe soe stronge, that hardlie any great armie could be brought to enter and annoy ye Welshmen; and ye Kings of England, hauing brought their sundrie armies, wear forced diu's times to returne home with losse of men and charge, as may appear by ye cronicles and histories of this Realme, as that how William Rufus and Henry ye Second, whoe entered Wales 3 times with Royal armies; King John's warrs made there vppon Lluellin, ye son of Yerwerth, prince of North Wales; Henry ye 3 vppon Lluellin, ye sonne of Griffith, and many other voyags, wherein, by reason of ye roughnes of ye Countrey, there hapned as

much harme to themselues as hindrance to ye Welshmen; neu'thesse, they wanne att seu'all tymes diu's Countreys from ye Welshmen.

And ye Kings of England, seeing ye warrs very troublesom and hard to effect a conquest by any great army (ye rather to bring under ye Welshmen, and to ease their owne charge of ye warrs), did use and would giue vnto ye Lords and other great subjects of England such countreys in Wales as they could winne from their enemies ye Welshmen, ffor soe aro ye wordes of diu's of ye graunts.

By which means, and other great allurements graunted to those that attempt to conquer ye Welshmen (which shallbe more particularie shewed hereafter), many great noblemen and others of England were drawn to bring great armyes of Englishmen and Normans into Wales, and conquered many great Lordships and countreys there, which they held to them and theyr heysr of ye kings of England as lands purchased by conquest from ye Welshmen.

And about ye Conquests time, ye kings of England hauing placed diu's great Earls, and built diu's great townes of gar-risons in ranks on ye frontiers of Wales, as Bristow, Gloster, Worster, Sallop, and Chester, as places to be ready to chasten ye Welshmen uppon all attemps. The said Earls and gouernors with these great garrisons townes first begonne by ye kings leane and permission, and by their setting forwards to invade and dispossesse the Welshmen next adjoyning to thease parts, and to invade their countries, and to possesse ye same by force, as namelie Peter Corbett, for Caufe; Theobald de Verdon, for Welbye; Mortimer, for Wigmore; Fitzallen, for Clune and Oswestrye; Walter Lacy, for Ewyas Lacie; Drue de Baladon, for Abergaueney; Monhault, for Hawarden; Gylbert, Lord of Monmouth, for Monmouth; Foulk Fitz-warren, for Whittington; Roger le Strainge, for Elsmere; ye Lord Reygnald Gray, for Ruythin; and others for other countreys in Wales. And shortlie after came Robert Fitz-Hamon with his 12 knights into Glamorgan; Barnard Newmarch, to the lordshipp of Brecknock; Strangbowe, to ye countrey of Dinet, or Pembrokehire; Martyn, to ye countrey of Kemis; Moris de Londres to Kydwelly; and Cornwllon Lacy, Earl of Lyncoln, to ye countrey of Ros and Riunioig, now to ye lordshipp of Denbigh; Bruis to ye lordshipp of Gower, Buelt, Radnor, Melenith, and Elurl Moylanant k Nantheduy, and other lands in Wales.

And to ye end that ye said lords should be aswell ye more willing to those attemps, as alsoe ye better able to rule and

gouverne, and keepe in due obedience ye people of ye countrey, being once subdued, ye King of England suffred and nessesitie of governm't forced those lords to assume and take vnto themselves such p'rogative and authoritye within ye said lordshippes as to themselues seemed best, and were fitt for ye quiett governm't of any countrey.

The like pollicie (saith ye auncient historiographer Lamprius) was used by ye kings of England with lands uppon ye borders of Scotland shortlie after ye Conquest. His words, cyted by Mr. Cambden, are as followeth: "*Sola qua' de hostibus captæ erant Limitanis Ducibus & molitibus donasset; ita ut eor' essent, si hæredes eoru' militarent, nec vngu' ad priuatos pertinerent existimamus attentius eos militaturos, so etiam sua cura defenderent.*"

And, therefore, there is noe record to be found in ye Tower, or elsewhere in England, of any graunt made to any to be a Lorde Marcher in Wales, or any libertie graunted to any of them, as they themselues then and long time after vsed. And the kings writts out of his Courts of Westminster did not runne into Wales, Pembrokes'e excepted, which was counted part of England, and, therefore, called *Little England beyond Wales*. Neither was there any shiriff or other officers of ye king to execute any of ye kings writts or p'cepts in Wales, and yet of nessesitie law and justice was to be administred for the quiet governm't of ye people, without which noe commonwealth nor society might be p'serued or gouerned. Therefore, these lords themselues were forced of nessesitye to execute lawes of soueraigne gou'nors ouer their tenants and people in those straining countreys, and lordships subdued by them, which ye kings of England did for pollicie permitt for a tyme.

And to gr't charter of such lybertyes in these cases could not convenientlie be for 3 causes. 1. For ye kings of England knew not before hand when they graunted to any noble-man such lands in Wales as he could winne from ye Welohmen what lands or countreys he should soe winne, or whether he should winne any land att all, and, therefore, could not gr't them any lybertyes within any certain p'inct or territorye.

A second cause was for that ye lords, after they had wonne or conquered any countrey in Wales, were not desirous nor hastye to purchase or seeke any such liberties of the king, for that it was not certain whether or how longe they should keepe or inioye those countreys or ll'ps that were soe wonne from ye Welshmen; for oftentimes those countreys soe wonne were again recou'ed, some by composition with the King of

England, as may appear by diuers compositions taken with ye Prince of Wales; and oftentimes some of ye ll'ps were againe recou'd by force, and ye English lords expelled, which made ye lords slowe to seeke or sue for any charters of libertyes to be used in any of these ll'ps vntill he had continued in quiet possession for diuers ages.

Another reason which I have heard of ye learned whie ye Lordshipp Marchers had noe charters of such liberties as they used within their seignories was for that ye liberties and royal jurisdiction used by those lords were such and soe high of nature, soe royall and soe united to ye Crowne, yt by the lawes of this land yt lay not in ye power of ye king, or to seuer ye same from his imperiall crowne. And, therefore, yt was thought fitter and better course to suffer ye lords to assume and take those libertyes of their owne authoritye then to sue and obteyne a noyd graunt of ye same, which, if at any time called in question, must be adjudged of noe force. Which kind of government by Lords Marchers continued in Wales for many years, till att length, in ye tyme of H. 8, the countrey was brought into such quietness of subjection, and ye people they became so obedient, that ye kings of England well perceaued yt ye countrey might be gou'ned by ciuill and politique lawes, as ye rest of ye realme: and, therefor, in ye 27th yeare of H. 8, he resumed all or most of those royall jurisdictions into his hands, and deprived ye Lords Marchers of ye same, and left them in effect but as lords of manors in England, and then ordayned justics himself, and justics of ye peace, shiriffs, and other officers, and diuided ye countrey into shyres, and erected great sessions, quarter sessions, and other courts, for ye gouernm't of ye countrey by officers of his owne, and by ye lawes of England, and left little or noe authoritye to ye Lo' Marchers, which pollicye and guifts of ye kings of England to their noblemen continued a long while, and for many yeares, viz., from ye Conquerors time vntill E. 1, insoemuch that about ye tyme of Ed. 1, almost all Wales was come into ye hands and possession of diuers English lords, who held ye same of ye kings of England, and not of ye Princes of Wales.

And ye said Lo', at their first coming to those l'ps by conquest, espiing out ye best and most fertilyt parts in each countrey, builded their castles for themselves, and townes for their owne soldiers and countreyemen which came with them to remayu near about them as their guard, and to be ready always to keep vnder such of the countrey inhabitants as would offer to rebell, or arise either against ye kings of England, being then become lords paramount of all those

Lords Marchers, or against their owne lords, or seek to returne subject to their auncient princes; and by this means all the townes and castles in most part of Wales, which now are to be seene, were first built, which may appear by ye auncient charters of these townes, made by these lords and first conquerors and founders of ye same townes, wherein most of these townes is yet to be seene very auncient charters and large libertyes graunted to ye burgesses and free men of these townes by ye auncient lords thereof, and fewe or none p'r-chased libertyes of ye kings of England vntil many years after, and that when either these l'ps came into ye kings hands or otherwise, by some meanes obteyned charters from ye kings of England, and that but in fewe townes, which most comonly were but confirmations of their former libertyes by their owne lords.

By this means, many townes and castles built in Wales, as Pembroke, Tenby, and Hauerford West, by Strongbow, William de Valemer, and ye Hastings, being his posteritye, and Newport, built by Martyn, Lord of Kemes, Kydwellir towne and castle, by Londres, and after augmented by ye Duke of Lancaster, to whom it came by match, and ye townes and castles of Swansea, Oystermouth, Lloghor, Radnor, Buelt, Rayad'r, and diuers other built by ye Bruiesses and ye Mortymers and Beauchamps, to whom afterwards yt came by issue female of ye said Bruiise. Brecknock was soe built by Bernard Newmarch, Blaenliffng by Herbert filius Herberti, Cardiff and Cowbredy by Fitz hamon and ye Earls of Gloucester, Nenos by Greenfield, Abergaueney by Drue de Baladon, Miles Earle of Hereford and others his posteritie, Ruythin in Denbighsheir by ye Lords Gray, lords therof, Denbigh by Lacye, Earl of Lyucolne, soe was Monmoth, Vske, Newport, Treleg, 'hepstow, and diu's other townes too many here to recyte, builded by ye auncient conquerors of those l'ps. And although yt diu's of these townes were auncientlie townes long before ye Conquest, yet were these auncient townes for ye most part vtterlie destroyed and defaced in ye winning thereof by these Normans and English lords, and new castles and townes builded in their place builded by them; by which meanes soe many castles were builded in Wales as are now to be seene ruinows in euery part almost of ye countrey.

And ye said Lo' Marchers were bound by lawes of England always to keepe their castles with sufficient men and munition for ye keeping of ye kings enemyes in that l'p or county in subjection if they offered any attempts or riotts, as oftentimes they did.

The said Lo' Marchers, being English lords, executed ye English lawes for ye most part within their l'pp, and brought ye most part of ye lands of ye said l'pp to be English tenure, and passed ye same according to ye lawes of England, viz., by fine, recou'ry, feoffm't, and liu'y of seisin, as in England; and such parts as they left to ye auncient inhabitants of ye countrey to possesse, being for ye most part the barrenest soiles, was permitted by some lords to be holden by ye old Welsh custome as to passe ye same by surrend'r in court, which they called in their countrey language k of llis e ystyn yalen, wherof this word y stonnoll was deriued, and where such custome was permitted, there is noe deed to be found of any lands of that nature before.

Before 27 H. 8, that Wales was made sheir ground, but for soe much lands in those l'pps as was turned to English tenure you shall find deeds some 400, some 300 yeares past, uery fair written in Latyn or French as was used in Engl' in those days.

And the lawes of England was induced and brought in by ye Lo' Marchers, cheiflie because ye lawes of Wales were altogether vnknown to ye English lords and their English people that came with them into Wales, whoe onlie vnderstood and delighted in ye lawes of England, and would be gou'ned by none other laws, therefore they brought in ye execution of ye English lawes in eu'y L'pp M'cher in Wales, sauing that they permitted vnto ye auncient ff's certeyn poynts of ye old Welch lawes, which were nothing noysome to ye lords nor repugn't to ye lawes of England, which though ye same were indeed ye comon lawes of Wales before, yet they were reteyned and suffred in those l'pps by and vnd'r ye name of ye customes, among which was graunted the use of Gauelkind for partining ye lands between ye brothers, and ye passing ye land by surrend'r in Court, and not by fine, feffm't, and liu'y of seisin and att'hment, which were ceremonies which were neu' known nor required by ye auncient lawes of Wales. And these were now latlie taken as perticuler customes of the manors wherein they were permitted, whereas indeed it was part of the auncient comon lawes of Wales, and was generallie practised throughout all Wales before ye coming of the Lo' Marchers, which customes the lords were contented to admitt, to satisfie ye minds of such Welsh men that submitted themselves to their lords, being a contentm't to ye tenants and noe pr'judice to the lords; and this was used onlie amongst ye Welshmen that were permitted to enioye their auncient lands in some L'pps Marchers, for ye lords were not able to bring with them

sufficient nomb'r of people to inhabit the whole countreys they subdued ; but where parted ye Englishmen yt came with them, and gaue them lands, the said Welsh customes were not used, but they held all their lands according to ye lawes of England, and ye eldest sonne had ye whole inheritance, and for this cause, in many l'pp there is a Welsh court for ye Welshmen by themselves, where their Welsh customes were obserued, and ye Englishmen had another court a part for themselves ; and in comm'n speach among them, the one part is yet to this day called ye English shier and ye other part ye Welshsheir. Exemples hereof you shall find in Gower, where is the Englisheir and Welshsheir, in Coity Anglicana, and Coity Walliæ, in Glamorgan ; Auan Anglicana, and Auan Wallicana ; English Talgarth and Welsh Talgarth ; and in Narberth, in Pembrooksh' is ye like ; alsoe in Fornica, Kidwelly, Anglicana, and Comata Kidwelly, Wallicana, and Llanstephan, Dominiu' Wallicanu', and Llanstephan Dominiu' Anglicanu', and in many other l'ps in Wales ; wherevpon you shall commonlie find ye land in ye one to be of ye Welsh tenure and auntientlie was p'tible betweene ye brothers and surrendred in court, and ye other of English tenure, and always passed by ffeffm't and other conueyances att ye coon' law before was shier ground.

And yet in some fewe L'ps Marchers in Wales, that were wholie turned into English tenures, yt is found that ye tenants were permitted to haue their old customes of diuiding their lands between ye heys males, and there, although ye lands were partible amonge the sonnes, yet did they passe all their lands by ffeffm't ; auncient deeds are to be found there notwithstanding the said partition and ye said lands is to be lands of English tenure and Welch dole, and termed among them in Wales, Kyfraith Iaysnig ap Rhan Kymragg, and in those l'ps where ye lands soe partible was holden by knights squirs, ye lords had ye wardshipp of all the bretheren as if they had been sisters, which was commodious for ye lords, and might be an occassion to mooue ye lords to suffer, or rather to wish, their tenants to continue their said custome of parting their lands among their sonnes, and many lords did vtterly extirpat both Welsh lawes and Welsh dole, and wrought all as in Engl' ; and these matt'rs and customes were p'mitted or denied in eu'y l'pp as pleased ye first conquerors thereof. Although some of ye Lo' Marchers of Wales, longe after they had enjoyed their l'ps, and after the principalities of Wales came to ye kings hands, did purchase of ye kings of England diu's priuiledgs as cognizans of pleas, free-warren, ffayrs, and marketts, &c., as they did in their owne mannors in England, yet

had they all these libertyes before these said graunts and greater in themselves, taken and assumed in their owne authoritye, and ye kings suffrance, and alsoe they themselves gaue such libertyes to their t'ts that held of them, soe yt by that which was aboue written, and ye 3 reasons form'lie shewed, yt doth appear whie yt is not to be found that ye king gaue to any man a graunt to be a Lord Marcher, as such libertyes as they injoyed, but that ye same first grew by their owne assumption and contennued by pr'scription.

And in this sort Lo' March's in Wales still grew and increased in number vntill ye time that ye Lords or Prince Llewellyn ap Griffith, ye last prince of ye Welsh blood, was slain, viz., ano. 11 E. 1, then King of England, whoe then tooke and seised ye principalitye of Wales into his hands and gaue the same to E. 2, his sonne, and made him Prince of Wales, sithence which time there neither was nor could be any L'ps Marchers in Wales erected, ffor that after ye subdueing of ye said Prince Lluellin, there was neu' any l'pp wone or recou'd by force from any Welshman, but that all submitted themselves to ye kings of England; and such libertyes or freedoms as any would procure to any towne, l'pp, or libertye in Wales, sithence the coming of ye principality of Wales into ye kings hands by ye ou'throwe of ye said Prince Llewellyn, the same was and hath been obteyned by charter and graunt from ye king, neither durst any Lo' Marcher, or other man in Wales, sithence yt time claime or assume to himself any more priuiledge, libertye, pr'rogative; but such as would obteyne the same by graunt from ye kings of England more then was in themselves before.

For immediately after ye joining of ye Principalitye by ye king he p'sentlie held a parliament at Ruthland Castle, and there ordeyned lawes and officers to gouerne Wales after ye English lawes.

Soe that afterward yf ye king gaue any l'pp in Wales to any man he would not assume to himself to administer lawe and justice to his people and tenants as ye Lords M'chers were forced to doe in form' times, for that ye kinge had then ordeyned lawes for ye gou'ment of ye countrey, by which lawes he must then gouerne ye cuntrey soe giuen him by ye kinge.

By this which is before written yt may be gathered, and yt is apparant, that there is noe Lo' Marcher which had any Lo' paramount immediate or meane between him and the crowne of England before ye conquest of the said Lluellin, as is before said, notw'thstanding such l'pp had iurisdic't royall, which many lords in Wales obteyned by p't from ye king of

England longe after ye coming of the Principalitye of Wales to ye crowne of England, and yet were auncientlie tenants to some of those L'pp Marchers.

The like libertyes did diu's buishoppes and abbotts, ye cells of St. John of Jerusalem in England, purchase, who held diu's lordships in Wales as the auntient dowers of their seas and abbeyes, and neu' came to ye same by conquest as ye Lords Marchers did (but not with any such libertye and jurisdiction as may be p'sumed). In which l'ps they did not in the Welsh pryncs time exerte such regale authoritye as the Lord Marchers did, as is thought, but afterwards purchased the same of ye kings of England as may appeare by diu's auncient charters by them thereof obteyned; and by some other of the same charters yt appeareth that after ye gou'nment of pryncs of Wales was expelled, that those bushops, abotts, and other religious men were forced to take vppon them the like Regall power of gouernment within their l'pps as their neighbours ye Lords Marchers did before the obteyning any such charters as appeareth by ye charter of R. 2 to Adam, Bushop of St. Dauids, ye words whereof are as follows:—

Vt cum ipse Episcopatu' suum et quamlibet parcellam eiusdem de nobis ut de corona n'ra integer teneat ipseq' ac p'decessores seu episcopi loci illius jurisdictione regali in omnibus dominiis suis Epatus p' dicti vt in cognitionibus omni modorum placitor', personaliu', realium ac de corona ad p'secutionem suam propriam e alior' cu' oid'is proficuis inde prouenientibus iuxta co'suetudines partiu' illar' totis retroactis temporibus vsi fuerunt et gauisi absq' hoc quod nos seu progenitores n'rij, seu aliquis domin' Marchiæ aut eorum ministri ratione aliquor' dominor' in Wallia infra dicta dominia ipsius episcopi aliquialiter intromittere consueuim', seu consueuerunt debuimus aut debeant.

By this charter 2 things are to be noted touching Lo' Marchers; first that yt appeareth that ye bushopp of St. Dauids before any charter obteyned had assumed to himself the execution of jura regalia, and other authorities of a Lo' Marcher, and did p'trib' therein, and to have cognizans of all pleas (which he could not doe by ye lawes of England, soe that in ye tyme of ye auntient prynces of Wales the bushoppes had not these jurisdictions, whereof as yet I cannot find any certaynty). Yet yt appeareth by ye words of this Charter, that after that the lawes and authoritye of these pryncs was expelled and putt downe in Pembrookshier (sauing the lands of spirituall men, which to invade was accompted sacriledge), that ye bushoppes were likewise forced to assume vnto them-

selues those libertyes, for otherwise their tenants and peapl' must haue liued lawless and without gou'ment; soe that till the time of R. 2, ye B. of St. Davids vsed all their p'rogatiues by prescription, by the example of their neighbors ye Lo' M'chers, and for necessitie of gou'nment; and herein alsoe the tenure in capite of his Lo' in Wales is expressed and alleadged as a reason to haue induced those libertyes, where yt is said, vt cum ipse episcopatum suum de nobis vt de corona n'ra tenet, and therefore doth afterwards inferr those words, absq' hoc quod nos seu progenitores n'ri seu aliquis alius dominus Marchiæ aut eorum ministri ratione aliquorum dominorum in Wallia infra dicta dominia ipsius Epia' aliqualit'r intromittere consueuimus seu consueuerunt debemus aut debeant. Soe that to hold a L'pp in Wales of ye king in cheif in auncient time was sufficient to make a Lord Marcher, and of necessitie the lord hereof was forced to take upon him ye regall authoritie of a Lord Marcher. This matter is alsoe explained by an auncient pr'sident to be seene in ye newe booke of entries, tittle assise foll. 74 b., by these words: fuit seisitus de Baronia de L. in Wallia onde, etc., qua quidem Baronia est eodem 12 Junij fuit quoddam dominium regale vbi breue domini regis non currit et imediate tenetur et eodem 12 Junii tenebat'r de d'no rege in capite, quodque pr'dictus comitat'. H. E. proximus Angliæ adjacens illi p'ti walliæ vbi illa baronia jacet, siue existet, where ye cheif reason is yt it was regale dominu', for that yt was in wallia vbi Breue regis non currit, and that it was holden in capite of ye king. But notwithstanding the former ground and position that all L'pps Marchers att ye first took their beginninge by conquest of ye English lords, which is true, and holdeth for well neer for all or the greater number, yet is here found some fewe Lo' Marchers in Wales that came to be Lo'pps Marchers vppon another ground, and had their original somethinge differing, namelie Powys and other ye auncient members hereof, as Arwistley, Kyueiliog, Mouthwy, Kedewin, and some other l'pps in Mountgomery sheir, whoe neu'r were woone by conquest of any English lord, but came to be L'pps Marchers by ye meanes following. The auncient lords hereof, Griffith ye sone of Meredith ap Blethin, seing ye kings of England and ye other English lords pr'pare themselves to make a conquest of Wales in discretion and pollicye, submitted himself to H. ye 1, and ye'ded to hold all his cuntrays of Powys of ye kings of England in chief, as ye English Lo' Marchers did, and to doe the king ye like seruice, and acknowledge ye like dutye and obedience to ye King and Crowne of England as ye English Lords Marchers did for their

lo'pps which they had woone in Wales, which he dulye and dutifullie performed, and thereupon he was suffred by ye king to enjoye all his auncient inheritaunce in Wales to him and his heirs, and was by H. ye 1 created Lord of Powys, and made baron of ye Parliament of England, whose heir ffemale, afterward named Hawis Gadarne, fell to be ye kings in wards, by reason of ye alteration of ye tenure into capite, whoe bestowed her in mariage to a ualiant gentellman of the kings named John Charlton, and soe came ye auncient L'pp of Powys, being farr larger then now yt is, to ye poss'on of ye English lords by mariage. The like did Mowthwy, being another brother's portion, and the rest; soe that these l'pps, of all ye rest in Wales, differeth in ye original coming to be L'pps Marchers: but yet in ye point yt holdeth with ye rest and agreeth, that yt must be holden in capite of ye king of England, which is one of ye cheifest and surest badges (as ys afforesaid) to know a Marcher. For howsoeu' yt come to passe, it was not materiall, soe yt were and come to be held of ye king of England, and did acknowledge ye king for their soueraigne lord, and yelded obedience to him, and to renounce their obedience to ye princes of Wales; for ye kings of England sought noe more att ye first of any Lo' in Wales, but suffred them to rule their t'ts and peaple as pleased them in all other things, and therefore you shall find that E. 1, E. 2, and E. 3, being kings of England long after, and att such times as their sonnes were Princes of Wales, and had ye actuall power of ye Principality for vrgent affayrs, did write for men and other affairs of estate to the cheifest of ye Lo' Marchers in Wales, but did not write to any part of ye principalitye, which sheweth that ye kings of England accompted ye Lo' Marchers to remayne their tenants, as holding their L'pps of them in cheef, and did not suffer ye princes of Wales to shew any com'aund or rule ou' them; there are many records to this effect directed to ye particuler Lords Marchers of Wales to be found in ye tower, ye breif of some you may find in ye end of this book. And by this meanes of ye submitting of ye Lords of Powis to ye Kings of England, yt came to passe that their l'pps doe continue and remaine without any alteration, as ye same was in most things in ye auncient princes hands. For whereas most of ye other l'pps in Wales, that were wonne and conquered by ye sword, the lords and conquerors thereof, not regarding to obserue and pr'serue ye meares, bounds, or names of ye auntient Cantreds or Com'otts (being ye onlie diuisions that were knowne of l'pps or manors in Wales, amonge ye auncient princes there), did alter the

same and created newe bounds by giuing diu's manors to their seruants and men that came with them, and soe would deuide one comote into 6 or 7 manors, more or lesse, erecting a court baron in each manor, making manors some of greater, some of lesser quantitie of land as pleased ye Lo' to giue, and as ye person deserued, and soe ye bounds and names of ye auncient comotts were in most l'ps that were conquered, new chainged, and in some places ye names vtterlie forgotten ; but in this l'pp of Powys, and ye rest of ye ancient members hereof, ye comotts remayne intyer and whole in bounds, and retayne the auntient names without alteration to this day.

And whereas by the auncient laws of Wales there was a court in eu'y commotte ; soe, is there in ye lordshipp nowe a Court Baron in eu'y of ye auntient commotts for ye said baronye of Powis, as much as now beareth ye name, and which came to ye part of Jane Charlton, wife of John Gray, consisted in olde tyme of six comotts, namelie, Carrinion Mechan, Ywohlord, Mechaniscoed, Mognant, llauerchidol, and y stradmerchell, in eu'y of which comotts there was of old time an ancient court, and now att this day ye barony of Powis doth consist of this six manors, and called by those names, and known by their ancient bounds, and in each of these is att this day a Court Baron and Leat kept after ye use of England.

And this barony or l'pp of Powis, although it be one of the most royallest, greatest, largest, and best seigniories and Lordshipp Marcher of Wales, yet hath it not any manor or l'pp holden of yt, as most of the rest of the L'pps Marchers in Wales that were conquered haue. The reason is for yt it was neuer conquered, wherby ye lord had not any occasion to bestowe any manors or such gifts uppon any of his men that ayded them in their conquest. Alsoe, within ye said l'pps of Powys there is noe diuision of knights fees, carucats, or ploughlands, or oxlands, being a measure and quantitie of land brought first into Wales by ye English and Norman lords, and neu' known to ye auntient Welshmen or Brittons. The like obseruation as I have nowe said of ye barony of Powys shall ye find in ye rest of ye members that sometime were auncient Powys, as Mouthwy, kery kedewen, Arwistly, keuliog, Doythwr kyneth howen, etc. All which, for that they became subject to ye crowne of England by submission, and not by conquest, the auntient comotts remayne entyer in bounds, and retheyne ye auncient names, and in eu'y auncient comott now a Court Baron, and not one meane manor holden of any of them, nor any knights fees, oxlands, or ploughlands in any of them. The like shall you find in all ye principalitye lands in ye

countreys of Anglesey, Carnaruan, Marioneth, Flint, Carmarthin, and Cardigan, that the auntient comotts remayn entier without alteration, retayning still their auntient names and bounds, and att this day a Court Baron or hundred court kept in each of them was before ye principalite came to ye king. But in all or most of other l'pps in Wales you shall find it altred for ye reason before said. And, therefore, I have thought good to lay downe at large the state of the l'pp of Powys, being the one and onlie ll'pp of all Wales that came to be a L'pp Marcher in this sort, whereas neer all the rest was wonne by force and crueltye; and to shew ye reason and cause whie this l'pp of Powys and ye other auncient members of ye same doe in these fewe poynts differ from ye rest of ye L'pps Marchers, and see might breed a doubt for want of true knowledg of the originall hereof.

Another I find by auncient record and testimony that the lo'pps of Bromfield and Yale in Denbighsheir, aunciently called Dinas Bran, being ye cheif castle and auncient house of ye said l'pp, came to ye po'n of ye English lords as followeth: Emma, daughter to ye Lord Awdley, widdow to Griffith ap Madoc, Lord of Bromfield and Yale, Chirke, Nanthedwy, Maelor, and other lands, parcell of auncient Powys, hauing 4 sons by her husband, between whome their fathers inheritance was deuided, first grewe between her and her husbands kindred about the custody and education of her sons, ye fathers kindred fearing that yf ye sonnes should be brought vp by ye mother in England, ye children would become English, and see rather incline to ye King of England then to ye Princes of Wales, betweene whom and both their nations att that time there was continuall warres; but ye widdowe getting to her possession, her 2 eldest sonnes, Madoc and Lluellin, ye first hauing for his part Bromf' and Yale, the other hauing Chirk and Monthedwy for his portion, because she was not able to keepe them and their lands from ye Welshmen, nor to remayne amonge them vppon her joynture, went vnto K. E. 1, then King of England, and deliu'd him her 2 sounes aforesaid, shewing that by right they were his majestyes wards by reason of ye submission which ye ancestors of ye said infants, Princes of Powys, had made formerlie to ye kings of England, and yelded to hold ye dominion of Powys of ye kings of England in capite, and therevppon ye king tooke them to his ward and protection, and comitted ye wardshipp of Madoc ye eldest to John, Earl Warren, and ye wardshipp of Lleullin to Roger Mortimer, 3 sonne to Rafe Lo' Mortymer of Wigmore,¹ with

¹ This is wrong, and is at variance with the Charter given at page 15. (See vol. i, pp. 176-8.)

2 gardeins, hauing ye 2 youths and their lands in their custodye, ye Earl Warren builded ye Castle of Holt in Bromfield, and Roger Mortymer likewise builded ye castle of Chirke, and placed garrisons of English soldiers there to defend ye countrey from ye Welshmen; but shortlie ye both wards died without issue, yet afterwards ye other guardians held them still in ye possession of ye lo'pps aforesaid, and would neuer after be driuen from them; and to procure themselues some culler to hold ye same, in ye 10th y. of E. 1, Roger Mortymer obtayned a graunt from ye king of ye said l'pps of Bromf' and Yale, and by force and color thereof, held ye same from ye right heirs for euer after; ye words of which charter, as I have seen ye same, are as followeth:—

“ Rex, etc., concessimus et hac p'senti charta confirmauimus dil'to ac fideli n'ro Johannis de Warrena Comitis Surrey Castra de Dinas Bran quod fuit in manu n'ra in principio p'sentis guerra n'ræ Walliæ et totam terram de Brom: cum pertinentis quem Griffinus et Lluellinus filii Madoci Vychan, p'se uel per tutores seu custodes suos in principio guerræ illius tenuerunt, saluis nobis et hæredibus n'ris Castrum et terram de Hope cum omnibus p'tinentiis suis q'æ nobis et heredibus n'ris remanere uoluimus adeo plene et integer sicut Dauyd filius Griffini inimicus et rebellis n'r' ea tenuit et principio guerræ supra dictæ. Dedim' etiam et co'cessim' eidem Comiti de nobis et heredibus n'ris eidem comiti terram de Yale plene q'æ fuit Griffini vichan filius Griffinis de Brom' inimici n'ri habendu' et tene'dum de nobis et heredibus n'ris eide' comiti et hæredibus suis p' dictu' castru' de Dinas Bran et p' dictus terras de Brom' et de Yale plene et integre sicut p'dictus Griffinus et Lluellinus terram illam de Bromfield et Griff' vichan terram illam de Yale tenuerunt, sicut p'dict' e', vna cum forisfactoris hominu' de iisdem terris de Brom' et de Yale quæ ad nos pertinere poterant uel debeant, e cu' omnibus aliis ad ea pertinentiis saluis nobis et hæredibus n'ris p'dictis de Castro de Hope cu' omnibus p'tinentiis suis sicut pr' dictu' e' faciendu' inde nobis et hæredibus n'ris seruitiu' quatuor feodor' militu' pro omni seruitio, consuetudine et demanda, qua uoluim' etc., datu' p' manu n'ram apud Ruthland 7 die Octobris An'o regni n'ri 10.

The like charter had Roger Mortymer vppon Chirk; by means of which 2 charters these two great l'pps came to ye pou' of these English lords, whose issues and assignes held ye same till yt came to ye crowne, and by this chart'r there is noe words of Jura Regalia, or any other regall power or authoritye; and yet did these 2 lords use all ye regall jurisdiction as liberall

as any other Lords Marchers in Wales, and ye said l'pp of Bromfield was ye 3 or 4 L'pp Marcher in Wales, and is 730*l*. of auntient rent of assise per ann'.

Alsoe, the Lady Emma, for that her husbands kindred in Wales did force, molest, and trouble her lands of Maelor, being her joyntures, and would not suffer her to enjoy ye same in quiet, for anger that she had deliu'd her 2 sonnes to ye king, and thereby had procured ye coming of ye 2 noblemen to build ye castles of Bromfield and Chirk, and to bring English garrisons into ye cuntrey. She therefore desired ye king to giue her lands in England for yt, and she would deliuer to ye kings pou' Malore, which ye king did accept, and soe came ye king to ye pou' of Malor Sasneg, which, for yt her sonnes that were in ward died, ye king held yt euer after and would neu' suffer any of their heyres to haue yt, p'tending that they were rebels against him, and soe Malor remayned a L'pp Marcher always in ye kings hands, coming to the same in quiett by ye deliu'y thereof to him by ye widdowe without force or charge of war.

And by ye former ch'r made by E. 1 to John, Earl Warren and Surrey, he reserued to himself ye Lordship of Hope, being parcell of Bromfield, alsoe eu' sithence hath ye Lordship of Hope continued in ye Crowne, and by this yt seemeth that those l'pps which are holden of ye king as of ye principalitye of Wales cannot themselues to be L'pps Marchers, although diu's of such l'pps, before Wales was reduced into shier ground, did use such royall and regall jurisdictions as the Lo' Marchers did, and that either by a speciall graunt from ye King, or by use and custome; for it is to be found in some royall L'ps Marchers in Wales that the measne lords that were ye tenants had ye like royall jurisdiction in some things in their measne l'pps, as their lord paramount had, and this came by ye graunt or permission of their owne lord paramount; and therefore ye statuts of 34 H. 8 and 4 Marizæ, which seemeth to respect and take speciall notice of the libertyes of those l'pps, doth call them l'pps royall in respect of their royall libertyes then used, and therefore doth couple them and the L'pps Marchers together, where it saith that all L'pps Marcher and l'pp royall in Wales shall haue and enioy diu's libertyes and priuiledgs there mentioned.

By this meanes ye noblemen woone many cuntreys in Wales, and the king himself alsoe woone diu's vppon his owne charge; and those cuntreys that were woone vppon ye charge of ye English lords remayned to them and their heyrs, but those yt were wonne at ye kings charge remayned to ye king, except such of ye same as was after bestowed upon some of his nobles for their good seruice.

And yt is to be remembered that almost all Wales was and had been in ye hands of English lords before ye time that Prince Lluellin was slaine as before is said, soe that there was nothing left to Prince Lluellin but ye sheirs of Anglesey, Carnaruan, Merioneth, and part of Flint in North Wales, and most part of Carmarthensheir, viz., West Towy and all Cardigansheir in South Wales, which as yet was not wonne by ye kinge or any English lo', and was in gou'ment of ye said Prince Lluellin, and soe much is aunsweared att this day to his ma'tie by ye name and title of *Parcella Principalitatis Walliæ* and noe more; ye rest was conquered by ye Lords Marchers and is aunsweared to his ma'tie by ye title of other mens lands that have been owners thereof, and came to ye crowne by attaynder or otherwise.

Edward ye Third (doubling as it seemed), or meaning the seuering of ye principalitye of Wales from ye crowne of England, and fearing thereby that ye kings of England might loose ye tenure and seruice of ye Lo' Marchers in Wales, by reason of ye vnting of both togeather, and that ye principalitye departing from ye crowne of Engl', the said L'ps Marchers should be construed in lawe to passe with ye principalitye from ye crowne of England by reason of ye union of the pou' of them both in his highnes hands simul and semel the dismembriing of which Lo' Marchers might be a great weakning of ye crowne of England, therefore very prouidentlie to preuent ye same, in the 28th yeare of his raigne, cap. 2, yt was enacted by Parliam't that all Lords of ye Marches of Wales shall be perpetuallie attendant and annexed to ye crowne of England, as their ancestors haue been always before. And not to the principalitye of Wales, into whose hands soeuer the same shall come hereafter.

Anno 2, H. 4, cap. 18, yt was ordeyned the Lo' of the M'ches of Wales should send sufficient stuffing and ward in their castles and su'ryes to the intent that noe losse, ryott, or dainger should come to ye king or to his realme by their tenants or other Welshmen in their default, as was donne for default of good gouernment in times past.

By which words yt seemeth that there was noe Lo' Marcher without a castl, and his charge was to keepe a sufficient garrison to repress those of ye countrey of Wales yt should to arise and annoy ye kings subjects, and therefore it seemeth that all those little townes, whereof we see many in Wales, were built close to those castles to keepe those garrisons. And ye auncient inhabitants of all those townes in Wales were Englishmen, kept of purpose by ye lords as a trustie garrison of his

owne cuntrymen to subdue those peaple of ye cuntrey att such time as they should offer any reuolt as affore is said, which appears by that which was enacted by Parliament, anno 4, H. 4, cap. 32, that ye garrisons of castles and walled townes in Wales should be sufficientlie prouided and stored with valiant English persons, straingers to ye seignories where ye said castles be sett, and not of any mixt of ye said parties or s'noryes in Wales vntill the lands were . . . and appeased.

And for proof that they were Englishmen that inhabited these townes in auintient time yt appeareth by ye names and surnames of ye men of that time that soe inhabited therein, and although most of the inhabitants of those townes are become now mere Welsh in language and manner of liuing yet doe many retaine ye English names, and most places about those townes doe giue great libertyes to Englishmen of those townes.

Neither might any Welshman be a burgesse or purchase any lands within any borough in Wales as appeareth by diu's auintient statuts, namelie, 2 H. 4, cap. 12 and 20. Alsoe it was enacted that noe Welshman should haue any castle, fortesse, or house of defence, sauing such as was in ye time of K. E., ye conqueror of Wales, except buishops and other spiritual lords (4 H. 4, cap. 31).

By which pollicye and meanes aforesaid the Kings of England, by setting of their noblemen and others to gett countreys and l'pps in Wales, and to cause them to build castles, fortresses, and townes, and to place English soldiers therein always ready to subdue the Welshmen if they offred to arise or rebell against ye kings of England in time subdued ye most part of ye cuntrey of Wales without any great charge of ye kings of England; and the more to encourage them ye kings of England suffrd ye lords to use all royall authoritie and jurisdiction ouer ye countreys soe subdued, regardinge more to haue them subdued and kept in obedience from irrupting vppon ye kings subjects in England then any other thing.

And ye more to encourage ye valiant and haughtye-minded men of England to take in hand ye subduing of countreys in Wales, ye kings of England used another allurm't to drawe one those that were thirstie of honor and preheminance, which was to create such of his Engl' subjects as should subdue any creature in Wales (and to bring it subject to England) to be a lord baron and peere of ye realme, and to haue place and uoyce in the Parliament House of England, by ye name and title of a lord or baron of such cuntrey of Wales as he sub-

dued or conquered there, and to aduance them thereby from ye number of ye comons of ye realme to be of ye highest ranke of men to be peers of ye realme, which thing no doubt drewe on many valiant minds to take this enterprize in hand, and therefore by search of ye Parliament rouses in ye Tower, amonge ye writts of ye sommons of ye barons, you shall find there in the times of H. 3, E. 1, and E. 2, and E. 3, and other kings, that there were 21 barons that had place in Parliament by baronyes and lordshipps in Wales which had been conquered by them and their ancestors from ye Welshmen.

And this ye kings of England did for 2 speciall causes; ye one, as before is said, to allure his subjects to subdue ye Welshmen and to bring them and their cuntrey vnd'r his obedience vpon ye charge of his subjects. The other was to expaine to ye world ye kings of Engl' right ouer Wales, which they claymed to be a member and of right auncientlie subject to ye crowne of Engl', which ye kings of Engl' still pretended, and ye princes of Wales alwayes denied, and to sett forth and demonstrate to ye world ye kings of Engl' right to their supremacy ou' Wales, there could noe bett'r course be diuised, nor ye kings title made more euident and apparant to all nations, then that ye lords and barons of Wales were members of ye Parliament of England, which did openlie shewe and manifest that Wales must be subject to ye crowne of Eng'.

But of all those 21 lordshipps that in those days had their place in Parliament, there is onlie Abergavenny att this day that still continueth his place and name, and in ye line and blood of ye first conqueror thereof, and is the proto-baron, or first and primer lord of the barony of this realme, a matter very remarkable and worthye of many good notes, and all ye rest of ye said baronyes hauing lost their name and place either by coming to ye crowne or to other barons that formerlie had other placs and titles in ye Parliament, and soe drowned in obliuion and growne out of knowledge.

And by those meanes in a short time, viz., in and before ye time of E. 1, almost all ye countrey of Wales was ye po'n of English lords, and each of them in eu'y great sary builded newe castles and townes, soe that there is scarce a castle in Wales, being in number 143 castles, but is knowne att this day to haue been builded by some English lord or other.

And soe ye gou'ment of Wales was continued vnd'r ye Lords Marchers vntill ye time of H. 7, in whose time ye Welshmen willinglie submitted themselves in hart to his highnes being paternallie of their auncient princes of ye Brit-

tish line, in such sort, that they whoe in former times were termede soe disobedient to ye crowne of Engl' (and against whome ye kings of England promulged such vnaturall and extreame lawes, as neuer any prince did ye like against his subjects) grewe soe quiett that K. H. 8 in his tyme did well perceauē yt ye peaple and cuntrey of Wales might be gou'ned by lawes as ye subjects of England and not by thraldome and crueltye used by ye Lo' Marchers.

Alsoe it appeareth that in those days ye more to allure men to ye conquest of Wales, whosoener would undertake ye conquering or subdueing any cuntrey in Wales, ye kinge would allowe or grant him any prerogative whatsoener he would desire in ye cuntrey subdued; and, therefore, in the Statute of Prerogatiua Regis, made anno 17 E. 2, cap 1, yt appeareth yt ye Lo' Marchers had granted to them that ye king should not haue his prerogatiue in wards, lands, yt are of ye fees of ye earls and barons in ye marches, vbi breuia regis non currunt, and this seemeth to haue beene permitted them before, att ye first by ye kings, when they first vnd'tooke such conquest in Wales, and after, when this statut' was made, ye earles and barons then in parliament that had L'ps Marchers stood to haue that exception in for those things which ye kings had allowed and permitted them to enjoy in former tyme; for otherwise they could not nor would not haue stocd vppon this; being long after ye conquering of ye Prince of Wales, and diuers years after that ye Lords M'chers had giuen ouer winninge any cuntries in Wales.

And whereas att ye first ye permitting of ye Lo' M'chers to haue such absolut' power ouer ye subdued Welshmen, was found a good pollicie to bring them lowe, and ye more ready to obey; yet when as ye said Welshmen had yielded themselves to be gou'ned by due course of lawe and lay in ciuill and quiett sort as ye rest of ye subjects of England, which they did not till ye times of H. 7 and H. 8, then was ye gouernmen' and royall jurisdiction of ye said Lords Marchers (which was in most plac executed most injuriouslie by bad, partiall, and coueteous ministers), found to be most noysome and rather a cause to urge ye subjects to rebell then to p'serue and keep in quiettness ye countrey people; whereuppon ye said K. H. 8, in anno 27 of his reigne, by deepe and graue aduise and profound counsell did resume into his hands ye whole, ye whole p'rogatiues which ye Lo' Marchers used, being jurisdictions more fett for a prince then a subject, and left no more regall authoritye then lo' of manors in Engl' haue, as is said before.

And perceiving that all or most Lo' Marchers had noe graunts from ye kings for any libertyes or franchises, or for any there L'ps Marchers, but ye same was used and taken by them att ye begining of their owne authoritye (ye kings of England consenting herevnto), and permitting ye same and maynteyned only by p'scription, he did provide by Act of Parliament that they might hold courts barons, courts leets, have waist, stray, engfang theist, outfang theist, treasure trove, deodands and felons goods, goods of outlawes, wreak of ye sea, moyty of recognizances forfeited, and div's other things, and provided that they might hold those by p'scription w'in ye lordshipps, as they did before in tymes past, notwithstanding the abrogatinge of the rest of the authorities.

Sithence which time, for that ye said jurisdictions and authorities with ye most co'on signes and outward badges and tokens (whereby ye co'on peapl and others of ye ignorant sort took knowledge of L'pps Marchers) are taken away and growne out of use, and it is now growne a doubt and question which are and were L'pps Marchers in Wales and which were not, some clayminge ye same whoe neuer was, and some whoe are and ought to be allowed are denied soe to be.

For resolution of which doubt and question which I haue often heard mooved and debated by ye opinion of ye grauest and best learned, yt is thought fitt we should resort and learne out of the first originall beginning, and the cause, when, whie, and ye maner, how those L'ps Marchers had their first beginning, as a ground most suer to knowe ye same.

Where it will appeare that there can be noe Lo' Marcher but such as was subdued by ye kings of England or some of his subjects to his use or their owne before ye death of Prince Lluellin ap Griffith, and before ye coming of the principality of Wales to the hands of ye kings of England, which was in ye ii year of E. 1.

And to know what l'pps in Wales were soe subdued before ye com'ing of ye principality to ye kings hands, yow must knowe that as many lo'pps as were soe subdued of auncient time, were and are all holden of ye crowne of England, and in chief, and not of ye principalitye of Wales, nor of any other measme l'pp or manor, which is an euident and manifest token of a L'pp Marcher, and this tenure only may be a sufficient note and badge for triall of ye doubt, and, therefore, the auncient offics or inquisitions found after ye death of ye auncient lords of these l'pps will shew much light herein, and ye same is one of ye most certains tokens of all others, and carrieth most reason and prooffe with it.

Alsoe, there is noe L'pp Marcher that has not been in auntient tyme ye inheritaunce of some English lord or nobleman (for that l'pp if any be in Wales) that hath continuallie been in pou' of any Welsh lo', and not giuen him be ye king till ye conquest of Wales, or that was holden of ye Prince of Wales (which Prince of Wales neuer suffered any of his subjects to enjoy any of the said jurisdictions yt ye King of Engl' p'mitted to ye Lo' Marchers of Wales), cannot be said to be any of the L'pps M'chers of Wales.

Alsoe, those L'pps Marchers which were holden of ye kinge in cheef before ye said conquest of Wales, if any grew for ye title or inheritance thereof, the same was pleaded att the co'on lawe in Westminster, and there was fines leuied of those sur'yes and of none other in Wales, which is another euident signe of a L'pp Marcher (vide Fitzh' title jurisdiction 23, 13 E. 3, 21 H. 3, 34, and 18 E. 2. Br' title jurisdiction et inde q' viscount de Gloster serua execution sue recon'y in dower in marches de Gales de vn manor tent' in chief. Fitz' dower 71. 1 E. 3).

Another badge or token which diu's men take to knowe a L'pp Marcher by, is, that yf he did exercise iura regalia within ye l'pp, (yt is) triall of life and death, hold plea of land and such like; then some say it was a L'pp Marcher within ye opinion of those yt are both learned and skilfull in ye auntient estate and gou'ment of Wales doth not always hold for that yt is euident that some manors, holden of other L'ps Marchers in Wales, did use ye same by graunt of their lords paramount, and yet were neuer Lords Marchers of themselues, but held ouer of some other L'pp Marcher, and neu' held immediatelie of ye crowne of England, as ye L'pps of Coity and Auan holden of Glamorgan, and Walwins Castle holden of ye Earl of Gloster, did in old time, and some such liberties might also be purchased by ch'r from ye king by those to whom he gaue l'pps after ye subduing of ye Principality, and yet doth this differ much from ye beginning of a L'pp Marcher; neither did ye king write to such lords for men or any other vrgent affaires, when he wrote to all ye Lords Marchers of Wales, as appeareth by ye auntient records in ye tower, but always were wrote to the lo' paramount, which held im'ediatelie of ye king, leauing ye lo' paramount to commaund such lo' measme as held of him.

And diuers small measme l'pps in Wales in proces of time, as their chief lords went into England, and laue their tenants and seruants holding l'pps of them, to be their stuards and leiftenants vnd' them within their seign'ories in Wales, did

vsurpe and encroch diuers authorities and jurisdictions royall to themselues within their manors yt they had of ye Lo' Marchers. (For there are fewe or noe Lo' Marchers in South wales, but had diuers and sundrie manors holden of them) whereuppon you shall find great quarrells and suits of later tymes between some of ye Lo' Marchers and their tenants, and quo warranto brought touching those things. Alsoe, some Lo' Marchers did giue their tenants such jurisdiction within their manors which they held of them, and yet were they for all this noe Lo' Marchers as before said. Alsoe, some of ye English Lords Marchers hauing in proces of time brought their countreys or l'pps in quiett or ciuill gouernment, returned home to their auntient habitations in Engl', and grewe carelesse of their lo' in Wales, and soe remayning in Engl', did sell away those jurisdictions, some part of the same to some other of ye Lo' Marchers adjoining; for that the reuenues of their l'pps would not beare, and ye charge of justics, chamberlaines, and chauncellors, constables of ye castles, and other officers to minister justice there, which of necessitye must have been Engl'men, and learned in ye lawes of England, whoe would not supplie the roomes without greater fees, then the proffitts of those casualities would yeld vnto ye lords, and yet did these l'pps remain L'pp Marchers, and were bound in all things to serue ye King of England as other L'pps Marchers did, as to keepe their castles in repayre, and their garrisons compleat, to be ready to serue the king in wars, with competent number of able men of those manors or countreys which they had subdued, and held of ye Kings of England to seurue as well against ye Welshmen as elsewhere ye king had need.

Another apparant signe to know a L'pp Marcher is said to be that passing and conveying of lands within ye manors or l'pps by course of ye co'on lawe of England, viz., by fine, recou'y, deed, and release, liu'y and seisin, and att'ment, before ye 27 H. 8, which was most certeinlie brought in by ye English lords that conquered those countreys and l'pps from ye Welshmen, for before ye subduing of Wales ye same was gou'ned by ye lawes of Howell Dha, sometimes Prince of Wales, by which lawe all ye lands in Wales did passe by surrend' in court and not by fine, etc.; and, therefore, in all L'pps wherein these English lawes did this Welsh custome, there are auntient deeds, releases, indentures, fines, etc., to be seen and found before Wales was diuided into shier-ground, which argueth ye same was conquered by an English lord, and so consequentlie should seem to be a L'pp Marcher; but

in yt part of Wales which Prince Lluellin had in possession (and is now accompted ye principalitie lands) he used in ye same ye auntient lawes of his fathers and countrey, and ye same lawes continued for passing and conueying of lands after K. E. 1 recovered the principality, and soe vntill 27 H. 8. Sithence which time throughout all Wales they use to convey and passe their lands by conveyances at ye co'on lawe, which was used before onlie in L'pps Marchers conquered by some English lo' in old time.

But this is no certeyn token for a general triall of a L'pp Marcher from another that is not; for that there were diu's L' Marchers in Wales that were auntient L'ps Marchers in which ye lords thereof did permitt their tenants to continue their auntient custome in that poynt, and to passe their lands by surrend' in court, according to ye lawes of Howel Dha, and to deuide ye same amongst heirs males vt supra, etc.; and yet were these l'pps conquered by English lords, and had all other trialls by ye lawes of England, as yt is more largelie touched before. Besides, here are diuers l'pps yt att ye first Engl' lo' did give lands to their tenants to hold by copy of Court Roll, which is a co'on tenure in England; and in all those l'pps there is noe deed or release to be seene yet att this day, and, therefore, although ye passing of lands in Wales before it came to be shier-ground by deed, releaz, or be an euident signe yt the same was conquered from ye Welshman, yet doth yt not hold e conuerso for ye reasons vt supra. Alsoe, ye Lo' Marchers in Wales did vse, and were soe permitted of their owne absolute power, to incorporate townes and boroughs, and gaue them diuers charters and libertyes, such as pleased them, without seeking leaue or licence of ye King of Engl', which is taken for a very probable signe that such were Lo' Marchers, for you cannot find any such graunts or charters throughout Wales but such as were made Lo' Marchers.

Another signe and token of a L'pp Marcher was an vnreasonable custome vsed within ye L'pps Marchers of Wales, which was to haue all ye goods of any their tenants that died intestate within their Lo' Marches, which custome, although yt seemeth against all law and reason, and fitt to be nombred amonge ye unlawfull customes, which by Act of Parliament are abolisht, yet was ye same used, and yet is in all or most of ye L' Marches, sauing where ye lord of a good mynd and conscience haue released to their tenants the same vnreasonable custome by speciall charter, many of which releases are yet to be seen in diu's L'pps Marchers in Wales; and yet appeareth among ye Records of ye Tower, 28 E. 3, in Bundello

Eschartor', that vppon a com'ission graunted to certain com'issioners to enquire whether there were any such customes used in Wales, yt is there found by office that ye Lords of ye Marches of Wales had used ye same customes within their L'pps Marchers, tyme out of mind.

It was alsoe in auintient tyme an especiall matter, and most vndoubted and infallible signe to knowe ye Lo' Marchers of Wales by, that ye K. and counsell in all weighty affairs, as for warres, musters, guarding of ye sea coasts against forreine invasions, and other such like affayrs of importance touching matters of estate for Wales, used to write to ye lords of ye seu'all cuntreys and l'pps in Wales, as ye Queen and counsell used att this day to ye sheriffe, justice of peace, leiftenants of sheirs, charging them to haue speciall care vnto those l'pps and cuntreys which they then held of ye king, that ye peapl thereof were sufficientlie armed, and ye sea coasts and their castles sufficientlie guarded with wach and ward, whereof there are diu'rs p'sidents to be seene among ye Records in ye Tower, this alsoe is plainlie expressed, and the same still ressu'd in ye statute of Wales, an'o 34 H. 8, cap. 26, where it is enacted, that all processe for vrgent affayrs were for ye causes aforesaid; ffor other processe out of ye kings courts did neu' runne into Wales, and these processees were always directed to ye lords of ye manors and other gou'nors and stuards of ye l'pps (vt supra) for other officers in Wales the king had not.

Alsoe, ye Lo' Marchers being permitted to take vppon themselves all manner of regall and royall gou'nm', some of them imitating ye king in certain of ye tenures of their freeholders, they created tenures to hold of them in capite, and enjoyed within their Lo' Marcher ouer and amonge their tenants the like p'rogatives as ye king did by his p'rogative royall within his realme, wheresoeu' this is found, yt is a great argum't and manifest signe of a L'pp Marcher; yet this not so co'on a matter as yt yt should be expected in ev'y Lo' Marcher, for in diu's l'pps ye same is not to be found; but wheresoeuer ye same is found yt is a great confirmac'on that the same was a L'pp Marcher att ye first. Soe that by this which is before written ye most truest and surest marke or note to knowe a L'pp Marcher, is to see whether ye same was conquered from ye Princes of Wales in auintient time and holden of ye Kings of England before ye coming of ye principalitie to ye Kings of England; and to knowe ye same ye most certeyn direction is to search ye auintientest inquisitions post mortem of those lords.

Another apparant and infalible signe to know a L'pp

Marcher by, is, that ye escheator of Wales did in auntient tyme enquier of ye tenure and find offices post mortem of ye lo' of those l'pps, and that by writts and commission to him directed out of ye kings Chancery of England; for as soone as ye marches of Wales was wholie subdued and woone by English lords and brought to hold of ye King of England, ffor that the same l'pps were not in any shier in England, and ye king had noe escheator to enquier of ye tenure of those l'pps, ye same, therefore, was laid vppon ye escheators of ye next English sheir adjoyning to those l'pps, by making him alsoe escheator of ye marches of Wales aswell as of ye English sheirs adjoyning; and soe that escheator had the charge, care, and suruey of all L'pp Marchers that were holden of ye king, whoe by ye office of escheator of ye marches, would come into any L'pp Marcher in Wales in what part soeuer; and swear an enquest, and find an office, after ye death of any Lord Marcher; and enquier of ye value and tenure of his L'pp Marcher, whereas all offices of other mannors yt were holden of the king as of ye principalitye, were found by vertue of writts or comission issuing out of ye kings exchequer att Carnaruan or Chester for North Wales, and of ye exchequer of Carmarthen or Cardigan for South Wales, or out of Pembroke for lands holden of ye king as ye earldome of Pembroke, ye like was for lands holden of ye king of any other L'pp Marcher, as Glamorgan, Brecknock, Denbigh, Bromfield, etc., but always offices of any auntient L'pp Marcher in Wales which was holden of ye king before ye principalitie of Wales came to ye crowne, ye same was always found by writt or comission out of ye kings Chancery in London, and vnd' ye great seale of Engl', and ye offices found vppon ye same returned into ye same court, whereof there are many to be found extant in ye Tower to this day of eu'y L'pp Marcher in Wales.

And now to know ye difference att this day between a L'pp Marcher and another l'pp that is not; as ye case now standeth, ye one little differeth from ye other, only in these things that are reserued to L'pps Marchers and Lo' Royall by ye statute 24 H. 8, cap. 9, against killing of weanelings, ye penalty is giuen to Lords Marchers, and by ye statute of 26 H. 8, cap 4, that Lo' Marchers should haue ye defaults of those that appeare not att their courts, and by ye statut of 27 H. 8, cap. 26, they shall haue halfe of ye forfeiture of comon mainprise recognisances of ye peace, or appearance forfeited by their tenants, aunsweared them by ye sheriffs, mizes and proffitts of their t'ts, as they used to haue at their first entrie, and keepe and hold Court Baron, Court Leete, and Law dayes, and all things to ye same court belonging, and shall haue within ye pr'cinct

of their l'pps and lawe dayes, waifs, strays, infangtheef, and outfangtheef, treasure troue, and deodands and felons cattell, and of persons condemned or outlawed of ffelony or murther, and also wreck de mere, wharfage, and custome of straingers as they haue had in tymes past, as though such priuiledges were graunted to them by ye king by poynt of Charter. And ye statut of 1 E. 6, cap. 10, for awarding of proclamac'ons into Wales vppon suits out of ye Kings Bench and com'on place, ye libertyes, interest, and pr'heminence of Lo' Marchers is saved by prouiso, and by ye statut of 1 and 2 P. and M., cap. 15, the self same things as is graunted them before by ye statuts of 27 H. 8, cap. 26, is to them here confirmed, which in effect is all the difference that is be found between a L'pp Marcher and another l'pp that was not of that pr'rogative, which are left as memorialls to ye posterity to know which were Lord-shipp Marchers in former auncient tymes.

And now to know whie these l'pps were first called L'ps Marchers and Lords of ye Marches of Wales (for soe shall ye find them called in most auncient records), seeing diu's and many of them are farr from those parts, which we now call ye Marches of Wales; and placed in ye very hart and center of Wales, ye cause whie was for that att ye first these L'pps Marchers, first of all other places, beganne in ye Marches of Wales next adjoy'ing to England. For ye lords of England first of all beganne after ye conquest to subdue those parts nearest vnto them, and to take from ye Welchmen those cuntreys next adjoy'ing to England which was and now is called ye M'ches of Wales, being alsoe ye best and cheefest soyl of all Wales, and there when diu's lords had wonne diuers cuntreys, and made l'pps thereof, they were called Lords of the Marches, and in time, by ye corruption of speech, they were called Lo' Marchers by omitting ye sillables (of the), and instead thereof adding ye letter r to ye word marches, and making yt Lords Marchers for ease of speech; and therein the Marchers are ye most auncient L'pps Marchers to be found, for ye Welshmen inhabeting near att hand were wont to make sodein invasions vppon ye Kings of England subjects next vnto them, and oftentimes would take them prisoners, sometimes burn townes and villags, take away their goods, and invade their cuntreys with open hostilitie. Which greate injuries first forced ye K's of Engl', vppon ye humble complaint of their subjects, to take in hand to subdue ye cuntrey, and then did sett diuers of the noblemen to subdue first those parts which did most annoy him; and, therefore, first there

were very strong townes and cittyes built in those quarters that then were ye limitts of both cuntreys, viz., vppon ye river of Seauerne, as namely Bristol, Gloucest'r, Worster, Sallop, and Chester vppon ye riuer Dee, as formerlie is said all townes of great force; and there were great and mightye subjects placed as men fittest of fforce and abilitye to defend and annoy ye Welshmen, as may well appear by ye auntient earles of townes and cyttyes. Then did these noblemen and earles of those townes, hauing once formelie seated themselues in stronge fortifications, proceed further into Wales, and wonne many l'pps, as Clifford ye Hay, Abergauenny, Chepstow, Monmouth, Vsk, Newporte, Skynfraith and Buel, Brecknock and Radnorsheir, and came not further by land that wayes; and this was not done by one army, nor att once, but at many and sundrye times from year to yeare, and by seu'all and sundrie lords, ye like did ye Earls of Chester, Sallop, and other for Mountgomery hedewin, Clum, Osestrye, Whittington, Hawarden, and Elsmere, and ye rest towards Chester.

And to ye end ye Welshmen might not at any hand be free, but occupied one eu'y side, that their forcs should one eu'y side be disperced, and their cuntrey at one instant be inuaded; din's of ye English lords did attempt to inviron ye cuntrey of Wales, and by water brought great armyes, and invaded and subdued great cuntreys one ye sea coast of Wales as ye l'pp of Glamorgan, ye l'pp of Gower, ye l'pp of Kidwelly, Langharn, Lanstephon, ye earldom of Pembroke, ye l'pp of Kemise, which was ye furthest of Wales yt was subdued by any Lo' Marcher that way vppon ye north sea coast, whoe was forced always to confront ye Princes of Wales, for yt he was next unto the cuntrey of Cardigansheir, and daylie subject to their sodein invasion, and therefore stood in most danger of all ye Lord Marchers of Wales; from ye riuer Seicey in South Wales to ye riuer of Corwy in North Wales was there noe Lo' Marcher; but ye same cuntreys remayned wholie to ye Prince of Wales vntill ye principalite came to ye crowne.

And this word Lo' Marcher, or Lords of ye Marches of Wales was not onlye proper to l'pps within those parts which now are counted to be in ye Marches of Wales only, but yt was alsoe applied, spoken, and meant of all such l'pps as was subdued by ye English lords and taken from ye Princes of Wales, and holden of ye King of Engl' in cheif, in what part soeu' the same l'pp lay, yen wear in ye furthest parts of Wales, or in ye hart or inland of Wales, as appeareth plainly, for yt ye escheator in auncient tyme in ye sheirs of Gloster, Hereford, Sallop, and Wigorn, whoe was alsoe escheator of ye

Marches of Wales, as appeareth by diuers inquisitions found before them, which by reason they were escheators of the Marches of Wales, did enquier of ye tenure of L'pps Marchers in all parts of Wales, as in Glamorgan shier, Carmarthen sheir, Pembroke shier, and of all other sheirs in Wales where any L'pps Marchers were; and by this means ye escheator of ye Marches of Wales in ye times of E. 1, E. 2, and E. 3, and other kings tymes, and did enquier after ye death of Londres and ye Duke of Lancaster for ye tenure of Kydwelly and Cornwllon; after ye death of ye Earls of Pembroke for ye Earldome of Pembroke after ye death of Sir Will'm Martyn and others for ye Lordship of Kemys, after ye death of ye Lord of Abergagny and Brecknock, and did come into those parts and lordships, and sate in execution of their office to enquier thereof, whereby yt appeareth that this word Marches of Wales (as touching ye matter we now treat of) was taken to extend to all Wales subdued by ye Lo' Marchers, and not stinted to these parts which we now call ye Marches, being next adjoy'ing vnto England, and was ye first part subdued and brought subject to Engl' by ye means aforesaid, and was ye means and cause that they were called Lo' of ye Marches, and afterwards Lo' Marchers.

And that this word Marches of Wales was taken for euery part of Wales soe subdued by any Engl' lord yt is euident by ye statut of 27 H. 8, cap. 26, which saith that the statute shall not be prejudiciall to S'r Walter Deuoreux, knight of ye office of ye stuardshipp of Buelts, in ye Marches of South Wales, which Lo' of Buelts is in ye hart of Wales, in ye countye of Brecknock, and not in those parts that we now call by ye name of Marches of Wales.

Alsoe in ye 10th y' of H. 4 yt is found by ye escheator of Herefordsheir, by an office found after ye death of John Tutchett Lo' Audley as followeth: *Dicunt quod p'dict' Johannes Tutchett ch'l'r tenuit in Marchia Walliæ p'dict' comitat' adjacent, medietat' Castri et domini de Newport in Kemes, et tenet' de domino Rege in capite p' seruitium militare, which lordsh' of Kemis and ye Castl' of Newport lieth in ye furthest part of Pembroke sh' vpon ye sea coast, and yet was yt said to be in ye Marches of Wales, Comit'at' Hereford adjacent, for none other cause but for that yt was a L'pp Marcher, and was first subdued by an Engl' lord, and soe came to be holden of ye king as ye lordships that lay in ye marches were att the first; and therefore, and for this cause did ye Lordships Marchers first take their name were they neuer soe far in ye hart of Wales, yf they came to be subdued as ye Lordships Marchers first were, and were Lo'ps Marchers indeed.*

Alsoe this poynt is much manifested by ye inquisition taken before ye com'iss'oners appoynted for that purpose 28 E. 3, before mentioned, touching intestate goods, and yt appeareth by auntient charter of Tenbye, made by Amer de Valence, 16 E. 2, and ye charter of Hauerford West, made by E. 1, An'o Reg. 19, that they released ye same custome to their burgesses of those townes, and Sir Nicholas Martyn did ye like to his t'ts of Kemys and yet yt is manifest that Tenby, Hauerford West and Kemys are not neare the parts next England, but in ye remotest and farthest part of Wales.

The like is found by ye office vppon ye attaynd'r of James, Earl of Wiltshier, to be used and done in Laugharne, an'o 5 E. 4, which is alsoe in Carmarthenshire vppon ye sea coast; soe that yt appeareth that Domin' in Marchia Walliæ was then vnderstood of euery L'pp Marcher in Wales in what part soeuer.

And now I will end here with aunswearing a doubt which I haue heard mooved of diuers, which was that ye riuier of Seuerne was ye auntient bound and limitt between Cambria, now called Wales, and England, while all ye land that is ouer ye said riuier of Seauerne, viz., all Herefordsh', and soe much beyond Seauerne as was part of ye auntient cuntryes of Gloster, Sallop, and Worstershiers, had not been deuided into L'pp Marchers, as ye rest of Wales was; for yt is certain that a great part of Glostersh', some other part of Worstersh', and some part of Shropsh', longe before ye statute of 27 H. 8; alsoe ye auntient shier of Hereford is wholie beyond Seauerne, and yet it was not deuided into L'pp Marchers as ye rest of the marches was that was soon sithence ye Conquest tyme. To know ye cause of this, you must und'stand that soe much of Wales beyond Seauerne as made ye auncient county of Hereford, and soe much alsoe beyond Seauerne as was auntientlie part of ye cuntryes of Gloster, Wigorne, and Sallop, was long before ye Conquest woone from ye Welchmen, viz., in, or shortlie after, ye time of Offa, K. of Mercia; and all ye Welchmen cleerlie expelled there hence, and ye county now planted with Englishmen, and this was long before ye deviding of England into sheirs, and ye same was then annexed and became part of ye kingdom of Mercia, and soe as parcell of that kingdome yt came to ye hands of K. Alfred, whoe first deuided Engl' into sheirs, and, therefore, he finding yt ready subdued, and ye Welchmen expelled, made noe difference between yt and that which was one this side Seauerne, but did deuide that with ye rest into sheirs, and soe added some part thereof to ye sheirs of Gloster, Worster, and Sallop,

and made ye whole sheir of Hereford, all beyond ye Seauerne, a sheir of yt self, for heerin I find difference between conquering of Wales by ye Saxons and ye Norman kings, for soe much of Wales as ye Saxon kings did winne, they then did yt themselves, and att their owne charge and to their owne use, and did not suffer their subjects to deal therein. But when the Normans K's came and had poss'on of ye whole realme of Engl', ye Conqueror att his first coming contented himself with ye realme of Engl', and thought himself well spedd to haue soe good successe in ye conquest thereof; and all his tyme did not bend much of his forc's against Wales, more then he was forced to doe by their inuading of his peapl and countrey; and so his issues after, him being much buised with keeping their cuntreys in France in quiett, were not soe well able to attend warrs one euery side, and that those cuntreys of Wales yt were subdued were rough and hillie, and hard to nankish, they thought it a better pollicie to giue to their nobilitye such part thereof as they could conquer and subdue whiles they did attend warrs in other plac's, which ye Saxon K's neuer did. Soe that there was neuer any l'pp in Wales woone by any subject but such as was sithence the coming of William ye Conqueror, and that Herefordsheir and such parts of the other three sheirs afforesaid, as lieth beyond the Seauerne, and was parcell of ye auntient shers, was not wonne from ye Welchmen sithence ye Conquest (as some doe suppose and would infer) may appear manifestlie by one manor or l'pp in Herefordsh' called Virchinfeild, being one of the furthest parts of that sheir towards Wales, is auntient demesne lands, of which kind there none to be found in all England, but such as was in ye pou' of King Edward ye Confessor, before the conquest of William ye Conqueror, which argueth plainlie that yt must be woone from ye Welchmen by ye Saxon kings before ye Conquest, and that yt was by all likelihood made a sheir when King Alfred first diuided all England into sheirs, and that yt is noe newe sheir as some doe imagine, because yt lieth ouer Seauerne, and was within ye bounds of auntient Cambria.

An abstract of diu's records found in ye Tower, where ye kings in auntient tyme wrote to diuers Lo' Marchers in Wales, and peapl of those l'pps, touching affayres required of them in respect of their l'pps, which they held of ye king, as followeth—

King E. 1, in ye 11 y'r of his raigne, att which tyme he brought his great and ye last army that was in Wales, and in

which ye last Prince Lluellin was slaine, and when ye king first came to ye poss'on of ye principalitie of Wales, ye king and his army being att Aberconwey, fearinge ye scarcetye of victualls that might ensue, wrote to ye officers of all ye good townes and countreys in South Wales, that were formerlie subdued by ye Lords Marchers, and were att ye kings commaundem that they should cause victualls to be brought out of all parts of Mountgomery in Quindena Pascæ next following, to furnish ye army, where he writeth to ye chief townes in eu'ry L'pp M'cher, and to some L'pps Marchers themselues as followeth.

Swansey.—Balliuis, mercatoribus, et probis hominibus de Swansey, which is ye chief towne of Lordshipp of Gower.

Bristol.—Maiori, Balliuis, p'bis ho'ibus et mercatoribus de Bristoll.

Cardiff.—Balliuis, p'bis hominibus et mercatoribus de Cardiff, which is ye chief towne of Glamorgan.

Stugoul.—Balliuis, probis hominibus et mercatoribus Stugoul, which is ye chief towne of Nether Went in Monmouthsh.

Hauerford.—Balliuis, etc., de Hauerford.

Pembrooke.—Balliuis, etc., de Pembrooke.

Thalkarne.—Balliuis, etc., de Thalkarne.

S' Claro.—Balliuis, etc., de S' Claro.

Cameis.—Balliuis, etc., de Cannys.

Kilgarran.—Balliuis, etc., de Kilgarran.

Kaerlion.—Balliuis, etc., de Kaerlion.

Carmarden.—Balliuis, etc., de Carmarden.

Cardigan.—Balliuis, etc., de Cardigan.

Bregnoth.—Balliuis, etc., de Bregnoth.

Kidwelly.—Balliuis, etc., de Kydwely.

Vske.—Balliuis, etc., de Vske.

Landestephan.—Balliuis, etc., de Landestephen.

Austecline.—Balliuis, etc., de Austecline.

Monmouth.—Balliuis, etc., de Monmouth.

Bergenny.—Balliuis, etc., de Bergaueny.

Blenlueny.—Balliuis, etc., de Blenleuemye.

The said Prince Lluellin was slaine about ye feast of St. Luke next after, as saith Ranulph, monk of Chester, lib. 7, cap. 38, fo. 379.

King E. 2, in warrs of Scotland against Robert de Bruse, wrote to ye Lords Marchers of Wales, to send to his ayd ye number of men following out of their seu'all Ll'pps Marchers, the date of his letters pattents to them is 18 Junii, an' 3' E. 2.

Kidwelly et Carmarden.—Henrico de Lancaster de terris uestris de Kidwelly et Carmarden - 100

<i>Canterbogh.</i> —John Gifford de Brimffield and Catherine		
de Aldestegh de terra sua de Canterbogh	-	100
<i>Gower.</i> —Wm/ de Brenosa de terra sua de Gower	-	400
<i>Powys.</i> —Griffino de la Pool et Johannis de Charlton		
de terra sua de Powys	-	400
<i>Elluel.</i> —Guidonis de Bello Campo com' Warwicke		
de terra sua de Elluel	-	200
<i>Clon.</i> —Edmundo com' Arundell de terra sua de Cloon	-	200
<i>Morgannog.</i> —Gilberto de Clare com' Glost'r et Here-		
ford de terra sua de Morgannog	-	500
<i>Brechenog.</i> —Humphredo de Bohun' com' Hereford et		
Essex de terra sua de Brechenog	-	100
<i>Ewyas.</i> —Roger de Mortuo Mari de Wigmore et Theo-		
bald de Verdon de terra sua de Ewyas	-	100
<i>Kemes and Dynett.</i> —Menruensi et Will'mo Martino		
de terris suis de Kemes et Denett	-	200
<i>Melenithkery et Kedewyn.</i> —Prefato Roger de terris		
suis de Melenith Kerry et Kedewyn	-	200

Magnatibus Northwalliæ pro Consimili.

<i>Dyffrin Cloyt.</i> —Joanni de Gray de terra sua de Dyffrin		
Cloyt	-	100
<i>Manhudo Glyn dyfrdwygh.</i> —Roger de Mortuo Mare de		
Chirke de Manhudo et Glyn dyfrdwy	-	200
<i>Ross et Rownyock.</i> —Henrico de Lacy Comiti Lincoln		
terris suis de Ross et Rownyock	-	200
<i>Bromfeild.</i> —Johannis de Warrena com' Surrey de		
terra sua de Bromfeild	-	200
<i>Mohnntesdale.</i> —Roberto de Monte-alto de terra sua de		
Mohnntesdale	-	100

Alsoe ye said K. E. 2, in ye said 3 yeare, hauinge written to diu's Lords marchers of Wales for more men then he needed, writeth to each of them for abating of some part of the number formerlie required of them, as followeth, the date of ye kings letters pattents to them 16^o 11^o Septemb'r, an'o E. 2, 3^o.

<i>Dyffni Cloyt.</i> —Johanni de Gray de terra sua de dyffni		
Cloyt de 200 hominibus admittend.	-	100
<i>Ross and Konwenoch.</i> —Henrico de Lacy comiti Lyncoln		
de Rosse et Rowenock de ducentis	-	80
<i>Bromfeild et Yale.</i> —Johanni de Warrena co'ti Surrey		
de terris suis de Bromfeild et Yale de 300	-	100

Roberto de Monte Alto.

<i>Brechenioke.</i> —Hunfredo de Bohune co'ti Hereford et		
Essex de terra sua Breckeniock de sexcentis	-	150
<i>Kemes and Dynett.</i> —W'mo Wartin, etc., de ducentis	-	100

<i>Carthwarthlan and Kydwelly.</i> —Henrico de Lancaster, etc., de 200	-	-	-	100
<i>Morganon.</i> —Gilberto de Clare co'iti Glost'r and Her'f' de 800	-	-	-	400
<i>Cloon.</i> —Edmundo co'iti Arundell, etc., de 200	-	-	-	10
Rogero de Mortuo Mari de Wigmore, etc., de 500	-	-	-	200
plura ex Rotulo Scotæ de an'o 3 E. 2.				
<i>Dyffrin Cloit.</i> —Johanni de Gray, etc.	-	-	-	200
<i>Ross and Rouoniog.</i> —Henrico de Lacy, etc.	-	-	-	200
Roberto de Monte Alto, etc.	-	-	-	10
<i>Brekenoch.</i> —Humphrey de Bohune, etc.	-	-	-	800
<i>Kemes and Dynett.</i> —W'm Martyn, etc.	-	-	-	200
<i>Cornuellion and Kidwellin.</i> —Henrico de Lancast'r, etc.	-	-	-	200
<i>Morganon.</i> —Gilberto de Clare, etc.	-	-	-	800
<i>Cloon.</i> —Edmundo comiti Arundell, etc.	-	-	-	200
<i>Melenith.</i> —Rogero de Mortuo Mare, etc.	-	-	-	500

In dorso Patent' 3 E. 2, pro exercitio uersus Scotiam.

Rogero de Mortuo Mari Justic' n'ro Walliæ. Griffin ap Rees et Jersward ap Griff' salutem pro peditibus in terris suis eligendis.

Henrico de Lacy com' Lyncoln p' ducent hominib' de p'tibus de Rosse Rowenok.

Johannis de Warena com' Surrey pro 300 ho'ibus de partibus de Bromfeild e Yale.

Roberto de Monte Alto 100 hom' de partibus, de Mohunntedale.

Will'mo Martyn p' 200 ho'ibus de p'tib' Cartwarthlan and Kydwellye.

Gilberto de Clare com' Glost'r and Heref' 800 ho' de p'tibus de Morgannon.

Johannis Straing pro 100 hom' de p'tib' Knockin.

Fulconj filii Warrini pro 100 hom' de partibus Whittington.

Rogero de Mortuo Mari de Wigmor p' 500 hom' de p'tibus Melineth et aliis terris, etc.

Roberto de Holland Justic' Chester, etc. Indorso 15 E. 2, membrana 19 pro Exercitu Scotiæ.

Edmundo Comiti Arundell d'no terrar' de Kerry et Kedewy, Cloon, Oswaldstree, et de Chirk vel eius locum tenents in terris illis.

Pro 200 ho'ibus in terris suis de Kerry and Kedewy; pro 200 ho'ibus in terris suis de Cloon et Oswaldstree; pro 100 ho'ibus de terra sua de Chirke.

Edo' com' Cantix terraru' de Melength pro 300 ho'ibus. Joh'i Gray d'no de dyffrin cloit pro 200 hominibus.

Henrico de Langcaster d'no terrar' de Kidwelly, Carthwarthlan pro 200 ho'ibus.

Eidem Henrico d'no de Monmouth pro 100 ho'ibus.

Tho' comit' Norfolk et Marescall' Angl. d'no de Scrigoil et Nether Went Pro 200 hominibus.

Johanni Hastings d'no Burgaueny et Went pro 300 ho'ib'.

Adam de Valence com' Pembroke d'no de Pembrooksheir et Hauerford pro 400 ho'ibus.

D'ne de Knockyn pro 500 ho'ib' in Knokin.

Roberto de Monte Alto d'no de Estradelon et Hawarden pro 100 ho'ib'.

Balluiis et Rine' de Meilur Seisnek pro 100 ho'ibus.

Falhoni fil' Warreni d'no de Whittington p' 100 ho'ibus.

Gower p' 200 hominib'.

Morgannon et Glamorgan pro 1,000 hominibus.

Brecknock, pro 200 ho'.

Powys pro 500 ho'.

Bromfield et Yale pro 400 ho'.

Vske pro 300 ho'.

Denbigh Nigurnock, Krnerich p' 300 ho'.

Penkelly, Blae'leueny, Brenthlis p' 300 hominibus.

K. E. 3, fearing ye inuasion of ye Scotts, writeth to ye lords of the libertyes of Wales to haue the sea coast watched, the men of the countrey armed, their castles strenghtened and furnished within the said l'pps, and maketh them leiftenants in effect therein the l'pps, and writeth to these subscribed patet in Rotulo Scotiæ Ano. 10. E. 3, datu apud Berwicum sup' Twedam 24 Junii, Ano. R. 10.

Wms. de Zouch de Mortuo Mari d'ni de Glamorgan et Morgannon.

Tho. comit Norfolk et mariscall apud Scrogoil. Henrico com' Lancaster d'no Monmoth, Kidwelly, and Cornullon.

John de Mowbray d'no de Gower.

W'mo la Zouch d'n's vni' p'tis terra de Morgannon.

Hugoni de Audley d'no de Newport et de Vsk.

Custodi terræ de Pembroke.

Isabellæ reginæ Angl. d'næ de Hauerford.

D'no de la Roch.

Guidoni de Bryan d'no de Langharne.

Henrico Ep'o Mentuosis d'no terrar' Sti. . . . et de Kebidiog.

W'mo de Clynton d'no Tynbegh.

Jacobo de Audley d'no de Kemes et Llanendewy.

Custodi terræ de Buelt.

Comiti Hereford d'no de Brechnok.

Gilberto Talbot d'no Bulk Dynas.

Custodi terræ de Bergaueyny.

Elizabeth de Burgo d'no de Caerlion.

Custodi terræ de Melineth.

Custodi terr' de Radnor.

Custodi terr' de Wrthrenion.

Johanni de Charlton d'no de Powys.

D'no terr' de Krdewink.

Will'mo de Monte Acuto d'no de Dynbigh.

Johanni de Warrena coi'ti Surrey et d'no Bromfeild and Yale.

Richardo com' Arundell and d'no de Moghnant Kenleth et Nanthoide in Wallia.

Rogero de Gray d'no de driffin Cloyt in Wallia.

Will'mo Fitz waren Constabular Castri de Mountgom'ye.

The said king hauing thus com'aunded ye afforee named lords marchers to haue their peapl. of their l'pp marchers armed and ready, appoynted Wm. de la Zouch de Mortuo Mari and Gilbert Talbott, his justics of South Wales, to be captaynes and leaders of all ye said lords and their peapl against ye Scotts, if they should offer to inuade these parts of the countrey, and writeth to ye Lords Marchers of South Wales, commaunding them to be ready, ayding and assisting, and att ye commaundmt. of the said captaynes, and hath in his letters pattents to them these words:—

Et nos pr'fati d'ni et custodes Liberatu' e dominior' omnes homines defensibiles de dominiis et libertatibus illis quos p' nos mandamiti arraiarj, etc., p' nos.....et arraitos ac ipsor Wm. et Gilbertu et eor' vtruq' ducat ad proficiscendu' vna cu' omnibus aliis ho'ib's defensibilib's p'tium pr'dictar in comitatua ipsor' Wo et Gilb' vel eor' alterius p' defensione earundem p'tiu co'tra inimicos n'ros supra dictos, quotiens opus fuerit et p' pr'fatio Wm. et Gilb. uel eor' alter' sup' hoc ex p'te n'ra fueritis pr'muniti in cuius rei, etc. Teste apud Northapton, 10 Julii ano. r. n'ri 10.

P' ipsum Regem et Co'silium.

Heer is to be noted that ye kinge write not heer to any p't of ye 6 sheirs that is part of ye principality of Wales, but only to such parts of Wales as was subdued by ye Lords Marchers, and which were his tenants, and held their l'pps im'ediatelie of ye king. Yet we must think that the K. had alsoe men out of ye principalitye lands to serue him in these warrs, but these co'missions are not to be found with these

among ye kings records in ye tower, for that the prince of Wales, whoe held ye principalitye, wrote for men out of his principalitye to serue his father in his warrs, which records remayne among ye pryncs records, and are not to be found in ye Tower.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT AND MODERN STATE OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

BY SIR JOHN DODRIDGE. London, 1714. 8vo.

EDWARD THE THIRD, in a Parliament holden at Westminster, in the fifteenth year of his reign, created Edward his eldest son, surnamed the Black Prince, Prince of Wales, being then of tender years, and invested him in the said Principality with these ensigns of honour, and as in the charter is contained, *per sertum in capite et annulum in digito aureum, ac virgam argentum juxta morem*: By a chaplet of gold, made in the manner of a garland, for the word *sertum* importeth, by a gold ring set on his finger, and by verge, rod, or sceptre of silver, howbeit, in the investiture of the succeeding princes, this rod or sceptre (as appeareth by the charters of their several creations) was changed into a verge of gold.

The said ring, for the better maintenance of the said Prince, his son in honourable support, according to such his state and dignity, gave vnto him by his charter, dated the Twelfth of May, in the seventh year of his reign of England, and in the fourth year of his reign of France, and enrolled in the Exchequer in the term of S. Hillary, in the eighteenth year of the said King Edward the Third, the said principality, and the manors, lordships, castles, and lands ensuing to appertain to the said principality, viz:—

All his lordships and lands in North Wales, West Wales, and South Wales.

1. The lordship, castle, town, and country of Carnarvon.
2. The lordship, castle, and town of Conway.
3. The lordship, castle, and town of Crucketh.
4. The lordship, castle, and town of Bewmarish.
5. The lordship, castle, and town of Hardlagh.
6. The lordship, castle, and towns and counties of Anglesey and Merioneth.
7. The lordship, castle, town, and county of Caermardin.
8. The lordship, castle, and town of Lampadervaur.
9. The lordship and stewardship of Cantermawer.

10. The lordship, castle, town, and county of Cardigan.
11. The lordship, castle, and town of Emelyn.
12. The lordship, castle, and town of Buelt.
13. The lordship, castle, and town of Haverford.
14. The lordship, castle, and town of Montgomery.

And all the lands that were of Rice ap Meridick,¹ which came to the lands of King Edward the First, together with all the lordships, cities, castles, boroughs, towns, manors, members, hamlets, lands, tenements, knights-fees, voydances of Bishopricks, advowsons of churches and of abbies, priories, and of hospitals, with customs and prisages of wines; the exercise and execution of justice, and a chancery, forests, chaces, parks, woods, warrens, hundreds, comots, etc., and all other hereditaments, as well vnto the said principality as unto the said king in those parts then belonging.

To have and to hold the same vnto the said prince and his heirs, kings of England.

¹ For a further account of Rhys ab Maredudd and his execution in 1291, see the Hon. Mr. Bridgeman's *History of the Princes of South Wales*, p. 188, *et seq.*

CHAPTER II.

*Cott. MS. Vitellius C. 1.*PAPERS RELATING TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
WALES. HEN. VIII. JAC. I.*(The fore-edge of this MS. is burnt away.)*

PROVIDED that Walshman, when born.....borne there, shall purchase landes and tents in the Salop, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, Leomynster, Herefordnor other marchaunt towns joyn-
ing to the Marches of Wales.....suburbs of the same.

That no such Walshman be chosen or receaued to be citizen or.....in any cytie, bourrough, or marchaunt town.

That such Walshmen as alreedy be, in any such cytie, bour-
rough, or franchised towne, citizens or burgesses, shall geue
good caution for their loyaltie and well bearing, as well
towards the K. and his hey.....of his realme of England, as
towards the gouernours of such cities, townes, etc.: for safety
of the same cities, bourroughes, etc., if the same Walshmen
will dwell and remayne therein.

That none of them be receaued to the office of mayor,
baillif, chief constable, or warden of the portes, or of the
gaite, nor to the common counsaile of such cities, bur-
roughes, etc.

Nor that he be in any wise made other occupier or officer
in the.....

Nor that any Walshmen beare any manner armor in any
such citties, burroughes, etc. (Hen. IV, ca. 12, fol. 21.)

That vpon complaints to the K. against the people of Wales
making daily and nightly incursions vpon the counties ad-
ioyning to the Marches, taking distresses of horses, oxen,
kyne, sheepe, swyne, and other goodes to a great number,
which they carry to their seignories where they be resiaunt,
and withhold to.....till gree be made at their will, and that as
well of such as haue not offended others. (2 H. IV, ca. 16.)

And that the people of Wales do dailly arrest the people of
those counties com'ing with their marchandizes or other

their goodes and cattles, affirming p.....against them of detts, couenants, trespasses, and other acco'ns, wherof they be parties nor pledges, to thend to grieue them by outrageous ameracements and.....etc.

The K., for remedy to those mischiefs, prouided that if any people of.....counties be arrested and griued as aforesaide. Maintenaunt tres testimonies should be made, reciting their griuances to the gouernors or stewardest, where such offenders be resiaunt with their goods or cattalls receaued in Wales, vnder the.....or of the mayors or bailliffs of the cities and burroughes, or stewardest of franchises where the people griued be dwellinge. That the gouernors or stewardest of Wales may cause their distresses, goodes, or cattalls so taken or arrested, to be deliuered vnto them.

And if they make not deliuey within seuen days after request to them so made; then to be lawfull to the English people griued to arrest all men that come with the goodes and cattall of them of the seigniories of Wales, where such offenders be inhabiting or resiaunt, and the same to detayne till full agreement be made to the parties griued with their mises, costes, and expenses, together with their distresses, goodes, and cattles.

Prouided that if any Walshmen enter into any of the counties adioyning to the borders or marches in England, and do burne, kill, rauish, or com'itte any other felony or trespass, whereof he is attainted within the realme of England by the lawes there by outlagary or abjuration, and repaireth into Wales, and abideth there. (H. IV, ca. 17.)

That vpon the certificate and recordes to be made by the justices of the K. in Engl., before whome they shall be so conuicte, vnder their seales, to the lords and mynisters where such felons shall be found in Wales; fynall execution be made vpon the same felons, by those ll's, or mynisters.

Prouided that the Lords of the Marches of Wales shall kepe sufficient warde in their castles and seigniories in Wales, that no losse, riott, nor damage come to the K. or his realme, nor any of his liege people, by their tenaunts, resiaunts, nor other Walshmen in their defaulte, etc.

Prouided that no whole Englishman, by the space of three yeers following, should be conuicte at the suite of any Walshman in Wales, but by the judgement of English justices, or by the judgement of whole Englishmen burgesses, or by enquests of burroughes, townes, and Englishmen of the seigniories, where such Englishmen be arrested.

Prouided that no Walshman be receaued to purchase lands

or ten'ts in Engl., nor within the burroughes or English townes in Wales, vpon paine to forfeiete the same purchases to the lords of whome the same be holden, as the estatt which the purchaser had therein.

That no Walshman be accepted burges, nor have any other lib'ty within the realme, nor within the burroughes or townes aforesaide.

Provided that no Englishman liege to the.....within franchises or without, in any county, hundred, or courte..... Wales, of whatsoever estate, but by Englishmen, and of the most... ..of good fame, not procured. (4 H. IV, ca. 26.)

Nor that the English burgesses, which have married Walshwomen..... franchises with the English burgesses.

Provided, for theschewing of many mischiefes, happening in the land of Wales. By many wasters, rymers, mynstrells, and other vagabondes. That.....waster rymmer, mynstrell, nor vagabond be in any wise susteyned in Wales to make Comerthies or gatherings vpon the people there.

Provided that no congregations be suffered to be made by the Walshmen..... place in Wales, to make or take any counsaile, vnles it be for an euident..... necessary cause, and by licence of the chief officers and mynisters of the sa..... seigniory, where such thing shall be donne, and in the presence of the sa..... officers and ministers. (4 Hen. IV, ca. 28.)

That no man be armed, nor beare defensible armor, to marchaunt townes ci..... nor congregations in the same, nor in the highe wayes, in affray of the peac..... the Rg. liege people.

That no Englishman, nor Welshman, of what estate or condition soeuer, send..... bring by colour of marchaundize or otherwise, any victuall or arms to any..... of Wales, without the special licence of the K. or his counceill, vnles..... for stuffing and enstoring of castles or English townes, vpon paine of forfeiture of the same, etc. (4 H. IV, ca. 30.)

That in euery part of the marches of Wales, and townes of the marches, there be English constables to enquire, serch, and arrest all such victualls and armor. Those constables to haue the sixth parte of the forfeitures by them found.

That no Walshman haue castle, fortres, or house defensive of his owne, nor of..... to kepe, otherwise then was vsed in the time of K. Edward the conqueror of..... vpon payne of forfeiture of the same. Except bishops and other tem..... lords for their own bodies. (4 H. IV, ca. 31.)

..... be made justice, chamberlen, chauncellor, treasurer, sherif, stewarde, constable of castle, reccaour, escheator,

coroner, nor chief forester, nor other officer, nor keeper of the recordes, nor lieutenaut in any of the saide offices, in any parte of Wales, nor of counsaile of any English lord, notwithstanding any patent made to the contrary, with this clause (*non obstante quod sit Wallicus natus*). Exceptt bishops in Wales, and of those and others whome the K. hath found his good and lawful liege people, he will to be advised by his counsell.

That for the more sufficient custody of the land of Wales, and to thend that a man may haue the better knowledge of the condition of the people there, the garrisons of the castles and walled townes there, be purveyed and stored sufficiently of valiant Englishmen, straungiers to the seigniories, where such castles be sett. And not of any man mixte of the parties or seigniories in Wales, or the marches of the same, till the land of Wales be otherwise justified and appeased. (H. IV, ca. 33.)

That no Englishman married to any Welshwoman of the am'ity or alyaunce of Owen ap Glendeur, traitor to the K., or to any other Welshwoman after the rebellion of the said Owen, or in tyme to come marrieth himself to any Walshwoman, be put in any office in Wales, or in the marches therof.

That touching felonies and roberies done within any seigniory of Southwales, the people of the countrey where such felons be borne, receaued or dwellinge, shall take the same felons and bring them to the gaile of the same countrey where they shall be taken, or els they shall be charged, and make satisfaction of the felonies and roberies to the parties grieved, and that by the award of the Lo' of the same seigniory.

That no theef nor felon in Wales openly knowen be suffered to disclayme oute of the seigniory where the felony was donne. And that such disclayming be vtterly eschewed and put oute.

And that as well the said theeues openly known as other theeues be put to answer as pryvy to the enditements or accusations in the same seigniory where the theeues be taken, withoute being deliuered by disclaiming, or by l'res of marq' in any manner.

That wheras in the tyme of this rebellion in Wales lawfull leige people, as well English as Walshmen, haue been in Wales vpon correction of rebells there, vpon commaundment of the and his counsaill; at which tyme some of the rebells, as well on horse foote, found armed and making warre, against their faith and allegiance, were slayne, and other some maymed, beaten, wounded, taken, and imprisoned, and their goodes and cattles carried away by the saide liege people, for the cause aforesaid as was lawfull, as

by his Ma'ty and his counsell hath been heretofore ordeyned in that behalfe. (H. V, ca. 6.)

Many of these rebells, notwithstanding being yet a lyue, and other nexte of bloude, unto those rebells so deade, with their friends, nowe make dailly quarrells and great pursuite against theis faithfull liege people dwelling or resiaunt in those partes, and in the shires next to Wales, surmising in them that such things as aforesaid to themselues or to their cousens or frendes, falsly haue donne; wherby they demaund of these faithfull liege people amends, threatning otherwise to be auenged therof, wherby these faithfull leige people be many times grievously vexed in many parties and lordships in Wales, some by enditements, accusements, or impeachements, and some by menasses, distresses taken, and some by their body taken and imprisoned they haue made gree to them in that behaffe; or that they would then of the death of such rebells so slayne, by one assach, after the custome of Wales, viz.: by the oathe of three hundred men, and of all such other trespass before specified, them acquite, to the great damage and distruction of the said faithfull liege people and euill example, etc.

Yt is therefore ordeyned that such quarrell, action, and demaunde be made from henceforth by arte nor by engine, to any of theis faithfull liege people by any of them which haue beene rebells, nor by their adherents, be he con' alye, or frend, nor by any other; vpon payne to paye the partie gra his treble damages, and to be imprisoned by the space of two yeres after he convicte; and further to pay fine and ransome before he be delyuered.

That forasmuch as since the rebellion of the Walshmen lately reform many of the rebells of Wales, with other their adherents, with force and armes in the manner of warre, sometimes by day and sometimes by nighte, haue come into the counties of Salop, Hereford, and Glouc'r, and other places there hid and lodged, haue traiterously and feloniously taken many of the K.'s liege people, some riding about their merchaundizes, and doing their buissynes, and some in their howses, where they were abiding in Gods peace and the kings.

And those liege people so taken haue carryed oute of their countray to diuers partes of Wales, and them haue withholden and kepte in the mounteynes of those partes of Wales, halfe a yeere together, sometimes more, and sometimes lesse, till they haue ransomed themselues at c *li.*, and some more after their rate, as in tyme of warre, to the greate damage and mischief of the people of those counties, etc.

The K., for remedy, established that the justices of peace, within the counties of England, assigned for the time, shall haue power to enquier heere, and determyne all manner of such treasons and felonies, as well at the K.'s suite as at the parties.

So that if such offenders will not appere before those justices to aunswere as the lawe requireth, till they be, according to the custome of the realme, outlawed; then those justices shall certify by their l'res vnder the seales, the officers of the seigniories, in which such outlawes be withdrawn, abiding or resiaunt, of the outlagary upon them so pronounced.

And that those officers, vpon that certificate, take the bodies of those outlawes, and do execution vpon them in the same seigniori as the lawe requireth, without fine or raunsome, etc.

That wheras diuers persons dwelling in Wales and in the marches thereof, endited and outlawed of treasons and felonies, come into the county of Hereford, to cities and burroughes, faires and marketts, and to other places within that county, sometime by nighte, and there sell, buy marchaundize and tary by two, three, four dayes or more, at their will, and after returne into their owne countrey without grieuance, impeachment, or execution of the lawe made vpon them by the sheriff, his ministers, or any other person.

By reason that the sherif and his mynisters oftentimes haue no knowledge of their persons, nor of their beinge within the county; and other persons, some for fauour and amity, and some for doubte of hurte; by reason of which not doing of due execution of the lawe. Those outlawed and endited persons, and other offenders of Wales and the marches, doubte not to come, slea, burne, robbe, and to do other offences in that county, to the p'petue norishment of the commons of the same.

The K. graunted by authority aforesaid, that if the sheriff, or any sherif's mynisters, mayor, and bailiffs of townes and burroughes, any other person conuersaunt in that county, knowe and see any such person or outlawed in any place within that county; that he shall arrest, take bring him to the jaile of that county, and there delyuer him to the jailor, according to the laws of this realme.

And if any such person indited or outlawed will disobey the arrest to be made as aforesaid, that he against whom such disobedisaunce is made, shall leauy hue and crye.

That euery person that is conuersaunt within that county, that heereth the hue and crye, shall come and aide him that

leauyed the same hue and crye to t..... the offender, and therein to do their best endeu'or to their power.

Yf they cannot take him, then to followe and pursue him oute of that county with hue and crye.

That the sheriff, under-sherif, and their mynisters, mayor, and bayllifes.....saunt, and heering of such hue and cryes, shall make due execution of the same ordinaunce according to their power, vpon payne, etc.

That the justices of peace in that county shall haue power to enquire heer.....determyne vpon the defaultes and necligences in that behalfe, etc.

And that the Statute of Westm'r, touching such like matter, be put in due.....on, etc.

That the K., hauing by authority of Parliament, ratified and com'.....all manner of statutes made in any Parlyament against Walshmen, before that t.....not repealed; by authority aforesaid ordeyned that all grauntes of....fraunchises, marketts, faires, and other lib'ties, to buye or to sell, to bale or.....and to sell within the townes of North Wales, made to any Walshman before.....tyme shal be voide and of no value. (25 H. VI, ca. 1.)

And that all the K.'s villeins within North Wales shall be bound and constr.....to do such labours and seruices as of righte and of auncient tyme they haue.....do. Notwithstanding any graunt made vnto them, or any veage of later time.....the contrary.

That such officers shall have power to compell them therunto as haue lauffullie vsed to doe before this tyme.

The Statute of Westm'r, made in a' 20 Dec. Regis, upon the grieuous complaints of the com'ons of the counties of Hereford, Glouc'r and Salop, adjoyning to the marches of Wales, and of the counties of Somers't, Bristowe, and Chester. That if the goods and cattails of any of the people of those counties were wrongfully taken in any of those counties by any men of Wales, and out of those counties into Wales, or into the marches of Wales, conveyed, carried, brought, or retayned; such taking or takings, receipts, abettments, or holding of such offences, shall be judged hye treason; and whosoever therof shall be attainted, shal be taken and judged as traitors to the K.

That the justices of peace, in their sessions in those counties, shall haue power to enquier, and there to determyne of all such offenders, their abettors and receuors, and to make process against the persons so endited by two capias and an exigent, entry capias, conteyning the space of two monthes betwixt the date therof and the retourne of the same.

That mention be made of those writts of capias, that the sherifs of the counties for the time being shall make proclamation in their counties, that they be indited, shall appere before those justices in their sessions, to aunswere the matters conteyned in those enditements.

Provided that the Lords Marchers, of whome such offenders, their abettors and receauors, shall hold their lands and ten'ts, shall haue the forfeiture therof, and of their goodes and cat-tailles found within their seigniories, after they shal be atteinted of such offences; and that this ordenance should con-tyneue for six yeeres then nexte ensuing.

The K., by the aduise and consent aforesaid, willeth that the same ordenance shall endure fore six yeeres more, etc.

A prouision against perjury of offences vpon trialls in the l'ps marchers in Wales; a diuers adherents, frends, and kinsfolkes, resorting to such jurors them to acquit such offenders. (H. VIII, ca. 4.)

By swearing of the keepers of juries, according to the generall custo in vse in England, for the true keeping of them from spetch of any, and from and other relief vntill verdict be giuen, etc.

The punishm't of these keeper's defaults, referred to the iusticiar, stewarde, lieutenant, or other officer, within Wales or the marches, before whome the same shall happen.

And of the jurors that offend, to the Lo' President and counsell in the marches, for the tyme being, etc.

That forasmuch as the people of Wales, and the marches of the s not dreading the good and wholesome lawes and statutes of this realme of long time continued and perseuered in com'itting of diuers and manifold thefts, murders, rebellions, wilfull burnings of howses, and other haynous and abominable malefacts, to the highe displeasure of God, disquiet of the K.'s well disposed subjects, and disturbaunce of the publiq' weale, which so deeply rooted and fixed in those people, as not like to cease vnles some sharpe correction and punishment for redresse therof be prouided. (26 H. VIII, ca. 6.)

The K., therefore, by authoritie of p'liament, etc., ordeyned that and singular person or persons, dwelling or resiaunte within Wales or lordships marchers of the same, from time to time at all times hereafter such monition and warning giuen for the courts to be kepte in Wales, or in the lordships marches, as before this time hath been vsed, shall personally rep' resorte, and appere before the iustice, steward, lieutenaut, or other officer, at all and euery sessions, courte and courts, to be holden before the same j steward,

or other officer, in any whatsoever castle, fortress, or other place within Wales, or within the precincts, lymitts, and jurisdictions of euery the lordships marchers, or seignitories aforesaid, or the marches of the same, as by that justice, steward, or other officer shal be appointed.

And then and there shall geue his or their personall attendance to do execute, and accomplish all and euery thing and things, which to him or them sh apperteyne, vpon payne of such fines, forfeitures, and amercements, as shall be afferred, assessed and taxed by the justice, steward, or other officer to the K.'s Yf it be within any of the K.'s Lordships Marchers; and if it be within other L'ps Marchers, then to the vse of the lord of the same Lordship Marcher for the time being, to be leuied by waye of distres, of the goodes and cattles of euery p'son not appeering at those courts, or not doing their dutie as abouesaid; as the officers in the Lordships Marchers in Wales haue sondry tymes heretofore vnlawfully exacted the K.'s subiects within such l'ps where they haue had rule or authority, by many and sundry wayes and meanes, and also com'itted them to streights, duresse, and imprisonment, for small and lighte fayned causes, and extortiously compelled them to pay them fines for their redemptions, contrary to the lawe.

That therefore if any steward, lieutenaunt, or any other officer of any Lordship Marcher do faine procure or ymagen any vntrue surmise againste any person or p'sons that shall so giue their personall attendaunce before them at such courtes or courtes, and vpon the same vntrue surmise com'itte them to any laress of imprisonment contrary to the lawe, or contrary to the true or laudable custome of that lordship, that then, vpon suite made vnto the K.'s com'issioners, or counsell of the Marches, for the time being, by any such person or persons so imprisoned, or by any of their frends; that then the said com'issioners or counsell shall haue full power and authority to send for such steward, lieutenaunt or officer, and also for the person or persons so imprisoned.

And if the same person or persons so imprisoned can euidently proue before the said counsell, by good and substantiall witness or otherwise, that his imprisonment was vpon any fayned surmise, without cause reasonable or lawfull; that then the same com'issioners shall haue full power and authority to asseesse the said officer to pay to the said person or persons wrongfully imprisoned sixe shillings eight pence for euery day of their imprisonment or more, by the direction of the said com'issioners, according to the hurtes and behauior of the person or persons imprisoned.

And that the same com'rs shall sett further fine vpon the said officer, to be paid to the K.'s vse, as by their discretions shal be thought conuenient.

And in case the said officers do refuse to appere before the same commissioners incontinent, after any commaundment to them directed and deliuered, after any such complaint made to the same commissioners; that then those com'issioners shall haue full power and aucthority, vpon euery defaulte made by any officer or officers, to assess and set vpon every such officer making defaulte, such fine or fines as be leuied to the K.'s vse, as by their discretions shal be thought convenient.

And that the same com'rs shall haue full power and aucthoritie to compell the said officer or officers, by way of imprisonment, as well to pay such fine as shal be sett and taxed vpon them to the K.'s vse, as to pay unto euery person or persons so imprisoned such som'es of money as they shal be seassed to paye for their wrong imprisonment.

That no person or persons dwelling or resiaunt within Wales, or the Lordships Marchers of the same, of what estate, degree, or condition soever, coming, resorting, or repaying vnto any sessions or courte to be holden within Wales or any Lordships Marchers of the same, shall bring, or beare, or cause to be broughte or borne to the same sessions or courte, nor to any towne, church, fayer, markett, or other congregation (except vpon hue and cry, made of any felony or robbery), nor in the highe wayes in affray of the K.'s peace or liege people; any bill, longbowe, crossbowe, hangon, sword, staffe, daggar, halberd, morespikes, speare, or any other or armor defensiu, vpon payne of forfeiture of the same, to suffer make fine and ransome to the K., by the discretion of his com'issioners of the time being; excepte it be by commaundment, licence, or assent of those ju or other officers, or of those com'ers of counsell in the marches for the tyme being.

That no person or persons from henceforth, without licence of the said writing, shall, within Wales, or the marches of the same, or in any shires adjoyning thervnto, requier, procure, gather, or leauy any commorth, bidale, tenaunts ale, or other collection or exaction of goodes, cattells, money, or any other thing, vnder colour of marryeng, or suffering of their children saying or singing their first masses, or getting of any priests or clarkes, or for redemption of any murder or other felony, or for any other cause, by what name or names soeuer they shall be called.

Nor shall procure or make, or cause to be made, any games of running, wrestling, leapping, or any other games (the game

of shooting only excepted), vpon payne of one whole yeeres imprisonment of euery such offender, as well for making any such collection as any of the games aforesaid; and further to make such fine, as by the discretion of the Com'rs of the Marches shall be thought conuenient.

And that the Com'rs, by this act, shall have power and authoritie to heere determyne the saide offences by their examynation.

That no person or persons shall hereafter, at any time, cast any thing into any within Wales, or in the Lordships Marchers of the same, by the meane or name of an A by reason whereof the courte may be letted, disturbed or discontinued for that time, vpon paine of one whole yeeres imprisonment of any such offender, etc; any custom heretofore vsed to the contrary, notwithstanding.

That all sessions and courts, hereafter to be holden within Wales, or the Lordships Ma(rches) of the same, shalbe kepte within the surest and most peaceable place within the same Lordship Marcher, where the said justice, steward, or other officer shall a

And for the punishment and speedie tryalls, as well of the counterfeito'rs of coyne curraunt within this realme, washing, clipping, or mynishing of the same. As of all and singular felonies, murders, wilfull burning of howses, manslaughter, robberies, burglaries, rapes, and accessaries of the same, and other offences, felonies, donne or com'itted within any Lordship Marcher of Wales: By the author'y afore it is enacted, that the justices of the Gaoll deliury, and of the peace and eu of them for the tyme being, in the shire or shires of England, where the K.'s writte eth, nexte adioynning to the same L'p Marcher or other place in Wales, where such counterfeiting, washing, clipping of any such coyne, or murder, hath beene or herafter shalbe com'tted or donne, or where any other felonies or accessaries shalbe herafter com'itted or donne, shall have from henceforth full power and authoritie, at their sessions and gaolle deliury to enquier by verdicte of twelue men of the same shire or shires, next adioynning within England where the K.'s writte runneth; there to cause all such counterfeiters, washers, clippers of money, felons, murderers, and accessaries to the same, to be indited according to the lawes of this lande, in like manner and form as if the same petty treasons, murders, felonies, and accessories to the same had been donne within any of the sheeres of this realme, and also to heere, determyne, and j the same according to the lawes of the realme.

That all forreigne pleas, pleaded by any of the said malefactours, shal be tried and determyned in the said sheere or sheeres, and that the acquittall and fine, making for any of the causes aforesaid, in any of the Lordships Marchers, shalbe no barre for any parson or persons being endited in the said shire or shires, within two yeeres nexte after any such murder or felonye donne.

Further, the said justices of peace and gaoll deliury, and euery of them, shall haue full power and aucthority to award all manner of proces, as well of outlawry, as otherwise, against all and euery such offender so indicted, according to the custome and lawes used within the realme of England.

That the said justices, or two of them, afore whome any such offenders shall happen to be outlawed or atteinted by outlawry, shall ym'ediately vpon the same outlagary or attendor directe and send unto the K.'s officer of his L's Marchers, or to their deputies, or vnto the Lords or Lordes Marchers of the same Lordship Marcher, or to his or their officer or officers, or to their deputies, wherein such offence, murder, or felony shall happen to be donne, or where any such offender, murderer, or felon shall happen to be resiaunt, a certificate vnder the seales of them, or two of them, of any such outlawry or atteindor, commaunding them and euery of them by the same, vnder payne of forfeiture of cli. to the K., to be leuyed as well of the goods, chattells, lands, and tenements of the same Lorde or Lords Marchers as of the goodes and chattells, landes, and tenements of the K.'s officers there, to apprehende and attache, or cause to be apprehended and attached, the bodie or bodies of the same offender or offenders so outlawed or atteinted, and them soufely to keepe or cause to be kepte, till such convenient tyme of the nexte sessions of the K.'s justices of his gaoll deliury of that shire where such offender or offenders shall happen to be outlawed or atteinted, as to the K.'s officers of his L's Marchers, or to their deputies, or vnto the Lorde Marcher or Lordes Marchers of the same Lordship Marcher, or to his or their officer or officers, or their deputies, where such offender or offenders shal be apprehended, attached, dettyned, and kepte, shalbe thought expedient for the conveyance and conducting of the same offender and offenders in manner and forme following, to be deliuered from the K.'s officers or their deputies, or the Lorde Marcher or Lordes Marchers, or his or their officer or officers, to other persons assigned by this acte, to receaue and convey such offender or offenders by indenture to be made betweene the deliueror or deliuerers, and the receaur or receaurors, viz. :—

That the K.'s officer of his L'p Marcher, or their deputies, or the Lorde or Lordes Marchers of the Lordship Marshes, or his or their officer or officers, or their deputies, where such offender or offenders shal be apprehended, attached, deteyned, and kept, shall saufully and surely conduct and convey, or cause to be conducted and conveyed, the same offender or offenders to the nexte Lordship Marcher, toward the shire where the same offender or offenders shall happen to be outlawed or attainted.

And that the officer of the same Lordship Marcher, or their deputies, or the Lorde or Lordes Marchers of the same Lordship Marcher, or his or their officer or officers, or their deputies, shall receaue and saufully conduct and convey the same offender or offenders to the nexte Lordship Marcher.

And to the K.'s officers of euery Lordship Marcher, or Lorde or Lordes Marchers of the same lordship, or his or their officers or their deputies, to receaue, conduct, and convey, saufully and surely offender or offenders from one Lordship Marcher to another, by indenture aforesaid, till such offender or offenders shal be saufully deliuered before justices of gaoll deliury vpon like penalty of cli., to be forfeited by the K.'s officers or Lord Marcher, that shall make default to the contrary, to be likewise leauied as aforesaid to the K.'s vse.

And that all and euery officer and officers, lord and lordes, or other persons to whome any certificate shalbe directed as abouesaid, shall at the nexte sessions and gaoll deliury, after thapprehension or attachment of such offender or offenders, retourne the same certificate in due forme, and what he or they haue done in that behalfe vpon the payne aforesaid.

Sauing alwaies toall and euery offender and offenders, all and singular true challenges, exceptions, aduantages; and all other ples to, of, and upon the outlawry pronounced against the same offender or offenders, accordinge to the custome and the lawes of England.

And that if any person, hereafter indebted, outlawed, arraigned, convicted, or atteinted by force of this Acte, do finde sufficient sureties before the K.'s justices of gaoll deliury, such, as by their discretion shalbe thought convenient; that such person shall not from henceforth com'it nor do any felony, murder, or felonious offence, nor be accessory therunto, but at all tymes be of good behaviour, against the K., his heyres and successors, his and their lawes and subjects; that then those justices of gaoll deliury, for the tyme being, with the assent of the Lo' President, and two of the K.'s commissioners or counsell of the Marchers for the tyme being, or three of

them at the leaste (wherof the Lo' President, or one of the said counsell to be one), shall and may, at their discretion, for one tyme only admitte any such offender to a certaine fine or some of money by them to be taxed vpon him, to be surely payde to the K.'s vse; and shall haue full power and auctoritie by this acte to discharge any such offender or offenders so arraigned, outlawed, convicted, and atteinted, of all and euery such felony, murther, or felonious offence, and accessaries of the same, and of all executions and punishments of death, which the same offender or offenders should suffer by the common lawes of this realme.

So that the same offender or offenders stand not appealed of the same felony, murder, etc., at the time of his discharge.

That the same discharge shalbe available to the partie offending, as well against the K., his heyres or successors, as againste all other Lords Marchers for that one tyme only.

A particular prouiso for sauing the liberties of the L.'s Marchers abridged by this Acte, yf the offenders happen not to be indited, arraigned, convicted, or atteinted by force of this acte, within two years next after the facte com'itted.

And wheras vpon diuers murthers, robberies, felonies, etc., donne within the L.'s Marchers of Wales, and in other places of Wales withoute the same lordships. The offenders diuers tymes flee and escape from thence into another Lordship Marcher, where, by the aide, consort, and fauour of the lo' of the same lordship, or his officer or officers, they haue been abiding and resiaunt, in which lordships those Lords Marchers haue and do pretend a custome and priuledge that none of the K.'s mynisters or subjects may enter, to pursue, apprehend, and attach any such offender thether repaired, by meanes wherof those offenders haue passed vnpunished, to the encouragement of the ill-disposed. Yt is therefore provided that every officer and officers, and their deputies, vpon commaundment geuen by the com'res or counsell of the Marchers for the tyme being, shall bring, send or delyuer euery such offender to the officer of the Lordship Marcher, or other place where any such offence is, or shalbe com'itted vpon the merces and bonds of the said lordship, or to those com'res or counsell, according to the said officers by them, shalbe commaunded vpon payne of 40*li*. The same commaundment or com'ission to be directed to any such officer, to be sent, conueyed, or deliuered by a sargent-at-armes or a pursuiuaunt, attendaunt on the said counsell of the Marches for the tyme being.

27 Henry VIII, cap. 7.

A prouision for the making voide of diuerse vnlawful customes and vsages within the forests of Wales and the Marches, with diuers vnlawful exactions vsed and taken by the foresters. All which are to encurre the punishment of robbery by the highe waye, to be free in the nexte shire adioyning, before the justices of peace, according to the Lawes of England, etc.

27 Henry VIII, cap. 27.

An acte, declaring that albeit the domynion Principalitie . . . of Wales, justlie and rightly is, and euer hath been incorporated . . . vnited, and subjecte to and vnder the temporall crowne of this realme . . . very member and joint of the same; wherof the K., in mere droit and . . . righte, is true head king, lorde, and ruler.

Yet, notwithstanding, because that in the same countrey, principality, and dominion, diuers rightes, vsages, lawes, and customes, befarre differing from the lawes and customes of this realme. And also because that the people of the same domynion haue and do dailly vse a speech nothinge like nor consonant to the natural mother tongue vsed within this realme, some rude and ignorant people haue made distinction and diuersitie betwixte the K.'s subjects of this realme and those of the said dominion and principality of Wales, whareby great discord, variaunce, debate, diuision, murmur, and sedition hath growne betwixte his saide subjects.

That the K., therefore, of a singular loue, zeale, and favour, that he beareth towards his subiects of Wales, mynding and intending to reduce them to the p'fect order, notice, and knowledge of the lawes of this realme, and vtterly to roote oute all and singular the synister vsages and customes differing from the same, and to bring his subiects of this realme, and his said domynion of Wales, to an amiable concorde and vnitie hathe established (by this acte)—

That his said countrey or dominion of Wales shalbe, stand, and continue for euer from henceforth incorporated, vnited, and annexed to and . . . this his Realme of England.

That all and euery person and persons, borne and to be borne in . . . saide Principalitie, countrey, or dominion of Wales, shall haue, enioye, and inherit all and singular freedoms, liberties, rightes, pryuyldges, and lawes with this realme, and other the K.'s dominions, as other the K.'s subiects, natural borne within the same.

That all and euery person and persons, inheritable to any mannors, lands, tent's, reuersions, seruices, or other hereditaments, which shall discend after the fi of all saincs

nexte coming, within the said principallitie, countrey, or dominion of Wales, and within any particular lordship, parte or parcell of the said countrey or dominion of Wales, shal for ever, from and after that feaste of All Saints, inherit and be inheritable to the same mannors, landes, ten'ts, rents, reuer-sions, and hereditaments, after the English tenor, without diuision or partition, and after the forme of the lawes of this Realme of England, and not after any tenu... nor after the form of any Waish lawes or customes.

That the lawes, ordenaunces, and statutes of England, and none other, from and after the said feast of All Saints nexte, shalbe for ever had, vsed, practised, and executed in the countrey or dominion of Wales, and euery parte thereof in like manner, forme, and order, as the same be and shalbe in this realme, and in such manner and forme as by this acte shalbe further established. Any acte, statute, etc., to the contrary, notwithstanding.

And forasmuch as there be diuerse Lordships Marchers within the saide countrey or dominion of Wales, lying betwene the shires of England, and the shires of that countrey or dominion of Wales, being no parcell of any other shires where the lawes and due correction is vsed. By reason wherof manifold detestable murthers, burning of howses, robberies, thefts, trespasses, routs, riottes, vnlawfull assemblies, imbraceries, maintenaunces, receiting of felons, oppressions, breach of the peace, and diuers other offences, contrary to all lawes and justice, haue been there practised and com'itted.

That the offenders, thervpon making their refuge from lordship to lordship, continued without punishment or correction.

For reformation whereof, and forasmuch as diuers and many of the said L's Marchers, be nowe in the handes and possession of the K., and the smallest number of them in the possession of other men. Yt is therefore enacted, that diuers of the said Lordshipps Marchers shalbe vnited, annexed, and joyned to diuers of the shires of England, and diuers others to sundry shires of the said countrey or dominion of Wales, as in the same acte followeth.

And that all the residue of the said Lordshippes Marchers, within the countrey or dominion of Wales, shalbe seuered and devided into certain p'ticuler countries or shires, as in the Acte at lardge, etc., viz.

Monmouth, Brecknock, Radnor, Mountgomery, and Denbighe.

That all actions reals sued for any landes, ten'ts, or hereditaments, or any other thing within the countie of Monmouth, and all actions parsonalls within the same county, of the value

of *xls.* or above, and all actions mixed, shall be sued by originall writte out of the K.'s highe courte of Chauncery in Englande, and be hard, determyned and tried before the K.'s Justices in England, by Assize or Nisi Prius, in the said countie of Monmouth, in such like manner and forme, as all other actions realls, p'sonalls and mixte, be sued hard, determyned, or tried, in or for any shire of England.

That the K.'s justices of his bench, or of his common bench of Westm'r, shall haue full power to directe all manner proces to the sherif and other officers of the saide countie of Monmouth. And also to directe writts of Venire facias to the same sheriff for the triall of euery issue joyned before them; and also to award com'issions of Nisi Prius into the said countie of Monmouth, for the triall of such issues ioyned before them, in like manner and forme as they do into euery shire of this Realme of England.

That all and euery the K.'s subjects and inhabitants, with county of Monmouth shalbe for euer from and after the said feaste of All Saints, obliged and bound to be obedient and attendaunt to the Lordes C cellor of England, the K.'s justices, and other of the K.'s most ho' counsell, unto all lawes, customes, ordenaunces, and statutes of this realme of England, in like manner and forme as all other the K.'s subiects within euery other shire of England be bound and obliged. Any acte, vsage, custome, etc., to the contrary, notwithstanding.

That the sherif of the said countie shall hold plea of Replegiart, and all other suits and plaintes vnder *xls.* in his countie or shire courte, in like manner and forme as all other sherifs do within this Realme of England.

That the sherif, escheator, and coroners, that hereafter shalbe within the said county of Monmouth shalbe obliged and bound to execute all the K.'s processes, and to make due returns thereof, and to vse and exercise their offices according to the lawes and statutes of this Realme of England, in all and every thinge the sherifs, escheators be obliged and bound to do in all and euery other shire of this Realme of England.

That the sherif and escheators in the said countie of Monmouth that hereafter shalbe appointed by the K. make their accounts for their offices in the K.'s Exchequer in England in like manner and forme as other sherifs and escheators do within this Realme of England, and vpon such like paine and penaltie as is vpon other sherifs and escheators of euery other shire within the Realme of England.

That for as much as the counties of Brecknock, Radnor, Mountgomery, and Denbigh are farre distaunt from the city of London, where the lawes of England are commonly used,

ministred, exercited and executed: And for that the inhabitants of the said shires of Brecknock, Radnor, Mountgomery and Denbigh are not of substaunce, power, and habilitie to traueill out of their countreys to seeke the administration of justice: That therefore the K. shall haue one Chauncery and one Exchequer at his castle of Brecknock and one other at his towne and castle of Denbigh.

That the sherifs, escheators, and other officers, accomptants of the counties of Brecknock, Radnor, Mountgomery, and Denbigh from and after the said feast of All Saints shalbe yeerely appointed by the K. for and within euery of those shires of Brecknock, Radnor, Mountgomery, and Denbigh.

And that the sherifs, escheators, and other officers accomptants of the counties of Brecknock and Radnor from and after the said feast of All Saints shall yeerly make their accompts before the K.'s auditors and such chamberlen or Baron of the said exchequer as shalbe thervnto appointed by the K. in such like manner and forme as sherifs, escheators, and other officers accomptants do yeerely meke their accounts at Westm'r within this Realme of England.

That justice shalbe executed, vsed, executed and mynistred vnto the K.'s subjects and inhabitants, in euery of the said shiers of Brecknock, Radnor, Mountgomery, and Denbigh, according to the lawes and statutes of this Realme of England according to such other customs and lawes now vsed in Wales aforesaid, as the K. and his most ho' counsell shall allow and think expedient, by such justiciar or justiciars as shalbe therevnto appointed by the K. and after such forme and fashion as justice is vsed and ministred vnto the K.'s subjects within the 3 shires of North Wales.

That the Lordships Marchers annexed to the shires of England shalbe taken, named, and knowen as parcell and member of the same shires to which they are so annexed or vnited, and of such hundreds of those shires to which they are conjoyned and added by force of this Acte, And shall enjoye such and the same priuiledge and none other, as that hundred to which they shalbe so annexed.

That those other Lordships Marchers annexed or vnited to any of the Walsh counties shalbe gouerned in the same manner and by the same lawes and customes as those Walshe counties to which they are so joyned and added.

That all Justices, com'issioners, sherifs, coroners, escheators, stewards, and their lieutenants, and all other officers and ministers of the lawe, shall proclaime and kepe the sessions, courts, hundreds, leates, sherifs courtes, and all other courtes

in the English tongue. And all oathes of officers, juries, and enquests, and all other affidavits, verdicts, and wagers of lawe, to be geuen and donne in the English tongue.

And also that from henceforth no parson or persons that vse the Walsh speech or language shall haue or enioye any manner, office, or fees within this Realme of England, Wales, or other the K.'s dominion, vpon payne of forfeitinge the same offices or fees, vnless he or they vse and exercize the speech or language of English.

That it shalbe lawfull to the sherif of euery the aforesaid countyes of Monmouth, Brecknock, Radnor, Mountgomery, and Denbigh, and euery of them to put euery misruler and suspect person within their sherifwick vnder com'on mainprise, and suretie of their personall appearaunce, as the sherifs do within euery the 3 shires of North Wales.

That the recognisaunces of such com'on mainprize and suretie of appearaunce taken before any of the said sherifs, shalbe as good and effectuell as if it were taken by any Justice of Record.

That the sherif of the County of Monmouth shall certify such recognizance, common mainprize, or suretie of apeeraunce at euery Quarter Sessions before the justices of the peace of the said countie of Monmouth.

That euery person or persons within the county of Monmouth.....common mainprize and bound to his personall appearaunce shall keep.....appearaunces at the Sessions holden within the said county of Monmouth.....after the clause of Easter, and after the feaste of St. Michael th' Archangel vntill they be therof released according to the course of the lawe.

And that euery of the sherifs of the countyes of Brecknock, Radnor, Mountgomery, and Denbigh, and euery of them, shall certifie suche recognicaunces, com'on mainprize, or surety of appeeraunce by them taken before such justice as shalbe appointed by the K. within euery of the said shires of euery sessions to be holden in any of those shires before the same justices.

The Lords Marchers within their Lordships Marchers to haue the oity of the forfeitures of such mainprize of their owne tenaunts marchers to be payd vnto him by the sherif of the same countie wherein it shall happen, if he can leauy the same. And that sherif to account for the other halfe to the K. in such exchequer as he shalbe accomptable.

The L. Chauncellor to directe the K.'s com'ission vnder the great seale of England to such persons as to him shalbe

thoughte conuenient, to enquire and search out by allwayes and meanes they can, all and singular, lawes, usages, and customes vsed in Wales, to returne and certifie the same to the K. and his moste ho' counsell before the said Feast of All Saints, etc. That vpon deliberate aduise taken thereof, All such lawes, vsages, and customes, as the K. and his said counsell shall thinck expedient and necessary to be conteynned in any of those shires of Wales, may stand and be of full force and vertue, And for euer be inviolablee kepte and obserued, etc.

The same order to be obserued within the county of Monmouth for the election of knights and burgesses to the Parlyamente as in other shires in the Realme of England. The same to haue like dignity, prehemynence and priuiledge, and shalbe allowed such fees as other knightes and burgesses of the Parlement, and be leuied and paid in such order and forme as in other shires of England.

The Lordes Marchers hauing Lordships Marchers, or lordships royall to haue the same courtes, barons courtes leetes, and lawdayes, and all such profites of their tenauntes, and all and euery thing to the same courtes appertayninge. And to their lawdaye within the precincte of their l'ps waif, stray, infangtheef and outfangtheef. Treasure trouee, deodands, goodes, and chattells of felons, and of persons condemned or outlawed of felony or murder, put in exigent for felony or murther, wreck de mer, warfage, and customes of straungiers as they haue had in tymes paste, etc.

That this Acte should not take away or derogate any lawes, vsages, or laudable customes, now vsed within the three shires of Northwales.

Nor deprive or take away the whole lib'ties of the Duchy of Lancaster, but that the same lib'ties shall contynue and be and be vsed in euery lordship parcell of that dutchie in Wales, as they are vsed in shire ground, and not countie Palantine in England.

Nor be prejuditiall to any person or persons to auoide any patent ioint patent of any office, fees, annuities, or reuersion of any office, fees, an'uities, to them graunted for tearms of their lief or lyues, by the K., or by any other person or persons, either for the vsing, exercizing, or occupying of any manner, office, or otherwise, being not repugnaunt to this Acte.

And in case any such offices be repugnaunt against this Acte, yet, notwithstanding, the graantees to enjoye their fees during their lyues, any article or clause to the contrary, etc.

Nor to be prejuditiall to the Earle of Wourcester for his office of justice of the whole countie of Glamorgan.

Nor to take away any other Actes before made for trial of treason, murder, felonies, or accessaries of the same in any Lordship Marcher in Wales or the nexte shires of England adjoining to the same.

And that landes, ten'ts, and hereditaments lying in Wales, which haue been time oute of mynde by the laudable customes of that countrey vsed to be departed and departible, amongst issues and heyres males, shall so contynue still. This Acte notwithstanding, etc.

That, notwithstanding this Acte, the K. shall haue power for three yeeres nexte following to suspend the same Acte, for such time as shall please him, or vtterly to repeale the same as shall please him, so as the same be signified by writinge vnder the great seale of England, etc.

That, where there is appointed one chauncery and one excheq'r at Brecknock and another at Denbigh, the K. shall haue power from tyme to time within the tearme of five yeeres next after this Parlement, for due administration of justice in Wales, to erecte and ordeyne such courte or courtes, and so many courtes of recorde in Wales, and such and so many justices, mynisters, officers, and clarkes, as within that time of five yeeres shalbe thought sufficient and conuenient for the good government of that countrey.

A p'ticular reseruatiō for S'r Walter Deuereux, Lo' Ferrers of Chartley, etc., for his offices of chief justice and chamberlen of South Wales, etc., and of steward and receaunor of Buelth, etc.

28 *Henry VIII*, cap. 3.

An Acte for the more indifferent allotm't and apportioning shires in Wales for the ease and co'moditie of the K.'s subjects..... then was don by the Acte of 27 ejusdem Rs. before recited.

34 and 35 *Henry VIII*, cap. ult.

An Acte shewing that the K. of his tender zeale and affection which he beareth towards his louing and obedient subjects of his dominion, principality and countrey of Wales, for good rule and order from henceforth to be kepte and mainteyned within the same, wherby his said subiects may growe to the more wealth and prosperity, hath deuised and made diuers and sundry good and necessary ordinaunces which, at the humble suite of those his subjects of Wales, he is pleased shalbe established by aucthority of Parlyament as followeth, viz.:

First, yt the said dominion, principalitie, or countrey of

Wales be deuided into twelve shires, of which eight haue been shires of auncient tyme, as Glamorgan, Caermarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, Flint, Caernaruan, Anglesey, and Merioneth. And the fower last shires newly made by the Acte of 27 die Regis, before recited, viz., Radnor, Brecknock, Mountgomery, and Denbigh, ouer and besides the shire of Monmouth and diuers other dominions, mannors and lordships in the marches of Wales, vnited and annexed to the shires of Salop, Hereford, and Glouc'r, as by the same Acte appeereth.

That the limitations of hundreds of late made within those hundreds by vertue of the K.'s com'issions out of the chauncery and therinto returned, shall contynue in full strength, according to those lymitations.

Excepte such as haue beene altered by any Acte of Parle-ment, or by any Acte in this present Parlement are to be altered or changed.

That there shalbe a president and counsell remayning in the dominion or principality of Wales, and the marchers of the same, with all officers, clarks, and incidents ther vn... in man-ner and forme as hath beene heretofore vsed and accustomed, which president and counsell shall haue power and aucthority to heere and determyne by their wisdom and discretions such causes and matters as be or hereafter shalbe assigned vnto them by the K.'s Ma'ty as heretofore hath been accustomed.

That there shalbe sessions kepte twice euery yeere in euery the said shires of Wales, as Glamorgan, Brecknock, Radnor, Caremarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, Mountgomery, Denbigh, Flint, Caernarvan, Merioneth, and Anglesey; and the same to be called the K.'s great sessions in Wales.

That the iustices of Chester, for the time being, shall hold and kepe sessions twice euery yeere in the shires of Denbighe, Flint, and Mountgomery, and haue nothing besides his old fee of *cli.* yeerely for the same.

That the justice of North Wales shall likewise hold and kepe sessions twice euery yeere in the shires of Caernaruen, Me-ri-oneth, and Anglesey, and shall haue of the K. the yerely fee of fifty pounds for the same.

That one person learned in the lawes of this Realme of England, by the K.'s M'ty to be named and appointed, shalbe justice of the shires of Radnor, Brecknocke, and Glamorgan, and shall kepe sessions twice euery yere in euery of the said shires, and shall haue yeerely *cli.* for his fee of the K.

That one other person learned in the lawes of this Realme shalbe appointed as aforesaid to be justice of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, and shall likewise kepe sessions

twise every yere in euery the same shires, and shall haue yeerely of the K.'s Ma'ty the like fee of o. *cli.*!

That those persons or justices and euery of them nowe being or that hereafter shalbe, shall haue seuerall P'res patents and com'issions for their offices, vnder the K.'s great seale of England, to be exercized by themselves or their sufficient deputies, etc.

That euery of those justices within the limits of their com'issions and aucthorities, shall hold all manner of pleas of the Crowne in their sessions in as large and ample manner as the K.'s chief justices of England, and other the K.'s justices of the K.'s bench there, or any of them may do in their places or elsewhere, within the Realme of England; and also hold plees of Assise, and all other plees and actions reall, p'sonall, and mixte, in as large and ample man'er as the K.'s chief justice of the com'on place in England, and other justices of the same place, or any of them, may do in the Realme of England.

That euery of those justices of Wales shall haue power and authority to enquier of all treasons, murders, felonies, riots, routs, vnlawfull assemblies, extortions, imbraceries, maintenances, reteyners, concealements, contempts, and all other offences of what natures, names, or qualities soeuer they be donne, com'itted, or p'petrated within the lymitts of the com'issions, according to the lawes, statutes, and customes of the Realme of England.

That the sessions shalbe kept and contynued by the sp in euery of the said shires, at either tyme, as is and hath been the said three shires in North Wales. Wherof the justices to cause proclamations to be made in the shire townes of the tyme and place of the sessions at least fifteen dayes before, that the subjects may take notice therof.

That dayes of contynuance, in all plees, plaints, proces, and adiournments shalbe giuen from day to day, and from sessions to sessions, at the discretion of those justices within the seuerall limitts of their aucthorities, for the speedy administration of justice, to all and singular the K.'s subiects, as is and hath been vsed in North Wales.

1. That the originall seale, deuised by the K. for administration of justice in the three shires of North Wales, Merioneth, Caernarvan, and Anglesey, shalbe and remayne in the charge and custodie of the chamberlen of North Wales.

2. That another originall seale, to be vsed for the same purpose is the shires of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, shall be and remayne in the charge and keeping of the chamberlein of South Wales.

3. A thirde, for Brecknocke, Radnor, and Glamorgan to remayne in the charge and custody of the steward and chamberlen of Brecknock.

4. A fourth, for Denbigh and Mountgomery to remayne in the charge and custody of the steward or chamberlen of Denbigh.

5. And the originall seale of Chester to serue for Flintshire, and to remaine in the custody of the chamberlein of Chester.

That those stewards or chamberlens euery one of them shall se with the seale to his charge comitted, allmanner of originall writts and p returnable before the justices at their sessions to be holden in euery of those counties as aforesaid, and shall seuerally accompte and aunswer the K. for the prouffitts of the same seale.

That none of those stewardest, chamberlens, or chauncellors, by occasion of those seales in their charge, or by colour of office, compell any person or persons inhabiting any of those twelve shires to appeere before them or their deputies. Nor shall haue auctorithy to heere or determyne any plees of the Crowne, nor other matters of justice, otherwise then by this Acte is prescribed. But only to seale such originall writts and proces as shalbe retournable before those justices at their sessions which shalbe vsed, made, sealed, and returned as hath bene vsed before the justices in North Wales.

That all such persons as now be or hereafter shalbe the K.'s stewerds, chamberlens, or chauncellors, within any of those twelve shires, which, by reson of their offices, haue charge for the receipte, collection, or accompte of, or for any of the K.'s rents, reuenues, farmes, or prouffitts due, or to be due, within the dominion of Wales, may directe process vnder the said seale, being in their charge and custody, within the lymitts of their seuerall auctorithies, only against bailiffs, reves, fermors, and other ministers accomptaunt, to appeere before themselves to aunswer to, and for any of the K.'s reuenues, farmes, rents, or profits, and for none other causes nor against any other person or persons in like manner and forme as they haue bene accustomed to do in like case.

That all stewards of any lordships in Wales may kepe and holde such courts, lawdayes, and courtbarons as apperteyne and belong vnto such l'ps and mannors wherof they be stewards, and to holde please by plainte vnder the som'e of xls. in euery such Court baron, and haue and enjoye all other auctorithies, commodities, and prouffitts as stewards of leetes, lawdaies, and courte barons in England, and none other, etc.

That no steward or sherif of those counties in Wales shall haue any power or auctorithy to enquier of any manner, felony,

in any such leete, lawday, or turne within that dominion of Wales. And that from henceforth no leete or lawday be kepte by the steward or other officer of any l'pp or mannor in Wales, but in such l'ps and places where it was accustomed to be kepte before the making of the Acte of Parlement concerning Wales, 26 of this K. So alwayes that the place where such courte shalbe kepte be meete and convenient for that purpose.

That all mayors, baillies, and head officers of townes corporate in Wales, may hold pleas, and determyne actions, and do euery other thinge, concerning com'on justice, according to their lawfull graunts and laudable customs of such townes. So alwayes they followe the course of the lawes and customes of England, not the Wealsh laws or cusstomes. Saue that in euery of the said townes, they may try all issues joyned or to be joyned in any action parsonall by sixe men, as heretofore in diuer places of yt countrey hath beene vsed.

That forasmuch as there be diuers small burroughes and townes corporate within that dominion of Wales, whereof many haue their commencement by graunts made from the L's Marchers, and some by other means, the K., from henceforth, by virtue of this Acte, shall haue full power and auctorithy, by the l'res patents to be enrolled in his Ma'ties high courte of Chauncery, at any time within seven yeres nexte ensuinge, to repeale such and so many of such borroughes and townes corporate, and all lib'ties and customes of the same as to his highnes shalbe thought expedient. To thintent his Ma'tie may at his good pleasure duly erecte m... such and as many other bourroughes or townes corporate within.... dominion more apte and conuenient for that purpose, and endue them.... such lib'ties and franchises as his Ma'ty shall thinck necessary for the good of that countrey.

That the K.'s pleasure is, that such as haue patents of any office of steward, chamberlen, chauncellor, or justice within the said dominion of Wales, for tearme of their lyues, shall haue and enjoye their certeine, ordenary, and annuall fees of money used and accustomed to be paide and borne by the K., by vertue of any their l'res patents during their interest therin, but not to take or clayme any casual fees claymed by coulor of those offices contrary to this ordenaunce, etc.

1. That besides those originall seales aforesaid, there shalbe four iudiciall seales diuised by the K., whereof one to remaine with the justice of Chester, appointed by this Acte to be justice of the shires of Flint, Denbigh, and Mountgomery, to seale all iuditiall proces and billes within those counties, that

shalbe sued before the saide justice at the sessions to be holden within those shires.

2. That another of those iuditiall seales shall remayne and contynue in the charge and custody of the justice of North Wales.

3. Another with the justice of the three shires of Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnor.

4. A fourth withe the justice of the three shires of Pembroke, Caermarthen, and Cardigan.

And those justices shall seale with those iuditiall seales euery of them with that p'ticular com'itted to his seuerall and proper chardge, as well all billes as all other iuditiall process, that shalbe sued before them in the said sessions, vpon any originall billes or writts, and all other proc... that shalbe awarded from any of those justices shalbe sealed with that iuditiall seale.

That euery of the said justices shall accounte and answer to the K. for the proufts of that seale com'itted to his chardge, as by this Acte is declared.

That the teste of euery bill and iuditiall process, that shall pass vnder the said iuditiall seale, shalbe under the name of such of those justices... from whome the same shall passe, in like manner and forme as is vsed in the comon place in England.

That all actions, reall and mixed, atteints, conspiracies, and quare impedit; appealls of marchor and felonie, and all actions grounded vpon any statuts, shalbe sued by originall writts, to be obteyned and sealed with the said originall seale, returnable before the said justices at their sessions, within the lymits of their seuerall authorities as aforesaid.

That all manner of personall actions, as dett, detinue, trespass, accoumpt and such like, amounting to the some of x*l*s. or aboue, shalbe sued by writts originall, to be obteyned and sealed as aforesaid, or by bills, at the pleasure of the partie suing the same, before the said justices within the lymitts of their authorities as in North Wales.

That all parsonall actions vnder the some of x*l*s. as dett, detinue, trespass, accoumpte, and such like, shall and may be sued before any of the said justices in the said sessions, by bill as is vsed in North Wales.

That euery originall bill concerning actions parsonalls, shalbe sealed with the K.'s iudiciall seale, being in the custody of the justice before whome such parsonall actions by bill shalbe broughte and com'enced.

That such fees shalbe paid for the writing and sealing of such originall bills and writts as followeth, viz., for euery ori-

ginall writt vpon the causes aforesaid, and for every bill in action parsonall, wherof the dett or damage amounte to the some of x/s. or aboue, the party pursuing the same shall pay for the seale of euery such writte or bill o. vid. And for euery iuditiall process vpon any such originall writte or bill, o. viid. for the seale wherof the K.'s Ma'y is to haue vid., and the justice id.

That euery bill in parsonall action, wherof the dett, dutie, or demaunde, amounteth not to x/s., and all manner iuditiall proces upon the same, shall also be sealed with the K.'s iuditiall seale, and the parties pursuing the same shall pay for the seale of euery such bill, and iuditiall process therevpon, o. iiiid., whereof the K. to haue iid., and the justice id.

That all writts of scire facias and writts of good abearing, or for the peace, or writts of supersedeas vpon the same, and all other proces to be sued from those justices, vpon any record or suggestion admitted by any of those justices within the p'ticular lymitts of their auctorities, shall also be sealed with the said iuditiall seale; and the parties pursuing the same to pay for the seale of euery such writte and proces o. viid., viz., vid. to the K., and id. to the justice vt s'm.

That euery exemplification vpon any record before any of the said justices, shalbe sealed with the K.'s iuditiall seale, and the parties pursuing the same shall pay for the seale therof o. xxd., wherof the K. to haue xvid., and the justice iiiid.

That recoueryes and fines, concordres, and warrants of.... the same, may be taken before euery of those justices, of landes, ten'ts.... hereditaments, within his auctorithy, by force of his generall com'ission, withoute any writte of dedimus po'tem for the same, in like manner and forme as is vsed before the K.'s chief justice, or of his com'on place in England.

That all fines hereafter to be leuied before any of the said justices, with proclamation made the same session, that such fine shalbe engrossed, and in two other great sessions then nexte to be holden within the same countrey, shalbe of the same force, to all purposes, as fines leuied with proclamations be of yt, be leuied before the justices of the com'on place in England.

That euery person suing writts of entry in the post, or writts of couenaut, or any other writts for any recouery to be had, by assent of parties or otherwise, or for any fyne to be leuied, shall pay such fines to the K.'s vse for the same, aswell fynes pro licentia concordandi, as all other manner of fines vsed in the K.'s Chauncery, or els where in any of the K.'s coartes in Engl'. The same to be paid to such persons

as shall seale the originall writts for that purpose, who shall accompte for the same, as for the prouffits of the seale originall, etc.

That the K.'s siluer vpon entry fyne to be leuied to be paid as . . . vsed in the com'on place in England, viz., two shillings, which shall be paid to the justice afore whome such fine shalbe leuied, wherof to the K.'s vse, o. xxd., the rest to be deuided equally betwixt the justice and the Prothonotary that enters it. The justice to accompte for the K.'s parte therof, as for the prouffits of the K.'s iudiciall seale in his charge.

That there shalbe four protio'taries, for the making of all iudiciall proces, and for entring of all pleas, processes, and matters of record . . . in the sessions to be holden before those justices, wherof one shall attend vpon the justice for the three shires of North Wales; and the other three vpon the three other justices for those other nine shires in Wales, before sett downe and appointed.

That those fower prothenotaries, as often as their offices shalbe voide, shalbe named and appointed by the K. by his Ma'ties l'res patents vnder the great seale of England:

That there shalbe a marshall and a cryer in euery of the circuits and lymitts allotted to the said justices, which shalbe named by those justices within the lymitts of their aucthority and com'ission in the same manner as Justices of Assize do in England; which officers are to attend vpon those justices in their circuits, in their owne proper persons, not by their deputies, etc.

That the K. shall haue all fines, issues, amercements, and all forfeitures of recognizaunces, lost or forfeited before any of those justices in the session aforesaid.

That the prothonotaries shall yeerely, within the lymitts of their offices, extreat those fines, etc., into the Exchequer appointed for that lymitt, that from thence proces may be awarded to the sherifs to leuye the same to the K.'s vse as appertayneth, which sherifs shall yeerely make their accompts before the K.'s auditors thervnto assigned.

That besides the said president, counsell, and justices in Wales, there shalbe justices of peace and quorum, and also one custos rotulorum in euery of the said twelve shires.

That those justices of peace, justices of quorum, and custos rot'lor', in the said shires shal be named and appointed by the Chauncellor of England by com'ission vnder the K.'s great seale of England, by the aduise of ye president, counsaill, and justices aforesaid, or three of them, wherof the president to be one, etc.

That there shall not exceede the number of eight justices of the peace in any of those counties, besides the president, counsaile, and justices aforesaid, and the K.'s attorney and solicitor, which shalbe put into euery commission of peace in euery of the said shires.

That such persons as be named to be justices of peace within euery the said counties, shalbe of good name and fame, who, after they be assigned by com'ission, may vse and exercize the office of justice of the peace, though they cannot dispend xxli. p' ann', nor be learned in the lawes of the land, without any penaltie for insufficiency.

That euery of those justices, before they execute their Com'ission, shall take their oaths before the Chauncellor of England, or els before the President, or one of the said justices in Wales, by vertue of the K.'s writt of Dedimus po'tem or before some other person to be appointed by the Lo' Chauncellor of England for that purpose. The contents of the othe to be the same as the justices of peace of England vse to make.

That those justices of peace, or two of them at the least, w . . . of the quorum, shall and may kepe their sessions within the lymi . . . Com'issions four tymes in the yeere, and at other tymes vpon vrgent . . . as justices of peace in England vse to do; and shall haue the power and aucthority in all things, and fees of the K., and be bound to vse and do their office in like manner as is vsed in England.

That all fines and amercements before those justices of peace shalbe taxed and afferred by two of them at the least, wherof one to be of the quorum, and to be truly and duly sett without partiality.

That the clarks of the peace shall yeerely extreate all those fines, amercements, issues lost, forfeitures of recognisaunces and other forfeitures before the same justices into that Exchequer appointed for that lymitt, that from thence proces may be awarded for the leuying therof to the sherif of euery county, as shall apperteyne, who shall yeeld their accoumpts thereof before such auditors as thervnto shall be assigned, which shall make them due allowance of the justices fees afore-mentioned, and of the clarks of the peace as in England.

That there shalbe sherifs in euery of those shires yeerely appointed by the K. That no sherif shall hold his office longer then is vsed by the lawes and statutes of England.

For the yeerely nomynation of those sherifs, the Lo' President, counsell, and justices of Wales, or three of them at the least, wherof the president to be one, shall yeerely nominate

three substantiall parsons in euery of those twelve shires, to be sherifs of the same, and shall certify their names to the lords of the K.'s most ho' counsell attending vpon his person, crastino animar'. That the K., beeing therof aduertised, may appointe some one of them in euery of those shires to be sherif for that yeere, as is accustomed in England.

That thervpon the sherifs shall haue their patents and commissions vnder the great seale of England, as the sherifs of England haue. And shall make and take oathes, and knowledges of recognizaunces, before the Lo' President and Justices, or one of them, by vertue of the K.'s writte of dedimus po'tem, both for the due execution of their offices, and for their true accompts, before the K.'s auditors assigned for Wales, etc.

That euery of those sherifs shall haue full power and auctorithy within the lymitts and precincts of their sherifwicks, to vse and exercize their office as the sherifs in England, as well in execution of all manner of writts, proces, judgements, and executions, and all manner common justice apperteyning to their offices; as also all lawfull commaundments and precepts, both from the president, counsell, and justices of Wales, and also of the justices of peace, escheators and coroners in all things apperteyning to their offices and auctorithies.

And shall do all other things as a mynister of justice, for the conseruation of the K.'s peace, the apprehension and repressure of traitors, murtherers, theeuers, felons, and other offenders, as the sherifs in England do vse, and are bound to do.

That those sherifs shall yeerely accompte before such the K.'s auditor or auditors, assigned for that his Ma'ties dominion of Wales, and shall haue yeerely for his fee o. cs.

That all mayors, sherifs, stewards, baillies, and other ministers and officers of justice, of euery county, lordship, towne and place within ye dominion of Wales, and all and singular the K.'s subjects of the same, shalbe alwayes obedient, attendant, and assisting to the said presidents, counsaill, and justice of Wales, and shall obey the K.'s commaundments and proces from them or any of them, and all lawfull and reasonable precepts from the said president, counsaill, and justices, and euery of them. And to all justices of the peace, sherifs, and escheators within the lymit of their auctorithy, in all things apperteyning to their duties and offices for the due execution of justice, etc.

That escheators shalbe named in euery of those shires by the Lo' Tres'r of England, by thaduise of the president, counsell, and justices, or three of them at the leaste, whereof the

president to be one. Those escheators to take their oathes in the same course and order as is before exprest for the sherifs, and to the same effecte as the escheators vse to do in England; and shall haue patents of their offices as the escheators of England vse to haue vnder the great seale of Engl', in like manner to vse and exercize their places, and to be bound to all lawes and statutes of Engl'.

A tolleration that those escheators in Wales may exercize their offices, if they may dispend *cs. p' ann'* of freehold, notwithstanding any the statutes of England to the contrary, etc.

A clause for escheators to accompte yeerely for their offices, as is before sett downe for the sherifs of Wales, etc.

That there shalbe yeerely two coroners in euery of those... vsed in England by vertue of the K.'s writte de Coronatore... awarded oute of the Chauncery of England, which shall haue like auctorithy to exercize their offices, and like fees as is lyimited....lawes and statutes of Engl'.

That for Flintshire, the writte is to be awarded only onto of the Exchequer at Chester.

That the justices of peace, or any two of them at the leaste, wherof one be of the quorum, shall appoint and name in euery hundred within the lymitt of their commission, two substantiall gentlemen or yeomen, to be chosen constables of the hundred wherin they inhabite; which constables shall....spetiall regard to the conseruation of the peace, and do all other things apperteyning to their offices, as the Constables of the hundreds in England.

That the sherifs of euery shire shall haue a particular gaioll for prisoners within some conuenient place of the castles of the shire to(w)n where he is sherif, or in some other conuenient place, as by the Lo' President, counsell, and justices, or three of them (wherof the president to be one) shall be appointed. Any o(ne) of the constableshyps of those castles notwithstanding. But the constables not to be charged with the gaiolls, etc.

That the sherifs cause the bailiffs of the hundreds to attend vppon justices in euery sheere at their courts and sessions.

That the sheriffs shall kepe their counties and hundred courts monthly for pleas vnder x/s. in such manner as is vsed in England, and for such s.....fees as is there likewise accustomed, and no more.

That all manner of trialls before them in those courtes, or before any in court barons, shalbe by wager of lawe or verdicte of six men according... the plea pleaded.

Those sherifs to kepe their tournes yerely after Easter and Michaelmas . . . is vsed in England.

All issues, fines, amercements, forfeitures, etc., in those courts to com . . . the K.'s vse, and to be accountped for by the sherifs.

Thextreates of those townes, counties, or hundreds, to be viewed . . . those amercements, etc., to be afferred by the justices of assises of that cir . . . before the levyng therof.

That no sherif, or any of his officers, presume to leauy any extreate . . . the same to be so viewed and afferred vpon payne of forfeiture of *xls.* to the . . . vse, etc.

That the sherif, vpon euery judgment before him, in his countye or hundred courte, in any plaintt vnder *xls.*, may award a *capias ad satisfaciendum* to arrest the party condemned, or a *fieri facias*, at the liberty of the party pursuant.

That euery sherif, within the libertie or lymitts of his auctoritie, shall put such persons vnder com'on mainprize, as they haue reasonable cause of suspecte, according to the former acte made for Wales, binding such, with two sufficient sureties with them, by recognizaunce to appeare before the saide justices, within the lymitts of their auctorities, at the nexte greate sessions following after such bondes taken; and shall certify the names of them that are bound before the justices at those sessions accordingly.

That no person or persons be from henceforth put to his fine for murther or felony, but suffer according to the lawes of England, vnles the K. pardon the offender.

That the former Acte of 26 huius Rs. H. 8, for trialls in Wales of counterfeictors of coyne, etc., murthers, felonies, and accessaries to the same, to be determyned in the nexte shire of England adjoyning, shalbe contynued and remayne in force.

A clause prouiding against the pleading of any foreign plea or voucher before any of the justices in Wales, betweene partie and party, etc., by transcripte of the record from one justice to another, as cause shall requier.

That no manner of person or persons from henceforth, without lawfull auctority, shall make any rumors, tumults, vnlawfull assemblies, or outcries, at any of those courtes or sessions before mentioned, or vnlawfull assemblies in any great numbers at any other tymes (except for thapprehension or pursuite of murderers or felons) vpon payne of imprisonment and a grienous fine, to be sett by the Lo' President and counsell, or justices before whome such offence shalbe broughte or com'itted.

That all mannor landes, ten'ts, and hereditaments, with all rightes and titles thervnto, in any of the shires of Wales, shall discend, be taken, enjoyed, vsed, and holden as English tenure to all intents, according to the com'on lawes of England, and not be partable amongst heyres males, after the custome of gaulkind, as heretofore in diuers partes of Wales hath been accustomed.

The same lawe to be vsed in Monmouthshire, and in all other counties and places annexed or vnited by the Acte of 27 huius Regis, before exprest to the English shires therein named, etc.

That no mortgage of any landes, ten'ts, or hereditaments ... of the said shires or places, shalbe admitted or allowed, other.....course of the com'on lawe and statutes of England, notwithstanding.....vsage or custome to the contrary, etc.

That it shalbe lafull to all persons to alien, sell, or put away their lands, ten'ts, and hereditaments within the countrey or domynion of Wales, the countie of Monmouth, and to other places annexed to any the English shires, from them and their heyres, to any person or persons in fee simple, or in fee taile, for terms of life or yeres, as is vsed by the lawes of Engl'. Any Welsh custome to the contrary notwithstanding.

That if any person or persons hauing lands or ten'ts within the domynion of Wales, be bound within the Realme of Engl., by obligation vpon the statute of the staple or recognizaunces, etc., pay not the dett as shall apperteyne; vpon certificate therof made in the Chauncery of England, by the clark of the staple, or by any justice of record, before whome such recognizaunces shalbe knowledged, proces shalbe made to the sherifs of Wales out of the Chauncery of Engl', after the course of the lawes of England.

But vpon such recognizaunces as shalbe taken and knowledged before the K.'s justices of his bench or com'on place of Eng', such proces shalbe had and pursued ymediatly from those justices, as is vsed and accustomed in England.

That all such writts, bills, plaintes, pleas, proces, challenges, and trialls shalbe vsed through oute all the shires aforesaid before those justices in their sessions as is vsed in North Wales, or as shalbe deuised by the said president, counsell, and justices, or three of them (wherof the president to be one), for the better administration of justice.

That such matters as cannot be tried at the great sessions may be determynd at the petty sessions, as hath been vsed in the three shires of North Wales.

That there be no private agreements made for any murther

or felony com'itted or donne within Wales, without the privitie of the president or counsaile, or some of the justices, vpon payne of imprisonment and a grieuous fine, etc.

The same penaltie to extend aswell against the parties that accept of such agreements, as against the parties that laboure to contriue the same.

The franchises of the Lordships Marchers to hold and continue as by the Acte of 27 aforesaid is lymitted and appointed.

That if any person or persons, their auncestors, or they whose estate the same persons haue or hath in peaceable possession of any landes or ten'ts in Wales, by the space of five yeeres, without lett, interruption, or lawfull clayme; that then the same person or persons shall styll continue their possession vntill such tyme as it be laufullly recouered against them, by order of the K.'s lawes, or by decree of the president and counsell there.

That in all actions p'sonalls, taken and pursued by the said justices in Wales, by originall writt or bill, yf nyne of the jury be sworne to trye the issue betweene the partie plaintiff and the defendaunt, and the residue of the jury make defaulte or be tryed oute, that then the sherifs shall or maye ymedietely returne other names in the said jury de circumstantibus, vntill there be xij men sworne to trye the issue betwixte them, as before the justices of North Wales hath been vsed and accustomed, etc.

That if any goods or cattails be stolen by any person or persons, and should, in any fayer or markett within the dominion of Wales: That no such sale shall change the property therof from the owner of the same, but that he may lawfully seize, take, and haue the same againe vpon prooff thereof made; the sale notwithstanding, etc.

That no person or persons bargaine or buye any manner of beast or other quick cattle in any place within Wales, out of the markett or fayer, vnles he can bring forth sufficient and credible witnes of the name of the person, what place and time he boughte the same.

That if any goodes or cattells be stolen within the lymitts of any of the shires in Wales: Then vpon suitt therof made, the traicte therof shalbe followed from towneship to towneship, or lordship to lordshipe, according to the custome heeretofore vsed in that behalfe, etc.

That euery person hauing any lands or ten'ts in fee simple, or fee taile, or for tearme of his lief, or for tearme of another mans lief, being freehold, shall or may passe in all manner,

juries or trialls, aswell in case of felony or murther, as in all actions reall, parsonall, and mixed whatsoever, atteint only excepted: And also may be impannelled and enquire of all concealments, forcible entries, and other causes of enquire for the K., although he may not dispend x*ls.* by yeere, sauing to euery man his lawfull challenge, according to the lawes of England.

That no juror shall passe in atteint, vnles he may dispend x*ls.* by the yeere, of estate freehold.

That the tenaunts and resiaunts in Wales shall pay theirre tallage at the chaunge of the lordes in such places as heretofore hath bene accustomed in Wales.

That all the K.'s subiects and resiaunts in Wales shall finde at all parlyaments hereafter to be holden in England, knights for the shires, and citizens, and burgesses for citties and townes, to be named and chosen by authority of the K.'s writte, vnder the great seale of Engl', accordinge to the acte in that case provided: And shalbe charged and chargeable to all subsidies and other charges, to be graunted by the Com'ons of any of the said Parliaments: And paye all other their rents, farmes, customes, and duties to the K.'s highnes, as they haue been heretofore accustomed (fines for redemption of sessions only excepted), which the K., of his gracious goodnes towards his subiects of Wales, is contented at their humble suite to remitt.

That the K.'s Ma'ty shall haue all felons goodes, and goodes of persons outlawed, waif straves, and all other forfeitures and escheates whatsoever, to be aunswered by the sherifs; sauing alwayes the rights and interests of euery of his subiects, hauing lawfull title to the same.

That all errors and judgements, before any of those iustices at any time of the greate sessions, in pleas reall or mixte, shalbe redrest by writt of error, out of the K.'s Chauncery of Engl', returnable before the K.'s iustices of his bench in Engl', as other writts of error be in England.

That all errors in pleas parsonall shall be reformed by bills, to be sued before the president and counsaile of Wales, from time to time, as the partie grieved will sue for the same.

That if the judgment be affirmed good, in any of those writts of error or bills, then there to make execution, and all other proces therupon, as in the K.'s bench in England. The parties pursuants to pay like fees as in England.

That no execution of any judgement, in any base courte, be stayed or deferred by reason of any writt or false judge-

ment, but that execution be made before the reuersall of the judgement, the pursuite of that writt notwithstanding.

But if the judgement happen afterwards to be reuersed, then the party pursuant to be restored to all that he hath loste by that judgement, according to the lawes of England.

That all proces for vrgent and weightie causes shalbe made and directed into Wales, by the speciall commaundment of the L. Chauncellor of England, for the time being, or any of the K.'s counsaill, as heretofore hath been vsed: notwithstanding any thing in this Acte to the contrary.

That the Aulneger in Wales be bound to do his office there, and to aunswer in enery case, according to the lawes of England, as all and euery other Aulneger of England doth or oughte to do.

A PROUISO, for sauing of the lib'ties of the dutchie of Lancaster, etc., and the lib'ties of certain particular persons, and for offices, etc. The like for some spetiall priuiledge for the towne of Hauerfordwest, etc.

PROCEEDINGS,

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE LORDS OF THE LORDSHIP OF BROMFIELD AND YALE, AND STATUTES AND ORDINANCES MADE AT THE GREAT COURT OF THAT LORDSHIP, HOLDEN AT CASTLE LEON.

Anno 7 Edw. IV, A.D. 1467.

Bromfield et Yale.

Curia magna tenta apud communem locum juxta Castrum Leonis coram Willmo Stanley milite Jacobo Hubert Ric'o Fulmerston et Georgio Hoton Com'issionar' et Consiliar' Johannis Ducis Norf' ac Georgio Nevyl Will'o Skotte et Ric'o Jakes Commission' Edward' Nevyl Militis Domini Bergevenny Domino' Domini de Bromfield et Yale. Auctoritate l'ra patene' dc'o' Domino' ad divers' insurrexco'es felon' transgression' ac alia malefact' quecumq' infra dc'm Dominiu' qualicumq' fact' et p'petrat' audiend' et terminand' ac ad omnia et sing'la pro com'odo et honore dc'o' d'no faciend' ordinand' disponend' et exequend' Die lune p'x post festum sc'i luce Ev'ng'li'e anno regni Regis Edward' quarti post Conquestum Anglie septimo.

Ad hanc cur' tenentes et inh'itantes Raglie de Merford et

Wrixh'm exacti sunt et comp'uerunt. 2 tenentes et inh'tantes Raglie de Yale exacti sunt et comp'uerunt.

2 modo ad hanc cur' p'pt' Reformac'o'em et correcc'o'em q'm p'turio' magno' et enormor' Rebellionu' p'dit felon' murd'r transgression' extorcornu' oppressionu' conventicla' ac alio' malefactor' quo'cunq' infra d'c'm D'nium de Bromfeld et Yale jam impune fact' et p'petrato' ac etiam ad laudem necnon incrementu' virtutis et boni Regim'nis infra idem D'nium impost'um hend' per comissionarios p'd'cos ex assensu tenenciu' et inhi'tanciu' d'm'ni p'd'ci comp'enciu' auctoritate supradict' Div's' statut' ordinac'o'es et p'visiones subscript' fact' sunt et edit' p' p'petuo duratur' p'ut sequit'.

Lyv'e de signo et de jurament'.—Furst it is ordeyned and stablissed that it be not lefull to any persone to yeve or graunte any sygne, tokyn, knowleche of any lyv'ey but unto his menyall s'vautes dayly s'vyngge hym by yere. Nor to take any othe or promys of s'vice of any man by mouthe or writinge, nor in any oderwise, but of his menyall s'vautes dayly s'vyngge hym by the yere, uppon the peyn' of cs., to be forfeited as often tyme as any p'sone p'oumeth to doe the contrarie to this saide ordinaunce.

D' Recape' lyv'e.—It'm: it is ordeyned that no man be so hardy to resceyve or take of any p'sone or persones any signe, tokyn, or knowleche of any lyv'ey, but of his maist', to whom he is meynall s'vant and daily s'vyngge by the yere, nor to make any othe p'mys or assuraunce of s'vice by mouthe, writinge, or odyrwyse, but to his maist', to whom he is menyall s'vant and daily s'vyngge by the yere, uppon peyn of xls., to be forfeitid to the lorde as often tymes as any p'sone doth the contrarie of this ordinaun'e, or any point conteyned thereyn.

D' eod'm.—Item: it is ordeyned that if any persone or p'sones have taken any gowne, jakette, or oder lyv'e before the foresaid monday of any p'sone or persones agayn the fourme of the ordynance of lyvey made, that they use not nor were the said gownes, jackettes, or order lyv'e after the feste of xijth day next com'yngge, but if it be turned into a nodyr colour, uppon peyn of xls., to be forfeitid as often tymes as any man doth the contrary.

D'eod'm.—Item: it is ordeyned that no man from hensforth serve, awaite, nor do attendaunce to any persone or p'sones, by reson of any lyvey, signe, token, or knowledge by him resceyvid, nor by reson of any othe promys or covenant made by mouthe, writinge, or odirwise, but to his maister to whom he is menyall s'vant, and daily s'vyngge by yere, uppon peyn to lose xls., as often as any man doth any suche s'vice of

attendaunce, and that all suche other p'mys and coven'tes by mouthe and writinge be woide in lawe, and of non effecte. And that ev'y s'vant and laborer drawe, and put theym to labour and occupation, uppon peyn to be taken as a vaka-bounde.

Vacaboundes.—Item: that all vacaboundes and myghty beggers, beynge or com'ynge withynne the lordshipp, departe and goe out of the lordshipp on this syde the feste of Hallowmasse next comyng, upon peyn of imp'isonement of theyre bodyes and forfeiture of theyre godes and catalle.

Vagabounds.—Item: it is ordeyned that if any vagabounde, or myghty begger be founde or seen w't'in the said lordshipp after the feste of all Hallowe be foresaid, that it be leeful to ev'y man to take and arreste all such vagaboundes and beggers, and to keep 'hem in p'isone unto the tyme they have founde suerte, or swere that they put them selfe to labour and occupation, or forthw't to departe out of the lordshipp.

Vagabounds.—Item: it is ordeyned that no man take uppon hym to loge, maintenene, or herborowe aft' the said Feste of all Hallowe, any suche vagabound or begger w't'in the said lordshipp, upon peyn of forfeiture as oft as he so doth, xls.—xijs. iiijd., therof to him or theym that will serve for the lordes and the residue to the lordes behoffe.

Wepons.—Item: it is ordeyned that no man presume nor take upon hym to bere opinly, in any town, vilage, feyre, or market w't'in the said lordshipp, spere, pollax, lawncegay, byll, gleyve, hook, swerde, nor odir wepon, havyng poynt or ege; but if it be awaiteinge on the lordes, there styward, constable of theire Castell of Lyons, or any odir officer or minister doynge or executynge their offices, upon peyn of imprisonment and forfetynge of their wepons.

Assistence.—Item: it is ordeyned that all and ev'y tenant and resident w't'in the said lordshipp be redy, in their best aray, defencyble at all tymes and places, wha'n nede shall requier to assiste, helpe, comforte, and mayntene the lorde, stiward, constable, and all other officers ministres in executinge their offices of any thyng apperteynyng to the same, ev'y man uppon peyn of a c. marc'.

De latrone capiend'.—Item: It is ordeined that if any man take any theffe w't'in the said lordshipp w't' maynor or pelfree, and bring the same theff to the castell, the taker shall have the thridde part of the said maynor and pelfree, founden and taken with the same theffe, for his labour, and yf any man take any theffe w't'out maynor or pelfree, and bringe the

said theffe to the castell, the said taker shall have for his labour a resonable rewarde of the lordes.

Sauffecundyte.—Item: It is ordeined that if any sauffecundyte, hereaft' to be gu'a'nted, this clause to be put theryn. Ita q'd stet rect' in cur' n'ris si quis versus eum loqui voluit ac etiam medio tempore se bene gesserit. And also that the lordes have for ev'y suche sauffecundite a fyne by the discrecion of the stiward, and the receyvor to be assessed. And ev'y sauffecundite made or g'a'nted in contrarie fourme, after p'clamacion made, to be voide and of non effect.

Taxac'o Cur'.—Item: Where the lordes courtes of late tyme, by neccligeunce of the stiward and receyvor, haue longe remayned untaxed, as well to the grete hurt of the lordes as of their officers, it is ordeyned that all fynes and am'cyments of ev'ry court hereaft' to be holden w't'in the forsaide lordshipp, be taxed and assessed by the said stiward and resceivour, or by the rescyvor and lieffetenant, in the absence of the said stiward, and that suche taxation be made before the court of the same place than next folowinge, uppon peyn of losynge of their fees. And also that the clerke of the courtes, for the tyme beyng, incontinent after the taxation of the courtes make and delyv' ye extretes and engrose the courte rolles, uppon peyn of losinge of his fee.

Item: It is ordeyned that no man holde nor kepe any hostrie, taverne, nor alehous in desolate places, but in townes, uppon peyn, every man or woman that so doth hereaft' to forfeite *cs.*—*xxs.* therof to hym or theym that wyll sue for the lordes in this behalve, and the residue to the said lordes.

That the stiward do execution.—Item:—For asmuche as grete compleint is made by the tenantes and inhabitants of the saide lordshipp, that when any p'sone or p'sones have recov'ed any dette or damage in any of the lordes courtes w't'inn the said lordshipp, that they may not have dewe execution of suche condempnacions accordynge to the lawe, Therefore it is ordeined, stablissed, and proclaimed, that if any p'sone or persones hereaft' recove' any dette or damage, in any of the said courtes w't'in the said lordship of Bromfeld and Yale, he that so recov'eth shall now have execution at his elleccion, of the bodie of him ageyn' whom he so recov'eth, or of his godes and catalles, or of his landes and tenementes, in maner and fourme as foloweth hereaft'.

De Corpore.—Item: If the pleintyffe chose his execution of the bodie of hym that is condempned, the bailly or minister of the courte, to whom it is commaunded by the stiward or oder juge or juges to do execution, shall take the bodie of hym

so condemned and hym incontinent, to bringe to the lords prison, thereyn to abide w'tout bayll or maynprice till the p'tie pleyntyffe be content, or the condempnacion relesid of recorde.

D' Bonis.—And yf the pleyntyffe chose his execucion of goodes and catalles, the bailly or minister of the court, to whom the stiward or oder juge or juges have yeven commandem't to do execucion, shall, by the othes of trewe men, do appreyse the goodes and catall's of the defendaunt to the valene of the condempnacion; and aft' that suche goodes and catalls ben appraised, yf the defendaunt wyll paie the condempnacion, he shall have and reteyne still his godes and catalls; and yf he woll not paie the money, the bailly or oder minister shall sell suche goodes accordinge as they have ben appraised, yf the pleintyffe or any oder wyll have theym as they ben appraised. And yf the pleintyffe, nor non oder will have theym by that price, the appreiso's shall be compellid to paie the condempnacion, and to have the same godes to theym selfe as they have appraised them.

Supplusage d' terr' et bonis.—And if the saide goodes be appraised to a gretter valeue than the condempnacion draweth to the bailly or oder minister shall answer to the defendaunt of the supplusage. And yf the pleyntyffe chose his execucion of londes and tenements, the bailly or oder minister to whom the stiward or other juge or juges hath commaunded to do execucion, shall by the othes of trewe men do extende all the landes and tenementes of hym that is condemned, what is the clere valewe therof by yere, and aft' suche extent made, to delyv' the halfe therof devided by metys and boundes to the pleyntyffe, to have and holde to hym aft' the same extent tyll he be of the issues and prouffites of the same content and satisfied; and duringe that tyme he shall be tenant p' elegit.

Baylly.—And the stiward, or his depute for the tyme beinge, or other juge or juges w't'in the saide lordshipp, shall at all tymes requisite geve straitely in commaudem't to all haillies and odir ministres of the courtes, that they and every of them do hasty execucion of all suche condempnacions trewly when they or any of theym be commaunded, w'tout any fav'r, and of that make trewe retorne, and answers at the next courte how he hath executed his said commaudemment. And yf the stiward, or his deputye for the tyme beyng, or odir juge or juges, fynde any defaute or untrowth in the bailly or odir minist' in that behalffe, that the stiward or his depute, or oder juge or juges, corect hym or theym so

founde in defeaute by imprisonment or am'cyment, after their discrecion.

Constable.—Item : and yf any p'sone or p'sones be com'itted or deliv'ed to the kepyng of the constable of the Castell of Lyons, or to his depute, for any condempnacion in any of the lords courtes w't'in the said lordshipp of Bromfeld and Yale, and aft'ward he or they so committed or deliv'ed be lettyn to baill or maynprice, or ells in any oderwise goo at large or eschape out of prison, the constable shall be bounde to content and paie, w't'out delay or contradic'ion to the creditor, all suche somes of money as the said p'isoner or p'sones be committed or deliv'ed fore to the kepyng of the said constable.

Constable pro eschape.—Item : It is ordeyned that if any p'sone or p'sones be com'itted or delyv'd to the constable for felonie or tre'son, or for any oder outlayre of dette or trespas, and after eschape by negligence of the constable or his depute or deputees, to forfeite to the lorde for ev'ry such eschape by negligence, a cs.

Constable pro eschape.—Item : It is ordeyned, that if any p'sone or p'sones be com'itted or delyv'ed to the kepyng of the constable for felonie or treason, and aft'warde eschape by the assent of the constable or his depute or deputies, the said constable to forfeite to the lorde for ev'ry suche eschape voluntarie a c. marc.

Constable p'o eschape.—Item : Yf any p'sone or persones, atteynt or owlaid of felonie or treson, beinge hereaft' in the kepyng of the constable or of his depute, and aftir eschape owt, the constable, for ev'ry such eschape, shall forfeite to the said lorde a cli.

Constable.—Item : If any p'sone or p'sones be delyv'ed or com'itted hereaft' to the kepyng of the constable for any arrerage, dette, fynes, peynes, amercymments, or any oder dewtes dewe to the lordes, the said constable shall not delyv' any such p'sone or p'sones so com'ytted or delyv'ed in no wyse, but by endenture made betwix the saide constable and the lordes resseyvor, uppon peyn to make pleyn satisfaction to the lorde w't'out delaie or contradicc'ion of all such arrerage, dettis, fynes, peynes, am'cyamentes, and oder dewtes dewe by them, or any of them so com'itted or deliv'ed.

Constable.—Item : It is ordeined that if any p'sone or persones be arested, brought, and delyv'rd into the kepyng of the constable for any offence or cause, the constable shall, w't'in xv dayes aftir theire comynge in to prison, do kalendar the names of all suche prisoners in the boke remaynyng with the resseyvor, and the causes and maters wherefor he or they

be browght into p'isone fore, and also who bringeth hym or theym to the constable, uppon peyne to forfeite v marc as ofte as the constable p'forme not the ordynance in ev'ry poynt, or doth the contrarie in any poynt. And that the resceyvor attende ev'ry xiii nyght to resceive of the constable the names of all suche prisoners y't ben brought into the castell uppon the same peyne.

Baylly.—Item: It is ordeined that if any bailly or minister areste any man by vertue of any pleynt or condempnacion, and the said bailly or mynister suffrence, by negligence, or willefully, the said p'sone so arrested to goo away at large, and bringeth hym not to the lordes p'isone, so that the p'tie pleyntyffe may not have his dewe execucion, the saide bailly or minister shall stande bounde to the execucion of the pleyntiffe in lyke fo'me as the p'tie defendaunt should be.

Etorcion.—Item: It is ordeined that no maner of p'sone or p'sones, of what degree or condicion he or they be of, nor any officer of the lordes, as constable, or of the castell porter maist' forest' approv', escheto'r, serjaunt raglow or oder officer, take no fees of no p'isoner, but suche as of right be dewe and accustomed, nor take any goode or promyse of gode of any p'sone by constreynt, compulcion, manase, or coharcion, or in any oder wise by the wey of extorcion, uppon peyn to make pleynt satisfaccion to the p'tye, and to forfeite to the lordes as much as he or they have so taken, or be in sewerty, or by way of extorcion.

Confederacy.—Item: It is ordeined that no p'sone take uppon hym to make any confederacie, conspiracie, conventicle, gaderynge, or assemble of people in unlawfull maner, uppon peyn to forfeite as oft as he or they so doth xl marc, and their bodies to p'isone at the lordes wyll.

Maist' Forest'.—Item: It is ordeyned that the maist' forest' shall brynge in yerly the names of ev'ry p'sone that oweth to paie fyne sild' and not in a gross sune, uppon peyn of forfeiture of xli. and yf he make omission or concelement of any name, to lose for ev'ry name so omitted and concelid a cs.

Maist' Forest'.—Item: It is ordeined that the maist' forest' delyve' no woode nor tymbre to no p'sones, but yf they gyve trewe rekenyng of ev'ry tree and oder wode in what wise they were hadde, and also that it be for the lords advaile, and by sufficient joint warrant undir bothe the lordes seallis, uppon peyn to lose to the said lordes as oft as he be defectyffe on this behalfe, xxli.

Daiw's Officiar.—Item: It is ordeyned that the mayors, baillies, coroners, escheto's, constables, and oder officers, suche

as hereaft' shalbe chosen, made or charged at any court w't'in the said lordshipp, that the names of all and ev'y of suche Maio's, Baillies, Corono's, Escheto's, Constables, and other officers, be entred in the Courte Rolles in the same court; that they, or any of theym, be chosen, made, or charged in.

Resceytes.—Item: It is ordeyned that the resceyvor, from hensforward, at ev'y day of resceyte, to be assigned to make p'clamacion that all manner accomptanntes and Ferm'rs, that they appere at the cheker and make their paiemens, ev'y man uppon peyn of *x/s*. And these peyns forfeetid to be entred of record in the next court followinge of the said baillywyke where the said payn is forfeited, and that no moderacion be made w'tout thassant of the stiward and resceyvor.

Approvers.—Item: That the stiward and resceyvor chose the approvors, and that such approwers be suyfiaunt at theire perell. And that the said styward and resceyvors be charged for the nownsuyfiaunce of the said approw's of that belonging to the office of the said approwers, and that ev'y apprower name such officers as shalbe suyfiaunt to answer of his re-ceytes, and that the said approwers shall answer for such officers so chosyn be theym.

Memorand q'd alias scilt ad cur' tent' apud Wrixham viij' die Octob'r anno regni regis Edward quarti post conquestum v'gto sic comp'tum est in hac cur' gen'at mandatum fuit p' Senescullu' Comunitati de Wrixham q'd p'sent duos Ballivos ydoneos p' tenant' Angl' et tenent Wallie ad s'viend' in villa de Wrixham p'd'ca et hoc sub pena cs. Et in hac ead'm cur' p'd'ca comunitas Anglic' tenent sufficient num' o compuer' tenent' p'sent Thoma Rodon ut Balliu. Et Wallie' tenent' p'sent' p' eis Joh'em ap D'd ap Ievan in Ballivu' et Gr' Greeth in Escaet' ib'm. Qui quid'm Thomas Joh'es et Gr' exacti fuerunt ad suscipiend' jurament suu' et om'is Ballio' ib'm. Et hoc mandat p'd'cm sen't sub pena p'dca. Et p'dcus Joh'es dicit q'd ip'e aut consimel tenens su' ip'e est in officio Ball' s'vir non tenetr' Unde quesitum est ab eo quid p' se dicit vel dic'e sciat quare in officio p'd'co s'v'ir non tenet'r 2 p'd'cus Joh'es p' testand' dicit q'd ip'e est residens apud Wrixham et non existens in Advocat' Domino' et Subtenens Thome Rodon tenent' ad voluntat' d'co d'no' s'c'd'm consuet ville p'd'ce. Et p' p'tito dicit q'd ip'e Joh'es non tenet aliqua terr' aut tenem' in villa p'd'ca de d'nis capit' immediat' p' que ip'e Joh'es in officio illo s'vir' debet et sic contra defenc'et penam cs. p'd'ict' optul' suu' gogobergh. Et p'dict Wallie' tenent' dicunt et affirmant q'd ex quo p'd'icus Joh'es p'vileg' et lib'tat ville p'd'ce et

p'd'cus Joh'es est subtenens et residens infra villam p'd'cam et gaudens p'vileg' et consuet' villo p'd'ce p'ut alij Wallici tenent' ville p'd'ce ante hec tempora sunt gavisi q'd ip'e Joh'es in officio p'd'co s'vire tenet'. Et hoc po in judic'o sect' cur' Et p'd'cus dic' q'd ex quo non tenet aliqua terr' aut tenement' in villa p'd'ca de capital' d'nis immediat' q'd ip'e in officio p'd'co s'vire non tenet'r. Et hoc po in judic'o sect' cur'. Unde sect' cur' on'at sunt in judic'o reddendo erga p'x', ad quam cur' sutat' cur' ville p'd'ce dant p' judicio q'd p'd'cus Johannes in officio Ball' de Wrixham s'vire tenet'r p' consuet' ville p'd'ce. Et p'd'cus Joh'es dat vad' suu de xij d'e erga sect' cur' Dic' q'd judiciu' suu est falsum et erron' unde dat' est dies p' Senescallu' ad t' minand' judiciu' p' d'cm coram consilio D'no'. Quo quid'm Recordo p' Comissionar' et Consiliar' d'co d'no' ad hanc cur' coram eis tent' inspect et p' eosdem Comissionar' et Consiliar' intellecto scrutat' sup hoc rotul cur' de Wrixham in quib' n't invent'r hanc mat'iam tangens Scrutat' eciam libro de extent' de Wrixham renovat tem Regl Ric'i sed'i. In quo quid'm libro continent'r no'iatim et seriatim liberi tenentes tenent' terr' escaet' tenent' reddit' increment' de terr' escaet' tenet' aer' tenent reddit increment' aer' ibm Et postea continent' sic in eod'm libro q'd om'es supad'ci tenentes tam lib'i q'm nativi quo' no'ia sup'ius continent'r etc. Et hent de semetip'is unu' Coronator' d'nos Ballivos et unum Escaet qui om'ia et sing'la ad officia p'd'ca p'tinene' fidelit' faciant et exequant'r etc. Ped quod constat Comissionar' et Consil d'co d'no' q'd om'es tenentes D'no' immediat' tam residentes q'm non residentes Rac'one tenure sue on'ent'r et eo' quilt on'et'r p' tumo suo cum p' elecc'oem acciderit officiu' Ballioz h'mm' ex'cere et occupare qua de causa necnon div's aliis considera-c'onib' considerat' est p' Comissionar' q'd om'es sup'ad'ci tenent' ville de Wrixham immediat' tam residentes q'm non residentes on'ata sint et teneant' et quilt eo' on'ata et teneat'r rac'oe tenure sue officu' Ballioz ville de Wrixham ex'cere. Et q'd om'es tenentes resident firmar' et subtenent' ejusdem ville qui aliqua terr' et tenement' de d'nis immediat' non tenent de officio Ballioz p'dict' excend exon'ent'r. Et q'd judicu' p'd'cm p' sect redditum admitt'r et revocet' necnon falsum et erroneu' reputet'. Et q'd tam sectat p' eo' falso judicio q'm tenentes D'no' p' defect' Ballivo' a festi s'c'i Mich'is anno regni Regl' Edwardi quarti vjto usq' idem festum tunc p'x' sequens in m'ia. Proviso semp' q'd si tenent' immediat' de Wrixham in tempore futuro aliquam sufficient' mat'iam de recordo p' composic'oem p' indentur sive p' aliquod factum quodcumq' invenire possunt ad exon'and' eos de officio p'd'co

audiant' et dirigant' put lex et justicia exig'nt et requirunt, etc. Proviso esiam q'd inh'itantes et residentes ville de Wrixham tam tenentes quam non tenentes ponent'r in Inquisico'ib' int' p'tem et p'tem cum acciderit infra p'd'cam capiend' p' Ball' jurat' noiaud' et sum p' discrec'o'em Senescall sive ejus deputat' eligend' et triand' etc.

Resumpc'o.—Ordinatum est q'd ubi div's' annuitates p' dem Ducem Norffdiv's p' sonis p' s'vic' concess' sunt hend' et p'cipiend' qu'm diu se bene gesserint et propt' eo' malum gestum multipl'cit' p'petrat' p'ut constat tam p'relaco' nem q'm indictament' versus eos existent ac p' eo q'd idem Dux tempore hmg' concession, infra etatem extitit necnon sup' infidel suggestion' h'm's concession' fact' fuerunt om's h'm's annuitates resumant et p' nullo h'ent, etc.

Raglot.—Item: It is ordeyned that no ragloes, from hensforth, take not uppon theym to sell any godes or catalls wherof the said lordes oweth to be aunswered of; but that they bringe all suche godes to the town of the Holt, and there, in p'sence of the Resceyvor, that suche goodes be appreised and solde to the moste valewe and advaile of the lordes, or ells be kept to the lordes behoffe by the discrecion of the said resceyvor. And yf the Raglots do the contrarie of this ordinaunce, to forfeite to the lordes for ev'y defaute, a cs.

Senescallus.—Item: It is ordeined that the stiward, or his depute'e of the said lordshipp, kepe all the courts of the same lordship at reasonable tyme, that is to say; the saide courts to begynne at x of the klok before noon, and that all p'sones which have to do in the saide courts, or any of theym, be redy to awaite on the courts at the same ovr, ev'y p'sone uppon his perell.

Jurament'.—Ad hanc cur' Will'ms Hamm' armiger Johannes Eyton Edwardvs ap Madoc David Bromfeld Howell ap Ievan ap Gr' et Morgan ap David ap Madoc de qu'm plur' conventic'lis riotts, manutenciis extorconib' et contempt' contra formam statuto' et ordinac' de lib'tat' edit' p' ip'os p'petratex p'te d'no accusati existunt et sup' hoc exacti sunt et comperuerunt et exiat fuerunt scil't p' se h'eant vel dic'e sciant quare dominis satisfac'e non debuerunt c m're q' qual't lib'tat sine toga p' ip'os sep'atim dat contra forma statuti et ordina'conis de lib'tat edit' aceciam de redempe' sua p' q'am plur' confederaciis conventic'lis manutenc' extorc'onib' et riotts p' ip'os p'petrat unde ut sup' accusati' existunt. Et p'dict Will'ms Joh'es Edwardus David Howell et Morgan dixerunt q'd ul p' se heant nec aliquid p' se in hoc casu dice' sciant set poserunt sep'atim in mia d'no. Et p'miserunt in plena cur' jurat sunt et quilt

eo' jurat est q'd infatur' non dabunt nec aliquis eoz dabit aliquam lib'atam donu' signu' sive recognicio'em delib'at' alicui nisi s'vient' suis sibi cotidie in hospicio s'vient' voc' menyall' servants ne impost'um recipient nec aliquis eo' recipient jurament' sive p'missione' de aliquo hoic in script' sive aliquo alio modo nisi tantumodo de h'm' s'vient' suis voc' menyall' s'vaunts sibi in hospicio cotidie s'vient. Item jurat' sunt et p'miserunt q'd ip'i et eo' quilt om'i tempore futuro om'ia et singla leges consuet' statut et ordinac' p' bono regimine infra d'nium custodiend' hit existenc' fact' et faciend' tenebunt observabunt manutenebunt et singl'is artic'lis custodient et eo' quil't tenebit observabit manutenebit et singl'is artic'lis custodie p'ut decet.

Ordinac'o.—Et sup hoc ordinatum est q'd p'dict Will'ms Johannes Edwardus David Howell et Morgan ac Will'ms Brereton Thomas Rodon et Joh'es Hamm' invenient sufficient' manucap't quil't eo' sub pena c. li dict' jurament' et p'missione' bene et fidelit' tenere et observar' quil't p'pte sua sive penam imprisonmenti subeant quousq' hoc facere gratis voluerint.

Manucap't Edward ap Madoc.—Et sup hoc Howell ap Ievan ap Gr' Thomas Rodon David Bromfeld Howell ap Madoc ap Howell manceperunt p' Edwardo ap Madoc quil't eo' sub pena c. li. Ac idem: Edwardus p' seip'o assumpsit sub pena c q'd ip'e aliquod incontrariu' p'd'eo' p'missionu' et jurament' p' ip'm fact non faciet nec fieri p'curabit quovismodo. Et si fecit p'dict Howell Thomas David Howell et Edwardus concedunt quod extunc et immediat' trm' ccli et bonis et catall terr' et tenement' ac de corporib' p'd'c'o Howell D'd Howell et Edward et eo' cujusl't ad opus d'no' levent' et recup'ent'.

Manucap't Howell ap Ievan ap Gr'.—Et Edwardus ap Madoc ap Howell David Bromfeld et Ievan ap Howell ap Kenre manuceperunt p' Howell ap Ievan ap Gr' et idem Howell assumpsit p' seip'o sub pena cli consimil' modo.

Manucap't D'd Bromfeld.—Et Johannes Eyton Edwardus ap Madoc Howell ap Ievan ap Gr' et Ricus Deyous manuceperunt quil't eo' sub pena cli p' David Bromfeld et idem David assumpsit p' seip'o sub pena cli cons'l'i modo.

Manucap't Morgan ap D'd ap Madoc.—Et David Eyton Johannes Eyton Madoc Vaughan et David ap llu' ap Edeu' lloid manuceperant quil't eo' sub pena cli p' Morgan ap D'd ap Madoc. Et idem Morgan assumpsit p' seip'o sub pena cli cons'l'i mo'.

Manucap't Thom' Rodon'.—Et Will'ms Rodon Ric'us laken Edwardus Dekka et Rob'tus ap Howell manuceperunt quil't eo' sub pena cli p' Thoma Rodon. Et idem Thomas assumpsit p' seip'o sub pena cli consimili mo'.

Manucap't Will'i Brereton.—Et Joh'es Wylde David Wylde Joh'es Mauncell et.....manuceperunt quil't eo' sub pena cli. p' Will'mo Brereton. Et idem Will'ms Brereton assumpsit p' seip'o sub pena cli. consimil' modo.

Manucap't Joh'is Eyton.—Et grono ap Ievan ap David lloid D'd¹ ap llu' ap Eden lloid David Eyton et Thomas Rodon manuceperunt quil't eo' sub pena cli. p' Johanne Eyton. Ac idem Joh'es assumpsit p' seip' sub pena cli. q'd ip'e aliquod in contrariu' p'd'co p'missionu' et jurament' p' ip'm fact non faceret nec fieri procurabit quovismodo. Et si fec'it p'dci Grono David ap llu' ap Eden lloid David Eyton Thomas Rodon et Joh'es concedunt q'd extunc et immediat' hmg cli. de bonis et catall terr' et tenement' ac de corporib' p'd'co Grono D'd ap llu' ap Eden lloid David Eyton Thom' Rodon ac Johis Eyton et eo' cujust ad opus D'no leuent'r et recuperent'r.

Manucap't Will'i Hamn'.—Et Morgan ap David ap Rees Gr. ap Iollyn lloid Mad' ap D'd ap Mad' ap D'd Eden et Gr' ad D'd ap Ievan ap Mad' manuceperunt quil't eo' sub pena cli. Will'mo Hamn'. Et idem Will'm's assumpsit p' seip'o sub pena cli consimili modo.

Ordinac'o.—Item ordinatum et stabilitum existit ex assensu et auctoritate sup'dict' q'd Senescalli D'no' heant et eor' quil't heat de tempore in tempus potestatum et auctoritatem audiend' et t'minand' om'ia et singl' malef'ca offens negligenc' contempt' forisfactur' contra forman statuto' and ordinac' p'dict et cujust' eod'm tam p' inquisic'o'em q'am p' accusac'o'em informac'o'em et inde examiac'o'em et inde fac'e debit ex'cere sed'm formam eod'm tocians quociens necesse fuit et op'tunu'. Item ordinat' est p' consiliu' et auctoritate sup'dict' q'd si aliquis cujustcumq' condic'o'is sit ante hoc temp' adquisivit seu in futuro adquiret de d'no seu d'nis hujus d'nij terr' tenement' reddit' s'vic' molendd' pastur' seu aliqua alia tenend' sibi ad firmam s'd'm consuet' d'nii p' copias seu copiam e'jsd'm fact virtute alicujus warranti script' seu warrant d'co' d'norum et recept' ib'm in hac p'te direct' q' h'moi terr' tenement' reddit s'vic' molend' pastur' seu aliqua alia eisdem ad manus p'cia q'am redder' consuever' dimittend om'ino admillant et p' vac computant'r quousq' om'es consimil' concession' distincte et discrete coram concil' d'co d'no' examiantr' et certitudo aviasament' eod'm d'co recept' in script' certifico' r quid in eisd'm p' comodo d'ni seu d'no' melius vident'r exped'r.

Wrixham Raglia.—Inquisic'o capt' p' sacr'm Joh'is Eyton ; Roberti ap Howell;² Edward ap Madoc;³ David Eyton⁴

¹ David ab Llywelyn ab Ednyfed Lloyd of Plâs Madog.

² Of Llwyn On.

³ Edward ab Madog Puleston of Cristionydd.

⁴ Of Eyton Uchaf, Constable of Holt Castle.

Howell ap Ievan ap Gr';¹ David Bromfeld;² Edward ap Howell;³ David ap Io' Mad' Dwy;⁴ Rob'it ap Gr' ap Howell;⁵ Llu' ap Gr' ap Gethyn; David ap llu' ap Eden lloid⁶ et Rees ap llu' ap Eden.⁶ Qui dicunt sup' sacr'm snu' q'd David lloid' ap Tud'r ap Ievan ap llu' nup' de villa de Estlusham in d'nis de Bromfeld Gentilman die lune p'x' post festum s'ci Thome mart's anno regni Regl' Edwardi quarti septimo apud Villam de Egloyse vi et armis et contra pacem d'no' insultum fecit sup' llu'⁸ ap Jankyn ap Eignon Gethyn et ip'm llu' cum uno gladio p'c iij.s. iiij.d. p'cussit sup' genu sinistro de quo ictu idem llu' moriebat'r et sic p'fatus D'd lloid eundem llu' extunc et ib'm felonice interfecit. Dicunt eciam q'd Howell ap llu' ap Eignus nup' de Eglossecle in d'nio de Bromfeld yoman llu' ap Gr' ap Eignon de Estclusham in d'nio p'd'co laborer Johannes ap D'd ap Ievan nup' de Eglossecle in d'nio p'd'co yoman Joh'es ap Gr' ap Eignon nup' de Esclusham in d'nio p'd'co laborer et Gnyllm ap Batto Dwy de eadem laborer fuerunt adtunc et ib'm p'sentes et auxiliantes cum p'd'co David lloid de felon' p'd'ca p'petrand' et faciend'. Dicunt eciam q'd llu' ap Eignon ap Gough de Marchwiell in d'nio de Bromfeld knave et Joh'es ap Rees s'viens Will'i Eyton nup' de Eyton in d'nio p'd'co yoman apud Villam de Marchwiell p'd'ct s'c'do die Octob'r anno sup'd'co feloncie furat' fuerunt unu' equ'm colore gray p'c xij.s. iiij.d. de bonis et catall Gr' ap Ievan ap Eden. Dicunt eciam q'd llu' ap Eignon Go' p'dict die mercur' q'x' post festu' s'ci Mich'is Arch'i anno sup' d'co apud Villam de Eyton quinq' bovic'los nigri colore p'c' capit vjs. viij.d. de bonis et catall' Eden ap Jankyn ap Hova felonice furat' fuit. It'm dicunt q'd p'd'cus llu' fuit capt' p' felon' p'dict' p' d'em Eden. Et q'd Mad' ap Gr' ap D'd ap Mad' et Elys ap Gr' ap D'd ap Mad' de villa de Marchwiell in d'nio p'd'co yoman vi et armis et cont'a pacem d'no' d'cum llu' felonem de man' d'ci Eden ceperunt et abduxerunt et felon' recusserunt die loco et anno sup'a d'cis. It'm dicunt q'd idem llu' ap Eignon ap Go' de villa de Marchwiell p'd'ca die mercur' p'x' post festum s'ci

¹ Of Bersham.² Of Bryn y Wiwer.³ Of Llwyn On.⁴ Madog Dwy or Ddu, ab Gruffudd ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Ieuaf ab Niniaf.⁵ Of Croes Foel.⁶ Of Plas Madog in Bodylltyn.⁷ Of Havod y Bwch, and Borasham, and of Bodidris yn Iâl. David Lloyd acquired the estate in Esclusham through his wife Mallt, daughter and heiress of Goronwy ab Ievan ab David Llwyd of Havod y Bwch and Borasham.⁸ Llywelyn ab Jenkyn ab Einion Gethyn of Cristionydd, ab Ievan ab Gruffudd ab Cynwrig Evell, Lord of Glewysegl.

Mich'is Arch'i anno sup'd'co apud Villam de Marchwiell p'd'ca septem bovic'los p' c' capit vs. de bonis et catall..... s'vient' Hugonis Salley milite felonice furat' fuit. Item dicunt q'd llu' ap Ievan Tege de villa de Marchwiell p'd'ca in d'nio p'd'co die ven'is p'x' post festum s'c'i Mich'is Arch'i anno suprad'co septum boviclos sic felonice' furat' p' eundum llu' ap emet de p'd'co llu' ap Eignon sciens ip'os bovic'los esse felonice' furat'..... Item dicunt q'd Will'ms Days' s'viens Joh'is Elys nup' de villa de Eyton in d'nio de Bromfeld yoman die Jovis p'x' post festum s'c'i Mich'is Arch'i anno p'd'co apud Villam de Eyton p'd'ca unu' equu' color' gray p'c xiijs. xiiij*d.* de bonis et catall' Thome Cotingham felonice' furat' fuit. Item dicunt q'd Rees ap Howell nup' de Eyton in d'nio p'd'co yoman die Sabb'i p'x' post festum s'c'i Petri q'd dic'r ad vincla anno sup' d'co apud Villam de Marchwiell p'dict quatuor boves nigri color' p'c capit xs. de bonis et catall Howell Kynlleth felonice' furat' fuit. Item dicunt q'd Eden Filkyn et D'd ap Iollyn de Dudleston in d'nio de Oswestre yomen die lune p'x' post festum s'c'i Egidij abb'is anno sup' d'co vi et armis et cont' pacem d'no ceperunt abduxerunt et imprisonaverunt quendam David debymor et ip'm D'd denencierunt quousq' finem cum eis fecit. Item dicunt q'd Madoc ap Howell' Thona Gr. ap Howell' Thona et Gr' Vaughan ap Gr' ap Eignon de villa de Marchwyell p'd'ca in d'nio p'd'co yomen tres boves et quatuor vaccas p'c capit viijs. iiij*d.* et al' bona et catall' ad valorem x marc' de div's' tenent d'nij de Whittington et ea bona et catall' felonice' furat fuerunt viij^o die Junij anno sup d'co apud villam de Marchwiell p'dict'. Item dicunt q'd quidam Guythyn Taillor nup' de minera knave die lune p'x' post festum s'c'i Mich'is Arch'i anno sup'd'co unu' toral' ad valorem ijs. vjd. de bonis et catall' Gwallaten' v' Gwyllym apud villam de minera p'd'ca felonice furat' fuit. Item dicunt q'd idem Guytten Taillor die loco et anno supradict' xa-iiij pelles suor' caprar' et oviu' ad valorem xiijs. iiij*d.* de bonis et catall' cujusd'm ignoti felonice' furat' fuit. Item dicunt q'd Rees ap Howell nup' de Eyton in d'nio p'd'co et Madoc ap Ievan ap Deyc' nup' de Ruyabon' yomen undecim vaccas nigri color' p'c capit vjs. viij*d.* de bonis et catall' cujusdam David s'vient' Joh'is Edward apud villam de Eyton p'dict octavo die Decemb'r anno r' r' Edwardi quarti sexto felonice furat' fuit. Item dicunt q'd p'dict David lloid' ap Tudor vi et armis fecit insultum die, etc., ap vill' de X'pionneth sup' quendam ignotu' et de eo traxit sanguinem cum una sagitt' contra pacem, etc.

¹ David Lloyd ab Tudor of Bodidris yn Iâl.

Item dicunt q'd llu' ap Deycus ap pllu' et llu' ap Gr' Go' de d'nio de Yale yomen apud villam de Acton tres vaccas nigri color' p'c' xvjs. viijd. de bonis et catall Gweniyll v' Deycus, ap deys' die mercur' p'x' post festum s'c'i Mich'is Arch'i anno r' r' Edwardi quarti post conquestum vij^o felonice furati fuerunt. Item dicunt q'd p'd'ci llu' et llu' die loco et anno sup' d'cis apud villam de Acton p'd'ca unam vaccam nigri color' p' c' xs. de bonis et catall.... v' Deycus ap Deys' felonice furat' fuerunt. Item dicunt q'd David ap Tegyn Rob'tus ap Gr' ap llu' ap pllu' Ricus ap David ap Tegyn' et David ap Iollyn ap Ievan voyll nup' de Esclusham in d'nio de Bromfeld p'dict' yomen Madoc Vaughan de minera et Guytyn Ra' de Ruyabon' in d'nio p'd'co yoman quod sunt com'unes mercat' et Recept' Re' et animalu'i fuit q' quod tenent' sunt det'wiat'. Dicunt eciam q'd Benet Bobyth Will'ins Taillor Jankyn ap Ievan ap D'd ap Pllu' Deyo ap Mad ap John Geffray Halkyn Gr' ap Jankyn ap Ievan ap Tud'r nup de villa de Wrixham yomen sunt com'unes mercat' et Recept' ut sup'. Dicunt eciam q'd Madoc ap Howell ap Ithell' yoman tenet comunem hospic' p' lusiorib' taliar' Kardar' et el' contra defenc' etc. apud vill' de Wrixham p'dict'. Item dicunt q'd Alson' v' Gruffith de villa p'd'ca Wydowe emebat salmones gallinas ancas et al' div's pisc' anteq'am veneru't ad mercatum de Wrixham p'd'ca contra defenc', etc. Item dicunt q'd Gr' Vaughan de Marchwiell' in d'nio p'd'co yoman et Owen ap Jankyn de Akynbury sunt obstupaverunt viam cindili' Kat'ine v' David vi et armis et contra pacem, etc. Item dicunt q'd Jankyn ap Madoc ap Jankyn de villa de Ruyabon in d'nio de Bromfeld p'd'ca yoman quarti die m' augusti anno, etc., apud villam de Morton' cepit et asportavit fennu' Rees ap llu' ap Eden ad valorem xijd. vi et armis et cont' pacem, etc.

Merford Raglia.—Inquisicio capt' p' sacr'm Will'i' Hamn' Rob'ti ap Morgaunt David¹ ap Gr' ap David Sutton; llu'² ap David; Thome³ ap Howell ap Madoc ap Ievan ap Eignon ap Mad'; Joh'is⁴ ap Eignon ap Jollyn; Gr' ap M'eddith ap Mor-

¹ Of Sutton in the Manor of Isgoed, and of Gwersyllt Isaf in Burton in Esclusham.

² Llywelyn ab David ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth of Burton.

³ Thomas ab Howel ab Madog ab Ievan ab Einion ab Madog ab Bleddyn ab Cynvrig ab Rhiwallon.

⁴ John ab Einion ab Iolyn, of Borasham in Isgoed, son of Iorwerth of Borasham, and of Rhuddallt, the fourth son of Llywelyn ab Gruf. fudd ab Cadwgan, Lord of Eyton, Erlisham and Borasham.

gaunt; David¹ ap llu' ap D'd; David² ap Gr' Vaughan; Morgan³ ap D'd ap Rees Madoc Vichan et David ap Madoc Wyn'. Qui dicunt sup' sacr'm suu' q'd David Dyllynnes'r ostend lic' cepit in morgag' unam p'cell terr' ut de terr' nativis de Sessewyk de terr' nativis llu ap Ievan moile sine licenc' d'm. Dicunt eciam q'd Eignon Wethe de Villa de Wershull' in d'nio de Bromfeld yoman cepit et illicite asportavit unu' equu' colore bay p'c' vs. et unam sellam cum uno freno p'c' iijs. iijl. de bonis et catall' cujusdam llu' ap Deycus int'fect' p' Johem ap Edward. Dicunt eciam q'd Ric's Ba' cepit et illicite asportavit quosdam lapides juxta aulam cur' d'no et castrum leonu' sine licencia d'co' d'no ad valenc xvs. Dicunt eciam q'd lewys yale cepit colore offic' sui vj vacc' nigras de weiviat p'c' cujusl't vace vjs. viijl. in toto vj vace xls. et ij vitul nigr' p'c' iijjs. et non adhuc respond d'c'is sed'm consuet' prie, etc., de bonis et catall' div'so hominum ville de Whitchurche. Dicunt eciam q'd d'cus lewys yale cepit de David ap Ievan ap llu' xv oves alb' et nigr' et adhuc non respond d'nis, etc. Dicunt eciam q'd Rees ap Ievan ap Owyn nup ville de molde in d'nio de Hawardyn yoman' venit ad villam de allinor' in d'nio de Bromfeld p'dca xvij^o. die Julij anno vij^o R. E. 4th. Et d'cus Rees ib'm felonice cepit unu' bovem nigru' p'c' xvs. contra Legem Regni Anglie et d'no' p'd'co de bonis et catall' Will'i Stanley militis et senescall' d'co' d'no, etc. Dicunt eciam q'd Rob'tus ap vicar de villa de Ruyabon in d'nio de Bromfeld yoman die Jovis p'x' post festum sc'i Petri apli' r' r' E iijti. vij^o. apud villam de Sessewyk in d'nio de Bromfeld p'dca vi et armis et cont' pacem d'ni' Regis et D'no' de Bromfeld et Yale insultum fecit sup' Jaket s'vient Joh'is Hanm', etc., ip'm cum uno glad p'c' ijs. in capite suo p'cussit et vuln'avit et ei tunc et ib'm dedit plag mortal' sup' quib' p'cussio vuln'e et plag idem Jaket incontinent'r moriebat'r et sic p'd'cus Rob'tus eund'm Jaket felonice int'fecit. Et n'e huit in bonis. Dicunt eciam q'd Joh'es Elys de villa de Eyton in d'co d'nio de Bromfeld Gentilman et M'eddith ap Deycus Dinj nup de villa de Ruyabon yomon fuerunt felon de vi et et anxil cum d'co Rob'tode felon' p'dca faciend' et p'petrand' loco die et anno sup' d'c'is. Dicunt eciam q'd Thomas Tud'r nup de Harthyn yomon die Jovis p'x' post festum sc'i Mich'is Arch'i

¹ David ab Llywelyn ab David ab Goronwy, of Burton and Llai.

² David ab Gruffudd Fychan ab Gruffud, of Rhulo, ab Hwfa ab Iorwerth, of Havod y Wern.

³ Morgan ab David, of Morton Is y Clawdd, in the parish of Rhiwabon, ab Rhys ab Gruffudd ab Madog Llwyd, of Bryn Cunallt.

anno sup'd'co apud villam de Binton felonie' furat fuit tres vaccas p'c' cujuslib't vjs. viiij^d. de bonis et catall Blethen ap Gr' ap Morgant. Dicunt eciam q'd Madoc Merford natus d'ni de Merford est in d'nio de monte alto, etc. Dicunt eciam quod Joh'es ap Deys ap Scone natus d'ni de M'ford recessit de tenura sua antiqua usq' villam de Burton, etc. Dicunt eciam q'd Lollyn ap Ievan ap Io' ap Grons' natus d'ni de Merford est residens sup terr' de Cobham Alinor, etc.

Ordinacio.—It'm: It is ordeyned that where in late tyme the bayllie' ringilde' and oder officers have taken distresses for the lorde' rentes fermes' and oder dewtees beyng dewtees and dette of record, many div'se p'sones entendinge to delaie the paymente therooft, have used customably replevyns of such maner of distresse, to the grete hurte of the lorde, and contrarye to all reson and conscience. Wherefore hit is ordeyned by the advice of the lorde councell', that yf any distresse be taken for any dewtee, or dette dew to the lordez, y't yf any p'sone sew or replevyn of suche man' distresse, that there be founde sufficiant suertee by the pleytyff in that behalve to delyv' ageyn the said distresse or the valewe thereof w't'out delaie, yf hit be ajuged ageyn hym, and to paie to the said lorde, for the delaie and his p'sumpcion, a grevous fyne. It'm: it is avised and ordeyned that such man' of replevyns be det'myned w't'out delay.

It'm: It is ordeyned that no p'sone be admytted to denye nor dysclayme in the tena'ncye ageyn the lorde or theyr officers uppon any replevyn served for any distresse taken for any rent or ferme dew to the said lorde, but that such man' dysclaymes be avoyded uttyrly, and y't to whom so ev' the p' p'yyrte belongeth.

Item: It is ordeyned that all p'sones that have, or in any tyme hereaft' shall have any fee, annuitee, or pension of the lordes, reteyne not in theyr hande such rent and ferme as is or shall be due to the lorde nor any part thereof for paiement of his said fee, annuitee, or pension uppon peyn of forfeiture of theyre said fee, annuitee, or pencion, but that they paye theyr said rent and ferme to the lord's officers, and to resceyve theyr said fee, annuitee, or pension by the hands of the resceyvour in the Escheker.

The following story was unfortunately omitted in the first volume.

The Old Kent Manor House.

In October 1857, and for several months afterwards, Mrs. R——, the wife of a field-officer of high rank in the army, was residing in Ramhurst Manor House, near Leigh, in Kent. From the time of her first occupying this ancient residence, every inmate of the house had been more or less disturbed at night—not usually during the day—by knockings and sounds, as of footsteps, but more especially by voices which could not be accounted for. These last were usually heard in some unoccupied adjoining room; sometimes as if talking in a loud tone; sometimes as if reading aloud; occasionally, as if screaming. The servants were much alarmed; they never saw anything; but the cook told Mrs. R—— that on one occasion, in broad daylight, hearing the rustle of a silk dress close behind her, and which seemed to touch her, she turned suddenly round, supposing it to be her mistress, but, to her great surprise and terror, could see nobody. Mrs. R——'s brother, a bold, light-hearted young officer, fond of field sports, and without the slightest faith in the reality of visitations from another world, was much disturbed and annoyed by these voices, which he declared must be those of his sister, and of a lady-friend of hers, sitting up together to chat all night. On two occasions, when a voice, which he thought to resemble his sister's, rose to a scream, as if imploring aid, he rushed from his room, at two or three o'clock in the morning, gun in hand, into his sister's bedroom, there to find her quietly asleep.

On the second Saturday in the above month of October, Mrs. R—— drove over to the railway station at Tunbridge to meet her friend Miss S——, whom she had invited to spend some weeks with her. This young lady had been in the habit of seeing apparitions at times from early childhood.

When, on their return, at about four o'clock in the afternoon, they drove up to the entrance of the Manor House, Miss S—— perceived on the threshold the appearance of two figures, apparently an elderly couple, habited in the costume of a former age. They appeared as if standing on the ground. She did not hear any voice; and not wishing to make her friend uneasy, she made no remark to her in connection with this apparition.

She saw the appearance of the same figures, in the same dress, several times within the next ten days, sometimes in one of the rooms of the house, sometimes in one of the passages—

always by daylight. They appeared to her surrounded by an atmosphere nearly of the colour usually called neutral tint. On the third occasion they spoke to her, and stated that they had been husband and wife, that in former days they had possessed and occupied that manor house, and that their name was *Children*. They appeared sad and downcast; and, when Miss S—— inquired the cause of their melancholy, they replied that they had idolised this property of theirs; that their pride and pleasure had centred in its possession; that its improvement had engrossed their thoughts; and that it troubled them to know that it had passed away from their family, and to see it now in the hands of careless strangers.

I asked Miss S—— *how* they spoke, she replied that the voice was audible to her as that of a human being.

After a week or two, Mrs. R—— beginning to suspect that something unusual, connected with the constant disturbances in the house, had occurred to her friend, questioned closely on the subject; and then Miss S—— related to her what she had seen and heard, describing the appearance, and relating the conversation of the figures, calling themselves Mr. and Mrs. Children.

Up to that time, Mrs. R——, though her rest had been frequently broken by the noises in the house, and though she, too, has the occasional perception of apparitions, had seen nothing; nor did anything appear to her for a month afterwards. One day, however, about the end of that time, when she had ceased to expect any apparition to herself, she was hurriedly dressing for a late dinner; her brother who had just returned from a day's shooting, having called to her in impatient tones that dinner was served, and that he was quite famished. At the moment of completing her toilet, and as she hastily turned to leave her bed-chamber, not dreaming of anything spiritual, there in the doorway stood the same female figure Miss S—— had described—identical in appearance and costume, even to the old point lace on her brocaded silk dress—while beside her, on the left, but less distinctly visible, was the figure of her husband. They uttered no sound; but above the figure of the lady, as if written in phosphoric light in the dark atmosphere that surrounded her, were the words "*Dame Childreu*", together with some other words, intimating that, having never aspired beyond the joys and sorrows of this world, she had remained "*earth-bound*" (see vol. i, p. 288-9). These last words, however, Mrs. R—— scarcely paused to decipher; for a renewed appeal from her brother as to whether they were to have any dinner that day, urged her forward.

The figure filling up the doorway remained stationary. There was no time for hesitation; she closed her eyes, rushed through the apparition into the dining-room, throwing up her hands, and exclaiming to Miss S——, "Oh, my dear, I've walked through Mrs. Children!"

This was the only time during her residence in the old Manor House that Mrs. R—— witnessed the apparition of these figures. And it is to be remarked that her bed-chamber at the time was lighted not only by candles, but by a cheerful fire, and that there was a lighted lamp in the corridor, which communicated thence to the dining-room.

This repetition of the word "Children" caused the ladies to make inquiries in the neighbourhood, whether any family bearing that name had ever occupied the manor house. But all inquiries were fruitless; every one to whom they put the question declaring that they had never heard of such a name; so they gave up all hopes of being able to unravel the mystery.

It so happened, however, that about four months afterwards, a Mrs. Sophy O——, an old nurse in the family, going home for a holiday to her own family at Riverhead, about a mile from Seven Oaks, and recollecting that one of her sisters-in-law, who lived near her, an old woman of seventy, had, fifty years before, been housemaid in a family, then residing at Ramhurst, inquired of her if she had ever heard anything of a family named Children. The sister-in-law replied that no such family occupied the Manor House when she was there; but she recollected to have seen an old man who told her that in his boyhood he had assisted to keep the hounds of the Children family, who were then residing at Ramhurst. This information the nurse communicated to Mrs. R—— on her return; and thus it was that that lady was first informed that a family named Children really once occupied the Manor House.

All these particulars I received in December 1858, directly from the ladies themselves, both being together at the time.

I enquired of Miss S—— whether the apparitions had communicated to her any additional particulars connected with the family. She replied that she recollected one which she had then received from them, namely, that the husband's name was *Richard*. At a subsequent period, likewise, she had obtained the date of Richard Children's death, which, as communicated to her, was 1753. She remembered also that on one occasion a third spirit appeared with them, who, they stated, was their son; but she did not get his name. To my further enquiries as to the costumes in which the spirits appeared Miss S—— replied, "that they were of the

period of Queen Anne, or one of the early Georges, she could not be sure which, as the fashions in both were similar." These were her exact words.

Having an invitation from some friends residing near Seven Oaks, in Kent, to spend with them the Christmas week of 1858, I had a good opportunity of prosecuting my enquiries in the way of verification. I visited the church and churchyard at Leigh, the nearest to the Ramhurst estate, and the old church at Tunbridge, making enquiries in both places on the subject, but to no purpose. All that I could learn was, that a certain George Children left, in the year 1718, a weekly gift of bread to the poor, and that a descendant of the family, also named George, dying about some forty years ago, and not residing at Ramhurst, had a marble tablet, in the Tunbridge church, erected to his memory.

Sextons and tombstones having failed me, a friend suggested that I might possibly obtain the information I sought, by visiting a neighbouring clergyman. I did so, and with the most fortunate result. Simply stating to him that I had taken the liberty to call in search of some particulars touching the early history of a Kentish family of the name of Children, he replied that, singularly enough, he was in possession of a document, coming to him through a private source, and containing, he thought likely, the very details of which I was in search. He kindly entrusted it to me, and I found in it certain extracts from the "Hasted Papers", preserved in the British Museum; of this document, which may be consulted in the Museum Library, I here transcribe a portion as follows:—

"The family of Children were settled, for a great many generations, at a house called, from their own name, 'Childrens', situate at a place called Nether Street, or Lower Street, in Hildenborough, in the parish of Tunbridge. George Children, of Lower Street, who was High Sheriff of Kent in 1698, died without issue, in 1718, and by will devised the bulk of his estate to *Richard Children*, eldest son of his late uncle William Children, of Hedcorn, and his heirs. This Richard Children, *who settled himself at Ramhurst*, in the parish of Leigh, married Anne, daughter of John Saxby, in the parish of Leeds, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters," etc.

In a *History of Kent*, written by Hasted, I found the following paragraph:—

"In the eastern part of the parish of Lyghe (now Leigh), near the river Medway, stands an ancient mansion, called Ramhurst, once reputed a manor, and held of the honour of Gloucester. . . . It continued in the Culpepper family for

several generations. It passed by sale into that of Saxby, and Mr. William Saxby conveyed it, by sale, to Children. Richard Children, Esq., resided here, *and died possessed of it in 1753*, aged eighty-three years. He was succeeded in it by his eldest son, John Children, of Tunbridge, Esq., whose son, George Children, of Tunbridge, Esq., is the present possessor" (1778.)

It appears, from the above statements, that Richard Children was the *only* representative of the family who lived at Ramhurst. The family seat, after Richard's time, was Ferox Hall, near Tunbridge. In 1816 the Children family had, from unfortunate circumstances, to sell Ramhurst, and their other estates.¹

Plato, in the *Phædo*, when speaking of the souls of wicked men, which have been intimately united to the body, says, "The soul, loaded with the weight of flesh, sinks again towards the visible world; it goes wandering, as it is said, among the monuments and tombs, where dark phantoms are often seen, such as the souls of guilty men ought to be, which have departed from life without being previously purified, and have retained somewhat of the visible region, and therefore the eye of man can still behold them."

Lines on a Cemetery.

"Here silence doth for ever reign:
 Nothing it profiteth the dead
 On beds of satin to have lain
 And drank from gold the vine-juice red,
 And lived in glee and lustihead,
 Soon all such joys must be resigned;
 All pass away, and in their stead
 Only the sin remains behind."

M. VILLON DE PARIS.²

A Case of Second Sight.

A Mr. R——, a mining captain, now living, was returning home one night from a mine in the county of C——l; and on his way thither, which lay across a moor, there appeared to be, not far ahead of him, three coffins, each borne by two men. Wishing to ascertain where the men were going, the captain quickened his pace to overtake them; but in spite of his exer-

¹ *Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World.* Trübner and Co.

² Translated by John Payne. Reeves and Turner, London, 1881.

tions, they still kept the same distance in advance of him. They all proceeded along the path in this manner, for a considerable distance. At length the captain reached the road leading to his own house; and after having walked along it for a few yards he turned his head, thinking to see again the men with the coffins; but they were then lost to view, owing, as he thought, to their having turned along another path. On reaching home, he narrated the details of the affair to his wife, who, with himself, concluded that there had been an accident in a neighbouring mine. This was their impression, until they were aroused in the night with the cry, "the ground has run". This message was brought by some one from the mine at which the captain was employed. It was soon discovered that three men had been buried in the *débris*, all of whom were killed.

ON CHIVALRY AND NOBILITY.

It is a common opinion with unlearned and superficial minds, that from whatever period chivalry may be traced, and how wide soever its pale extended, it must always be regarded as belonging to nobility, and exclusively attached to civil or aristocratic institutions: it may therefore be right to show the error of such a supposition, before we proceed to speak of nobility, and of the institutions which gave it birth.

Chivalry is a term used to express the spirit and general disposition of mind which belong to the generous and heroic part of mankind, in all ages of the world; consequently, no rank of society can be incompetent to possess it, though there may be occupations and modes of life in the higher as well as the lower classes, which would render its preservation extremely difficult. It is not to be denied, that when this generous spirit is accompanied with the outward splendour of nobility, it gives rise to an image of great majesty; but it is essential to remember that the grand distinction, which alone merits love and admiration, is wholly independent of that adventitious splendour, which, however it may adorn and assist, can never of itself constitute chivalry. The ancients were ever ready to admit this position: 'Ελευ-

θέρως δούλευε, δούλος οὐκ ἔσθ, says Menander. Plato makes the Spartan say, καὶ καλλωπίζεσθαι χρή τῷ καλῶς δουλεύσαι μᾶλλον ἢ τῷ καλῶς ἀρξαι.¹ Another philosopher was asked, who were noble? He replied, "Those who despise riches, and glory, and pleasure, and life."² Sophocles adopts the same principle. Persons of low birth may have noble minds, and may become noble.

— καὶ ἄγεννήτων ἄρα
μυθοὶ καλῶς πίπτουσιν· ἥδε γὰρ γυνή
δοῦλη μὲν, εἴρηκεν δ' ἐλεύθερον λόγον.³

Plato even affirmed, that to know how to obey required as generous a disposition, and as good an education, as to know how to command. The renown and exaltation of Cicero, who speaks of himself as "homo per se cognitus",⁴ may be fairly weighed against the silly pride and jealousy of the nobles towards men of merit, which he describes.⁵ And we know, that even the Junian house looked upon L. Brutus, a plebeian, as the founder of its nobility. To be as noble as the king was the pride of Diomedes, when he said to Agamemnon,

σοὶ δε διανδιχα δῶκε Κρόνου παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω·
σκήπτρῳ μὲν τοι δῶκε τετιμῆσθαι περὶ πάντων
ἄλκην δ' οὔτοι δῶκεν, δ τε κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον.⁶

It is obvious that these sentiments could only gain additional force and extent by the lapse of time, which always confirms the judgments of nature. Truly, we can behold in life, as well as in history and in poetry, "how that genterie is not annexed to possession".

"For God it wot, men mournful often find
A lorde's sone do shame and vilanie,
And he that wol hav pris of his genterie
For he was boren of a gentil hous
And had his elders noble and vertuouse,
And n'll himselven do no gentil dedes,
Ne fowle his gentil auncestrie that ded is,
He n'is not gentil, be he duk or erl ;

¹ *De Legibus*, vi.

² Sophocles, *Trachiniae*, 61.

³ *In Verrem*, art. ii, lib. v, 70, 71.

⁴ *Stobæi Florileg.*, iii, 199.

⁵ *Cat.*, i, 18.

⁶ *Pl.*, ix, 37.

For villain's sinful dedes make a cherl.
 For gentillesse n'is but the renomee
 Of their auncestres, for their high bountee,
 Which is a strange thing to thy persone;
 Thy gentillesse cometh fro God alone.
 Then cometh our veray gentillesse of grace :
 It was no thing bequeathed us with our place."

"The king may scatter titles and dignities, till lords, like the swarm of dons in Sancho's Island, shall become as troublesome as so many flesh-flies; but he may not save those among whom he scatters them from rottenness and oblivion."¹ The king can give letters of nobility, but he cannot bestow the sentiment which gives it virtue: his favour cannot grant the inheritance which alone ennobles an illustrious birth; and his wrath cannot take it away.

"Princes and lords may flourish and may fade,
 A breath can make them, as a breath has made;"

but the noble chivalry of the heart,

"Flos veterum virtusque virum,"

must be held as an inalienable privilege, which is the gift of God alone. The Emperor Sigismond replied to a favourite who begged that he would ennoble him, "I can give you privileges and fiefs, but I cannot make you noble." And again, a merchant from Hambourg, who had lent the Emperor Charles V a large sum of money, and was unable to get the interest of it, determined to go to Vienna and get presented at Court; and having been presented, he asked the Emperor to make him a gentleman. "Sir," said the Emperor, "I can make you a Baron, or a Count, or a Prince; but as to making you a gentleman, it is out of my power; it is the gift of God alone." "He who does not possess these virtues," says the poet Arnaud de Marvelli, "though he may have the name of Chevalier, I do not regard him as a true knight." As Talbot exclaims, when he plucks off the garter from the "craven leg" of Falstaff:

¹ Landor.

“He that is not furnished in this sort,
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,
Profaning this most honourable order.”

And Pierre Cardinal, the old poet of Provence, says, “the King of France is not so powerful that he can change a wicked man into a man of honour; he may give him gold and silver, and robes, and wine, and viands; but as for goodness, God alone can impart that”. He only who is himself free can make men free :

ἐλεύθερος γὰρ οὖτις ἐστὶ πλὴν Διός.¹

The ancients, notwithstanding their immoderate regard for birth and nobility, were not altogether insensible to the stubborn facts which were against their theory. “Noble sons do not always spring from noble fathers, nor evil from evil,” says Sophocles; “but there is no trusting,” he adds, “to anything mortal.”²

If nobility be understood as the honour consequent upon the circumstance of birth from virtuous parents, it is of an antiquity which is lost in the night of time. “If, indeed, you be his son,” says Nestor to Telemachus, σέβας μ’ ἐχει εἰσορόωντα.³ Menelaus, delighted with the wise answers of Telemachus, exclaims that he must have been born of good blood; and Alcinous, desiring Ulysses to declare his name and parentage, adds an opinion which shows how great were the moral effects attributed to birth.⁴ It is the pride of Penelope that her son is come of a good race; Diomedes begins his speech in council by boasting of the virtue of his father and grandfather, of whom he says, ἀρετῇ δ’ ἦν ἐξοχος αὐτῶν,⁵ and upon this ground he bespeaks the attention of the assembly. No one can ridicule the heroes of the *Iliad* for having this sentiment in such respect, when he hears the immortal words with which the son of Hippolochus defies his enemy (*Iliad*, vi, 206). Virgil, in a lower strain, ascribes this sentiment to the Rutuli, in accounting for their affection for Turnus :

¹ *Æschyl.*, *Prometh. Vinc.*, 50.

² *Stobæus*, lib. iii, 20.

⁴ *Ib.*, iv, 611.

⁵ *Ib.*, viii, 552.

³ *Odys.*, iii, 123.

⁶ *Ib.*, xiv, 118.

"Hunc decus egregium formæ movet atque juventæ,
Hunc atavi reges, hunc claris dextera factis."¹

But the genuine foundation appears again in his description of the assembly to witness the game of Troy before Æneas, when the spectators applauded the contending youths :

"—— veterumque agnoscunt ora parentum."²

The importance attached to birth appears strikingly in Sophocles.³ Honour, not expediency, is the motive which he knows will operate upon the noble-born youth.⁴ The climax of horrors with Œdipus consists in his remembering that he was born of the noble race of Laius.⁵ The lines of Euripides are celebrated—

δεινὸς χαρακτήρ, καπίσημος εὐβροτοῖς,
ἐσθλῶν γενέσθαι.⁶

Plutarch, in his life of Phocian, proceeds to an immoderate length in speaking of the importance of birth ; but it is impossible not to admire Socrates, when he describes the form of virtuous ancestors.⁷ Polibius assigns the abolition of this principle as one of the chief causes of the ruin of Carthage. Plato, in many places, assumes it as the basis of his instruction. Aristotle admits the principle in its fullest extent.⁸ The most eminent of the Roman patriots, not excepting even Cato, acknowledged their belief in the influence of generous birth, in elevating the soul, and in filling it with a desire of virtuous deeds. Upon the whole, therefore, nothing can be more certain, than that the merit of despising an illustrious descent was unknown to the wisest and most virtuous men of antiquity ; nay, at Rome, when the people became eligible to the offices of military tribune and quæstor, they invariably returned men of patrician family to the ninth election ; and this, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the tribunes and the leaders of the

¹ Lib. vii, 473.

² Lib. v, 575.

³ *Ajax*, 1270

⁴ *Philoctetes*, 475.

⁵ *Œd. Tyran.* 1370.

⁶ *Hecuba*, 379.

⁷ *Evagoras*.

⁸ *Polit.*, iii, 13.

popular party. In the year 333, Antistius and Pompius, both of them tribunes, demanded the office of quæstor : the first for his son, the second for his brother ; and yet, strange to relate, they were both disappointed, and patricians were elected by the people. That the same sentiments prevailed among the ancient Persians appears from the expression of Otanes, when he sent that celebrated message to his daughter, which is related by Herodotus ;¹ as also from the words of Otanes to Darius : "that it was beneath men of rank to contend with an adversary of inferior degree".²

The heroic origin of many of the great families had a charm to which Cicero was not insensible. The Junian family might have the images of twenty of the noblest houses allied to them carried with their dead in procession.³ The Julian family, at the funeral of Drusus, displayed, in long order, those of Æneas and all the Alban kings, Romulus and the Sabine nobles, Attus Clausus and his successors of the Claudian house.⁴ The Æmilian family traced their descent from Numa, or, indeed, from Mamercus, son of Pythagoras ; the Marcii traced their descent from Ancus Marcius, the grandson of Numa. Plutarch says that the houses of the Publicola, the Messalæ, the Valerii, illustrious for the space of six hundred years, still acknowledged Publicola as the fountain of their honour. The descendants of Pinarius, who gave hospitality to Hercules when he came to the spot which is now Rome, were at Rome in the time of Diodorus, and regarded as the most ancient of the noble houses.⁵

In heroic ages it was certainly believed that virtue was the source of nobility, and there is nothing real in nobility, but what is independent of a monarch's will. "*If the offspring of great men*", says the herald "*vaunt of their lineage or titular dignity, and want their virtues, they are but like base serving-men, who carry on their sleeves the badge of some noble family, yet are they themselves but un-noble persons.*" Virtue produced nobility, therefore it can

¹ Lib. iii, 67.

² Lib. v, 112.

³ Tacitus, *An.*, iii, 76.

⁴ *Id.*, iv, 9.

⁵ Diodorus, lib. iv, 21.

only be preserved by virtue.¹ Such is the language of all heraldic writers of eminence. If that birth which no king could impart was regarded as the highest proof of nobility, it was from the opinion that the semblance of great souls and the character of great men might sometimes be conveyed by secret and undiscernible conveyances, in consequence of that divine favour which would be extended to generations descended from a man who was faithful to Heaven, or from a belief in the action of a more general principle, such as is implied in the lines of Shakespeare—

“O worthiness of nature ! breed of greatness !
Cowards, father cowards, and base things, sire base.”

For that sometimes parents did seem to revive in their offspring, not only in countenance and form of limb, but even in disposition of mind, was an opinion too firmly established by history and experience to be shaken by any arguments from reason. The Claudian family flourished at Rome during so long a period, with the same characteristic features of pride and ferocity ; it produced the sad Tiberius, then the monstrous Caligula, and at length, after six hundred years, it became extinct in the death of Nero. Æschylus bursts out in a sublime and somewhat prophetic strain : “How the destiny of families directing their ways according to justice always produces good children. But ancient insolence is wont to generate, indeed, new insolence, to the mischief of mortals some time or other, whenever the appointed time comes.”²

There is no doctrine of political science more certain than that, under all circumstances of government, the harmony of social life, the cultivation of the arts, the interests of literature, the happiness of the people themselves, no doubt the secret end of all institutions coeval with society, require the preservation of degree. “Nothing”,

¹ La Colombière, *Théâtre d'Honneur et de Chevalerie*.

² *Ajunt.*, 739.

says Bacon, "doth derogate from the dignity of a state more than confusion of degree."

"Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark, what discord follows! each thing meets
In mere oppugnancy: the bounded waters
Should lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a sop of all this solid globe.
Strength should be lord of imbecility,
And the rude son should strike his father dead.
Force should be right; or, rather, right and wrong,
Between whose endless jar justice resides,
Should lose their names, and so should justice too,
Then everything includes itself in power;
Power into will; will into appetite;
And appetite, an universal wolf,
So doubly seconded with will and power,
Must make per force an universal prey,
And, last, eat up himself."¹

"The governing, and being governed", says Aristotle, "is not merely to be classed with things unavoidable, but with those also which are beneficial. Immediately from their birth, some things are set apart for being governed, and some to have the power of governing; and there are many forms of being governed and of governing; for, in all things throughout universal nature, there are that which governs and that which is governed, not merely in all things that have life, but even in those which are without life there is a certain ruling power as a harmony."²

Cicero shows that in Rome the destruction of the regal power was only the abolishing a name, while the thing itself remained.³ "Nothing", he says, "belongs more essentially to the condition of nature than rule or empire, without which neither a house, nor a state, nor a tribe, nor the human race can stand, nor the whole nature of things, nor the world itself, for that has to obey God." Government does not result from the consent of those who are to be governed, any more than a father derives authority from his children, or a master from his ser-

¹ *Troilus and Cressida*, Act 1, sc. 3.

² *Polit.*, lib. i, c. 2.

³ *De Legibus*, lib. iii, 7.

vants, or a teacher from his scholars. "In everything", says Plato, "that which rules is older than that which is ruled, that which leads than that which is led."¹

In the letters of Richmond, Clarencieux King of Arms, in the reign of Henry VII, quoted by Sir James Lawrence from the *Harleian MSS.*, the gentlemen are named before noblemen. So Edward Coke counts all noble who have a right to bear arms; and Camden, Clarencieux King of Arms, speaks of gentlemen as the "nobiles minores".

Matthew Carter, in his *Honour Redivivus*; Sir John Ferne, in his *Blazonry of Gentry and Nobility*; Sir Thomas Smith, in his *Commonwealth of England*; Gwillim Edmondson Peacham, in his *Complete Gentleman, etc.*, are all express as to the nobility of the British gentry, who were considered of equal rank with the nobility of France, at the Court of Bordeaux and Poitiers, in the days of the Angevine sovereigns. Their nobility is also proved by Sir James Laurence, from proclamations, state papers, and monumental inscriptions, in which the gentry are styled noble. "The knights and squires of England", continues Sir James Lawrence, "preferred being styled the gentry to being styled the nobility; they were logicians enough to know the axiom, 'Omne majus continet minus', and they, being allowedly gentlemen, could never dream of their nobility being contested; and the peers were styled the nobility, not because they were the only nobles, but because, as there were many peers who were not gentlemen, they could not collectively be styled the gentry of the upper house. The peer, therefore, is not always at the head; he may be at the tail of his family."²

Plato supplies a beautiful passage in which Socrates speaks of birth; when Critias assures the philosopher that the young man Charmides, his cousin, is as remarkable for temperance and all virtue as for beauty of person, Socrates replies: "Certes it is but right, O Char-

¹ *De Legibus*, xiii.

² *The Broad Stone of Honour*. By Kenelm Henry Digby, Esq.

mides, that in these things you should excel other men ; for I do not think that any person could show among all the Athenians two houses from the union of which it is more probable that there would succeed a more noble and excellent offspring, than those from which you are sprung ; for your paternal house, that of Critias, is celebrated by Anacreon, and by Solon, and by many other poets, as having excelled in beauty and virtue and all happiness ; and your maternal descent is equally illustrious, for than Pyrilampus, your uncle, no one on the whole continent is said to have had a more beautiful person and greater renown, and generally this whole house is in no manner inferior to the other. So that being sprung from these, it is probable that you would be the first in all things. And now, as far as what pertains to the eyes to determine, O dear son of Glaucon, you appear to me to be no disgrace to your ancestors ; but if, in addition, you possess temperance and all other virtues which this man ascribes to you, dear Charmides, your mother bore you in a happy hour."

Having made, therefore, these few remarks on the nature of true nobility, I will proceed to give what account I can of the descendants of the ancient nobility of Powys Fadog.

CYWYDD I OWAIN GLYNN DYFRDWY, PAN OEDD
FWYA EI RWYSG.

O WAITH IOLO GOCH.¹

Llymma fyd, rhag Sifryd Sais,
Mynych iawn y dymunais,
Cael Arglwydd, llawn arwydd llain,
O honom innau 'n hunain :
Pybyr chwaen, pawb adwaen pwy,
Glan Arf, deifrdarf, Glynn Dyfrdwy.
Owain, wayw waedlain lidlorf,
I ymwain, naw Tarian torf ;
Eurgledd pobl, Arglwydd pybyr,
Ergryd, ei wryd a'r wyr.

¹ Omitted in vol. i.

Aed o'r byd, frŷ ganfryd gân
 Iddo rêg, o ddarogan ;
 Glan yw'r Arglwydd mawlrwydd man,
 Yn dial cam y Dëau.
 Deall a wnair gywair gân,
 O honaw ef, ei hunan ;
 Cŷd ddarlloer gloywder glain,
 Tra ewybr, o'r tri Owain.
 Owain, glain dwyrain Glynn Dŵr,
 Baun trasyw, yn benn treisiwr ;
 Owain, arglwyddlain, aur gledd,
 Derfysgwr Deifr Dorf Osgedd ;
 Owain hefyd, Aerfryd ŵr
 Rwysg anian Oresgynwr.
 Llyw, llawen yw, Llew, a Nûdd
 Llyrf, ffyrf, digrif-ffyrf Gruffudd
 Llidiog, wrth wŷr a llediaith
 Llym gledd, bryd ar wedd, brwydr waith,
 Llûdd brenhin, yn lladd Brynaich,
 Llew bryd, a Nerth Llaw, a Braich ;
 Llew ergryd hydr, Llew aergroch,
 Llygra gyrph, holl wŷr Lloegr gôch.
 Llyrig, Duw, ddiwall arwydd,
 A'r Owain, Iôr Rhufain rhwydd ;
 Pybyr Wanar bleiddgar blwng,
 Perffaith, tair talaith teilwng ;
 Pŵr yw ei glêdd, Por y Glynn,
 Pwyll rwysgwr, pell oresgyn.
 Paun glân hael, cyweithgael, coeth,
 Prifddur gwayw awchddur gwycheddoeth ;
 Pablaidd gorph, pobloedd a gŵr,
 Post addwyn, hael pais dewddur :
 Por a ladd, mewn ymladdgors,
 Pedwar can mil, o hil Hors.
 Penn nenn pŵr, mŵr mawr waladr
 Por glew, Llew llym, cyflym cadr ;
 Prŷdd Nûdd Nêr, yw'r Muner, mau,
 Pôr, dôr, dêr, yw'r Gwanar gwinau ;
 Pleidiwr brwydr, paladr, briwdwn,
 Poed gwir, bywyd hir, i hwn ;
 Pedr i'w borth, pa dir y bo,
 Pwy mwy 'i Swydd ? pumoes iddo.

A POEM ADDRESSED TO OWAIN GLYNDYFRDWY,
AFTER HIS OVERTHROW.

By IOLO GOCH. (See vol. i, p. 220.)

Translated by HOWEL W. LLOYD, Esq.

Tall man! thou mark for Harry's hate,
Art living still? is past thy fate?
If thus it be, with fiery spear,
Come, show thy shield, say, "I am here."
Thou gold-girt warrior! seek thine home;
Come! cinctured round with arms of Rome;
Coming possest of Peter's Seal,
Thy cause full just will God reveal.
Come from the East! so shall, o'er thrown,
Thou Bull of strength! be tow'rs of stone.
Before thee rays of fire be shed,
And gifts by all be freely spread,
From Lochlyn,¹ Earl of keen-edged sword,
Come! of the Glyn thou gen'rous Lord;
Who bearest, for thy shield's contents,
A fair escutcheon, four descents;²
Three Lions' as the empyrean, blue,
Three steel frets seen the wild fire through.
Set we, the stainless Peacock o'er,
Set you a Chief, o'er Bear and Boar:
So, there conjoin'd, are axes three,
A mighty host, where strife shall be.
Loose soon seven noble ships from shore,
Soon as may be seven hundred more.
Come from the North, 'tis Mona's will,
To Ireland, and her hope fulfil.
Call also,—may God grant her thee—
Thou needs must have her—Italy.
Pure Galahad, rise! we'll hear thy call,
Ere come the Baptist's Festival;
Thy beacon raise, brisk Chief, with haste,
In Dublin yonder, o'er the waste.
Raise a fair fleet, of seamen's power,
In confines of the Gael, and Gower.

¹ Llychlyn is the name of Denmark and Norway.

² I suppose, by four descents, the Bard means four quarterings.

Come! Hero of my heart, betrayed,
 From Man, and be not long delay'd.
 To Gwyddyl, best of signals sped,
 For fight's the Yellow (*Or*), and the Red (*Gules*).
 Llywelyn's Standard consecrate;¹
 Those colours will thy men elate,
 Parade before thee Britain's host,
 Lo! Lloegyr's for her treason lost.
 Of temper true thy weapon bring,
 And reign o'er all the Isles a King.
 Eagle of might! one moment more,
 And light a flame on Mona's shore;
 Beat down the Castles, forts of woe,
 And London, lair of dogs, lay low.
 Strike, strike and slay! Let Normans ken
 That horns of gold² have Mona's men.
 Needs must thou—'tis of prophecy—
 Full many a bout of battle ply.
 Do battle, and the foe shall flee;
 Yet thou, at will, canst gentle be;
 But if thine arm with wrath be sped,
 In Berwick far behold the dead!
 Thy fortune's turned, I know full well,
 Thro' summer fight, with conflict fell;³
 Like oaks, thy foes shall fall full fast,
 Not Fochno's⁴ fight did longer last.
 March through the ford of Ieithon's glen,⁵
 With Mona's banner, throngs of men;
 Be nine⁶ the number of thy fights,
 Their own nor less nor more requites.
 Sword of Cadwaladr the Blest!
 Take all thy Grandsire e'er possessed:
 Take back for all thy kin their share:
 From us take bondage hard to bear.

¹ The arms of Llywelyn ab Gruffydd, Prince of Wales, are quarterly, *gules* and *or*, four lions passant guardant counterchanged.

² *I.e.*, of solid strength.—H. W. LL.

³ This most unfortunate occurrence happened in the year 1405. See vol. i, p. 209.

⁴ Cors Fochno is in Cardiganshire, between Llanfihangel Gencu'r Glyn and Machynlleth.

⁵ Glyn Ieithon is in Maelienydd in Radnorshire.

⁶ The mystic number of the Bards, signifying perfection. — H. W. LL.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF OWAIN GLYNDYFRDWWY,
PRINCE OF WALES.

I have stated, in vol. i, p. 209, that Prince Owain summoned a Parliament at Machynlleth in Cyfeiliog, where he was proclaimed Prince of Wales, and formally crowned, on the 20th of September 1402.

From the time of his coronation he used his Royal Seals, which are thus described by Sir Henry Ellis, from the seals attached to two deeds deposited in the Hotel Soubise, at Paris:—"The Great Seal has an obverse and reverse; on the obverse, Owen is represented with a bifid beard, very similar to Richard II, seated under a canopy of Gothic tracery; the half body of a wolf forming the arms of his chair on each side; the background is ornamented with a mantle semée of lions, held up by angels. At his feet are two lions. A sceptre is in his right hand, but he has no crown. The inscription is *Owenus.....Princeps Walliæ*. On the reverse, Owen is represented on horseback, in armour; in his right hand, which is extended, he holds a sword, and in his left a shield, charged with, quarterly, four lions rampant; a drapery, probably a *kerchief de plesaunce*, or handkerchief, won at a tournament, pendant from his right wrist. Lions rampant also appear upon the mantle of the horse. On his helmet, as well as on his horse's head, is the Welsh Dragon. The area of the shield is diapered with roses. The inscription on this side seems to fill the gap upon the obverse, *Owenus Dei Gratia....Wallie*." Pennant mentions a pardon granted by him to one John ab Howel ab Ieuan Goch, to which this seal was attached, and which is dated "*anno principatus nostri VI° datum apud Cefn Llanfair X° die Jan. per ipsum principem*." Amongst the witnesses are two of his sons,¹ Gruffydd ab Owen, and Mareddydd ab Owen; his Chancellor Gruffydd Yonge, and Rhys ab Tudur and Gwillim

¹ See vol. i, p. 211.

ab....¹. "The Privy Seal", says Sir Henry Ellis, "represents the four lions rampant, towards the spectator's left, on a shield surmounted by an open coronet; the Dragon of Wales as a supporter, on the dexter side; on the sinister a lion. The inscription seems to have been, *Sigillum Oweni Principis Walliæ*. No impression of this seal is probably now to be found in Wales or England."²

Ambition's dream I've seen depart,
Have rued of penury the smart,
Have felt of grief the venom'd dart,
When hope was flown:
Yet rests one solace to my heart—
My harp alone.

Heaven lies about us in our infancy.
Shades of the prison-house begin to close
Upon the growing boy;
But he beholds the light, and whence it flows—
He sees it in his joy.
The youth who daily further from the east
Must travel, still is Nature's priest,
And by the vision splendid
Is on his way attended.
At length the man perceives it die away,
And fade into the light of coming day.³

Prince Owain Glyndyfrdwy died as before stated, September 20th, 1415, in retirement at the house of one of his daughters. (Vol. i, p. 211.)

In vol. i, p. 205, allusion was made to a letter written on May 15th, 1402, by Prince Henry (afterwards King Henry V.), when he was at Shrewsbury, to the Privy Council: the following is a copy of it:—

"Very dear, and entirely well beloved, we greet you earnestly with our entire heart, thanking you very dearly for the good care which you have had of the businesses which concern us in our absence, and we pray you, very affectionately, for your good and friendly continuance, as our trust is in you.

¹ *Memoirs of Owain Glyndyfrdwy*. By Thomas Ellis, Rector of Dolgelli.

² *Archæologia*, vol. xxv, pp. 616, and seq.

³ Wordsworth.

And for news in this part, if you will know, among others, we were lately informed that Oweyn de Glyndourdy assembled his forces of other rebels, his adherents, in great number, purposing to make an incursion, and to fight if the English would resist him in his purpose, and so he boasted to his people. Wherefore we took our forces, and went to a place of the said Oweyn, well built, which was his principal mansion, called Saghern (Sycharth), where we expected to have found him, if he had had will to fight in manner as he said; and, at our coming thither we found nobody, and therefore we caused the whole place to be burnt, and several other houses thereabouts of his tenants. And then we went straight to Glendourdy, to seek him there, and there we burnt a fair lodge in his park, and all the country thereabout. And we lodged ourselves by there all that night, and certain of our people sallied forth there into the country, and took a great gentleman of the country, who was one of the said Oweyn's chieftains, who offered five hundred pounds for his ransom to have had his life, and to have paid the said sum within two weeks; nevertheless, it was not accepted, but he was put to death, as well as divers others of his companions who were taken in the expedition. And then we went into the commote of Edeyrnion, in the county of Merionyth, and there we ravaged with fire a fair country, and well inhabited. And thence we went into Powys, and there being a scarcity of provender for horses in Wales, we caused our men to carry oats with them, and we remained days. And to inform you more fully of this expedition, and of other news here at present, we send to you our very dear esquire, John de Waterton, to whom you will be pleased to give entire faith and credence in what he shall report to you from us, touching the news above mentioned. And may our Lord have you always in His holy keeping. Given under our signet, at Shrouesbury, this fifteenth day of May."¹

¹ *History of the Princes of South Wales.* By Rev. the Hon. G. O. Bridgeman, M.A.

A BRIEF DECLARATION OF THE FORMER AND PRESENT ESTATE OF THE LORDSHIP OF BROMFIELD,

Given quarto Elizabethæ.¹

First, it contains 17 Manors, subdivided into 62 Townships or Hamlets, and the Parishes of Rhiwabon, Erhistog, Marchwiall, Wrexham, Gresford, Hollt, and Capel Frynon Fair. (*Harl. MS. 3,696.*)

VILLA LEGIONIS, alias LEONUM OF HOLT.		RHIWABON.	{ Rhiwabon. Marchwiall. Tref y Rug or Rhuyton.
BURTON ...	{	WREXHAM VILLA.	{ Wrexham Fechan. Wrexham Fawr.
	{	ABYNT-BURY.	{ Abyntbury or Tref Abynt. Eyton or Trefwy. Erhistog. Sonlli.
	{	PICHILL...	{ Pichill. Seeswick.
ISGOED ...	{	COBHAM ...	{ Cobham Almor. Cobham Isgoed.
	{	Y GLWY-SEGL.	{ Trefechan. Broughton. Stansti Villa. Acton. Morton Wallicorum. Erddig.
	{	DINHINLLE.	{ Dinhinlle. Moreton Anglicorum. Abyntbury Fechan. Bedwall.
HEWLINGTON AND HEM.	{	FABROBUM	{
RIDLEY ...	{	MINERA ...	{ Minera or Mwyn y Glawdd.
	{		
	{		
ESCLUSHAM	{		

¹ This account is taken from Norden's Survey in 1620 (*Harl. MS. 3696*), and is given among the "Original Documents" in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, commencing October 1872.

MANERIU' DE ABIMBERY.

Harl. 3696, fo. 246. Com. Denbigh.

NOMINA JURATORU.

Rogerus Jones geneross	Edwardus ap Roger
Humphridus ap Rob't Wyn	Rogerus Gr' Thomas
Joh'es Robert ap Ellis	Rogerus ap John
Thomas Dymoth	Will'us ap Edward
Robertus ap Rob't	Owinus ap Edward
Ric'us ap Will'm	

The answers of the said Jurie to the seuerall Articles
giuen them in charge, viz:—

To the first article: The township of Abimbery, whereof this manor taketh name, is bounded on ye south with ye riuier Clywedock runninge eastward, and on ye north with one little spring called Aberie Gwinyon, running eastward; likewise to ye river Clywedock on the north part, with certaine lands belonging to ye manor of Iscoyd, and on ye south with certaine lands belonging to the right honorable the Earle of Derby. Item: there belongeth to ye said manor as partes, parcells, and members thereof, one close of land called Cae Rhys, lying in Aymburye Vechan, and one close called beyn y boe in Acton, and diuers tenements and parcells of lands in ye severall townships of Morton, Anglicorne, Cacadutton, Ridley, Erlesham, Marwhiell, Erthig, Esculsham, Morton, Wallicorn', Sonlley, Arbistock, Ruyabon, Eton, Dynulle, and Abrimbury Vechan, as appeareth by ye severall names of the freeholders and tennaunts which are reputed and taken as partes and parcell of the said manor.

To the second article they say, that they have no demesnes in the manor.

To the third article they say, that ye names of all ye freeholders, and what everie of them doth holde, and their rents, are particulerlie laide downe, and as for ffee farmes, they know of none in ye manor.

To the fourth and fifth they say, that ye customarie tennaunts of this manor are ye Prince his Highness tennants by leases, and doe holde the messuages, landes, and tenements upon their severall names sett downe, and doe respectively pay for ye same the severall rentes vpon their names appearinge by their leases for forty yeares, and so from forty to forty for ever, and doe pay two years' rent for a fyne, vppon ye takeing of their leases, according to ye composition made between ye late Queen Elizabeth, of famous memorie, and ye tennaunts of

Bromfield and Yule, in the fourth year of her late most happy reign, the effect of which composition is sett downe in ye pr'sentm'ts of Burton, Ruyabon, and others. Whereunto, for more certainty, this jury doe referre themselves; and this jury doe not knowe of anything paid or due to be paid by any of ye said tennants upon the mariage of their daughters.

To the sixth article they say, that the King's high waies excepted, there is no waste or commons within ye said manor, to their knowledge.

To the seventh article they say, that there is no great quantity of wood in that manor, and that Roger Griffith, Thomas and Roger ap John did fall some to repaire ye highwaies.

To the eight article they say, that there is no parke or warren w'thin this manor.

To the ninth, they say as to ye sixt, that they have no com'ons or wast w'thin this manor, an no incrochments.

To the tenth they say, that the lands held from fortie yeares to fortie yeares in the holding of these tenants, are ye customarie landes of this manor, and that there is one parcell of land called by ye name of Cae Edneuet, nowe devided into two parcells, conteyning by estimac'on six acres, in the towneshipp of Sonlley, nowe in ye occupac'on of Hugh lloyd as escheat, and that one Robert Powell claymeth ye same. And one parcell of land called Kae yr meibion, conteyning by estimac'on one acre, sometyme the land of Griffith ap Jenkin Moreton, and, as this jury is informed, is in the hands of Richard Leighton, Esq., held at will.

To the eleaventh they say, that there are no mynes of coale, leade, or chalke, but for quarries of stone and marle, some small quantitie there is vpon ye freeholde, which the freeholders hold, the benefitt whereof they do not knowe.

To the twelfth and thirteenth they say, that they doe not know yt any freeholder died without heire, generall or speciall, and that there is not any towne corporate, burrough towne, or other within ye said manor.

To the fourteenth and fifteenth they say, that they knowe not of any suche exchanges, or vnlawfull inserting of landes into leases as are demanded in that article, and yt the Prince hath no customary mill or other in this manor.

To the sixteenth they say, as to ye sixth and ninth, that they haue no com'ons or waste at all, nor peate, or turfe.

To the seventeenth, that the freeholders and tennants of this mannor, beeing a member of the lordship of Bromfield, doe serve at ye leete and lawe daies of the said lordshipp, as they are bounden to doe; and that they pay no fynes of head silver or king's silver, and that they pay all fynes of alienac'ons,

amertiaments of courtes mizes, and all other payments for their rate and portions as other ye tenants and freeholders of that lordshipp doe, when and as often as ye same are due.

To the eighteenth they say, that there is no copyholde tenement in decay within this manor, to their knowledge.

To the nineteenth they say, that they knowe not whether ye casualties mentioned in this article bee due to the Prince or to ye King's most excellent Ma'tie.

To the twentieth they say, that there belongeth to this manor fishinge of the whole water of Dee, and that Jarrard Eton, Esq., payeth, therefore, yearlie to ye Prince xxs.; and as for fowling they doe not knowe anething at all, nor any great profit had thereby.

To the twenty-first, twenty-second, and twenty-third they say, they haue no markets or faires within any towneshipp in this manor, and that they knowe not of any rents or land concealed or withheld in this manor, nor of any reprises or payments going out of ye same.

To the twenty-fourth they say, that there are yearlie made at ye leete after Michaelmas, by the jurie of Eglussegle Rubabon and Abymbury, theis officers, viz.: pette constables, which doe searve for ye year followinge, within ye seuerall towneshippes of ye manor; and yt ye cheif steward, as this jury have crediblie heard, is the right honorable ye Earl of Bridgewater, and yt John Jeffreys, Esq., John Dauies, and Thomas Foster, gent., are his deputies, and that Thomas Trafford, Esq., is receavor; but what fees they or either of them have, this jurie knoweth not.

To the twenty-fifth article they say, there are no benefices or advowsons in this manor.

To the twenty-sixth they say, that as farre as they can learne and find out, the old and accustomed acre vsed in theise parts, and in ye most of ye countries next adjoyning, contey' 160 perches in euerie acre, and yt euerie of the said perches conteyne twenty-four foote to the perche or pole.

	ACE.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Broughton, Edward, Kt.	.	.	45 0 0			
Bromfield, Edward, gen', lib ¹	.	.	40 0 0			
Baylie, Franc, lease	.	.	11 2 0	6	10	0
Davies, John, gen'. lib'	.	.	20 0 0			
Dymoch, Tho' de Soulle, lease	.	.	22 0 20	12	0	0
Davies, Ric' of London, lease	.	.	35 2 20	17	0	0
Edward ap John, lib'	.	.	8 0 0			
Eton, Ellis, lib'	.	.	8 0 0			
Eyton, d'd, gen', lib'	.	.	12 0 0			

Of Bryn y Wiwer.

8 2

Eyton, Jarrard, Esq., lib'. ¹	.	.	100	0	0		
Ellis, Roger, gen'. lib'	.	.	4	0	0		
Edwards, John, gen'	.	.	66	0	0		
Eyton, Jarrard, gen', lease	.	.	7	1	0	4	10 0
Edward ap Roger, lease	.	.	11	1	0	6	12 4
Fortescue, Nicol' Kt., lease	.	.	7	0	0	0	60 0
Gouldsmyth, Thomas, g', lib'	.	.	70	0	0		
" lease	.	.	5	2	20	0	53 4
Griffeth, Roger, gen', lib'	.	.	22	0	0		
" lease (Arbistock)	.	.	2	0	0	0	16 0
Goodman, Gabriell, lib'	.	.	20	0	0		
Hugh ap Will'm, lib'	.	.	2	0	0		
Humfrey ap John, lib'	.	.	4	0	0		
Humfr' ap Rob't ap W'm ap Rob't ap d'd ap							
Gr' ap Rob't, gen', lib'	.	.	50	0	0		
Hope, Thomas, lib'	.	.	4	0	0		
Hugh, Griff's lloyd, lease	.	.	6	0	0	0	40 0
Jones, Roger, gen', lib' ²	.	.	140	0	0		
Jones, Thomas, lib'	.	.	18	0	0		
Jones, Thomas, lease	.	.	3	0	0	0	23 4
Jefferies, John, Esq., lib' ³	.	.	100	0	0		
Kenrick, W'm, et Tho. Mottershed, lib'	.	.	2	0	0		
Lloyd, Rob't, et W'm Erthig, lib' (Tenent vn' p'cella' terr sup' qu'a vn' molend' fullonic fuit nup' terr d'd Go' ap Hoell)	.	.					
Leyghton, Richard, Esq., lease	.	.	1	0	0	0	20 0
Manley, Cornel', lib'	.	.	61	0	0		
Owin ap Edward, lib'	.	.	5	0	0		
Parry, Edward, g', lib'	.	.	41	2	0		
Puleston, Edw., Esq., lib'	.	.	200	0	0		
Puleston, Edw., lib'	.	.	91	0	0		
Robert ap Ellis, lib'	.	.	40	0	0		
Ric, Bushop of St. Assaph	.	.	20	0	0		
Rob't ap Rob't, lib'	.	.	15	0	0		
Richard ap Will'm, lib'	.	.	4	0	0		
Roberts, John, infans, lease	.	.	8	3	0	0	100 0
Roger ap John, lease (Arbistock)	.	.	9	0	0	4	10 0
Sonlley, Rob't, sen., Esq., lib' ⁴	.	.	190	0	0		
" lease	.	.	54	0	0	23	0 0
Salsbery, Geo., gen., lib'	.	.	70	0	0		
Saunders, John, gen', lib'	.	.	48	0	0		
Sonlle, Rob't, lease	.	.	4	0	0	0	30 0
Terry, Roger Clarke, lib'	.	.	58	0	0		
Thomas, John, lease (Arbistock)	.	.	11	0	0	6	0 0
Vaughan', W'm, Esq., iur. vx., lib'	.	.	24	0	0		
Wright, Edw., gen', lib'	.	.	16	0	0		
Wynn, John, gen', lib'	.	.	51	0	0		
Will'm ap Edward, lease (Arbistock)	.	.	19	2	0	8	0 0

¹ Of Eyton.³ Of Acton.² Of Llwyn On.⁴ Of Sonlli.



LLWYN ON.

Cae Cyriog MS.; Harl. MS. 4181.

Dingad, lord of Maelor Gymraeg or Bromfield, and Yr Hôb, the third son of Tudor Trevor (see vol. i, p. 309) married Cicilia, daughter of Severus ab Cadifor Wynwyn, prince of Buallt, *azure*, three open crowns in pale, *or*, by whom he had a son and heir,

Rhiwallawn ab Dingad, lord of Maelor Gymraeg and Yr Hôb, who died in 1040. He married Lætitia, daughter of Cadwaludr ab Peredur Goch of Môn, by whom he had a son and heir,

Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn, lord of Maelor Gymraeg and Yr Hôb. He bore *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued, *gules*, and married Judith, daughter of Ifor Hen, lord of Rhos, *argent*, a rose *gules*, by whom he had issue twelve sons; 1, Niniaw, of whom presently; 2, Ednyfed, lord of Broughton, who bore *ermine*, a lion statant guardant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*; 3, Gruffudd; 4, Bleddyn, ancestor of Hugh Jones of Bersham, Roberts of Ty Cerrig, and Edward ab John ab Tudor of Bersham, whose house is now called Plâs Power; 5, Hoedliw of Cristionydd; 6, David, ancestor of the Lloyds of Clochfaen; 7, Hwfa, whose only daughter and heiress, Angharad, married Gwgan ab Idnerth, the great-grandfather of Ednyfed Fychan (see Plâs Tregayan); 8, Einion; 9, Llywelyn, the ancestor of Philip Bird ab David Bird of Eastwick, in the parish of

Ellesmere (see Dudleston); 10, Iorwerth; 11, Ieuf, whose only daughter and heir, Arddûn, married Ednyfed ab Gruffudd ab Rhys Fychan; and—12, Blettrws. Cynwrig ab Rhnwallawn, who, for some time was Prince of Powys, was slain in a battle fought, when he was suddenly attacked unawares by Gruffudd ab Cynan, in Lleyn, in the year 1074 (see vol. i, pp. 72, 73). He was buried in Wrexham Church; the stone lid of his coffin, on which he is represented recumbent in armour, with a lion rampant on his shield, and this inscription, "*Hic jacet Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn*", round the verge was seen by John Erddig of Erddig, Esq. He was succeeded, in a portion of his territories, by his eldest son,

Ninniauw ab Cynwrig, who married, and had issue a son and heir,

Ieuf ab Ninniauw, who had Llwyn On, Sonlli, Eyton Uchaf, Frondeg, Erddig, Esclusham, Hafod y Bwch, Hafod y Wern, Llwyn y Cnotiau, Abynbury, and part of Yr Rhiwlo. He married Mali, daughter of Llywarch, son of Trahaiarn ab Caradog, King of North Wales, who was slain at the battle of Mynydd y Garn, in South Wales, by Gruffudd ab Cynan, in 1080 (see vol. i), by whom he had issue nine sons; 1, Iorwerth, of whom presently; 2, Gruffudd, ancestor of the Bershams of Bersham; and, according to the *Cae Cyriog*, and other MS. of Madog yr Athro (see Plâs Madog); 3, Einion, lord of Sonlli and Eyton Uchaf, the ancestor, according to the *Cae Cyriog*, and some MS. of the Sonllis of Sonlli, and the Eytons of Eyton Uchaf; 4, Ieuf Fychan; 5, Awr, ancestor of the Jefferies of Acton, the Lloyds of Plâs Madog, and Robert ab William of Trefynant; 6, Llywarch, ancestor of the Sontleys of Sonlli, and Eyton of Eyton Uchaf, according to the *Harl. MS.*, 4,181; 7, Howel, ancestor of Jenkyn Llwyd ab Ieuan ab David Llwyd; 8, Ednowain; and 9—Madog, ancestor of Richard Tegin, and Badies of Plâs yn y Delf.

Iorwerth ab Ninniauw, the eldest son, had Llwyn On, and a great deal of land in Wrexham, Gresford, Marchwial, Holt, Erbistog, and Bangor. He married,

first, Margaret, daughter of Cynwrig Fychan ab Cynwrig ab Hoedliw of Cristionydd, by whom he had two sons; 1, Gruffudd, of whom presently; and—2, Iorwerth Fychan, and a daughter, Gwenllion, who married Owain Wan, lord of Caerllion. He married, secondly, Eva, daughter and co-heiress of Llywelyn ab Meurig ab Caradog, son of Iestyn ab Gwrgant, Prince of Glamorgan, and founder of one of the five Royal Tribes of Wales, *gules*, three chevronells *argent*. (See Eyton of Eyton Isaf), by whom he had a third son, Hwfa ab Iorwerth, who had Hafod y Wern, who bore *sable*, three lions passant in pale *argent*.

Gruffudd ab Iorwerth, the eldest son, had Llwyn On, and a great deal of land in Marchwial, Bangor, and Erbistog. He married Margaret, daughter of Rhys Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Rhys Grug ab Yr Arglwydd Rhys, according to the *Cae Cyriog MS.*, but according to the *Harl. MS.*, 4,181, she was the daughter of Rhys Fychan ab Rhys Grûg ab Yr Arglwydd Rhys, Prince of South Wales, *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed langued and crowned *gules*, by whom he had issue four sons; 1, Iorwerth, of whom presently; 2, Madog Ddû; 3, Llywelyn, who had issue an only daughter and heiress, Margaret ux Robin ab Rhys ab Robert of Kinmael, *sable*, a chev. inter three mullets *argent*; 4, Ieuaf, and three daughters: 1, Margaret, ux Llywelyn ab Ynyr, lord of Gelli Gynan in Iâl, whose monument is yet to be seen on the south side of the altar of the church of Llanarmon yn Iâl. *Gules*, three pales *or*, in a border of the second, eight ogresses; 2, Gwladys, ux Madog Fychan ab Madog ab Rhirid ab Owain ab Bleddyn ab Tudor ab Rhys Sais; and—3, . . . ux Ieuan Ddû ab Gwylim of Iâl.

Iorwerth ab Gruffudd, the eldest son, had Llwyn On. He married Annest, daughter of Owain ab Bled-dyn ab Owain Brogynton, lord of Dinmael; *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, debriused by a baton sinister *gules*; by whom he had issue, besides a daughter Agnes, ux David ab Madog Foel, three sons; 1, Llywelyn, of whom presently; 2, David ab Iorwerth, of Yr Hôb, who married

the sister of Llywelyn ab David of Yr Hôb; and—3, Madog, the father of Llywelyn, who had two daughters, co-heirs, Dyddgu, who died *s. p.*, and Mallt, who married Ieuan Fychan ab Ieuan ab Howel y Gadair of Cadair Benllyn, ab Gruffudd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, lord of Penllyn, *vert*, a chev., inter three wolf's heads erased *argent*.

Llywelyn ab Iorwerth of Llwyn On. He married Margaret, daughter of Madog ab Ednyfed Goch of Broughton, ab Cynwrig ab Gruffudd Fychan ab Gruffudd ab Einion ab Ednyved, lord of Broughton, *ermine*, a lion statant gardant *gules*, second son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn, by whom he had issue four sons; 1, Ieuan ab Llywelyn, of whom presently; 2, Howel ab Llywelyn, of whom presently; 3, Gruffudd, and—4, Madog ab Llywelyn of Llwyn y Cnotiau, who married Erddylad, daughter and co-heiress of Howel ab Tudor ab Ithel Fychan, lord of Mostyn, by whom he had a son and heir, Deicws Vongam, who gave the great bell, called yet Cloch Ddeicws, to Wrexham Church.

Ieuan ab Llywelyn of Llwyn On, married Margaret, daughter of David Eyton of Eyton Uchaf, constable and governor of Holst Castle, by whom he had three daughters, co-heirs; 1, Annest, ux Richard Kynaston of Cru-gott; 2, Margaret, ux David ab Gruffudd ab David ab Llywelyn, descended from Sanddef Hardd, lord of Burton and Llai, and—3, Gwenllian. These three ladies had their portion in money, as the estate of Llwyn On went to their uncle,

Howel ab Llywelyn of Llwyn On, who was living 17 Richard II, 1395. He married Margaret, daughter of David, third son of Ednyved Gam of Llys Pengwern, in Nanheudwy, by whom he had issue, besides a daughter Margaret, ux David Llwyd ab Bleddyn of Yr Hersedd, in Ystrad Alun, descended from Edwyn ab Goronwy, four sons; 1, Einion; 2, Robert; 3, Madog, who all died without issue; and—4, Iorwerth ab Howel.

Iorwerth ab Howel of Llwyn On, married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Thomas de Wilde of Borasham,

ab Jenkyn de Wylde of Holtt, *argent*, a chevron *sable*, on a chief of the second, three martlets of the field, and relict of William Allyngton of Alynton or Trevalun. Her mother was Angharad, daughter and heiress of Ieuan ab Llywelyn ab Gruffudd Lloyd ab Llywelyn ab Ynyr of Iâl, by whom he had two sons; 1, Robert, of whom presently; and—2, Gruffudd, who had lands in Abynbury and Bangor Is y Coed. He was ancestor of John Roberts of Abynbury, whose daughter and heiress married John Saunders, gentleman, father of Janet, his daughter and heiress, who married Gabriel Goodman of Merlyn, gent., father of Mary, his daughter and heiress, who married Owain Salisbury of Rûg, the great genealogist. Gruffudd ab Iorwerth was ancestor also of the Wynns of Gerwyn Fawr, and others in Bedwal and Coed Abynt.

Robert ab Iorwerth of Llwyn On, living 18 Edw. IV. He married Margaret, daughter of John ab Elis Eyton of Rhiwabon, Esquire of the Body to the King. He died 21 Edw. IV, 1481, and Margaret his wife died in 1528, as lately appeared by their sepulchral monument of freestone in the Isgoed chauntry of Wrexham church, close to the south wall. Formerly there were plates of brass upon the said monument, and an inscription relating to the chronology aforesaid, and two escutcheons upon other plates of brass on the same stone, with the impalement of the coat of arms of the said Robert ab Iorwerth and his lady; all which plates, however, were taken off by some base, rapacious, and barbarous hands in the late civil wars. However, the stone chest and plain table, whereon the said plates and inscription were laid, remain still in the said church of Wrexham, to be seen (1675).

In 1457 (35 Henry VI), Wrexham Church was burnt down, and the then Pope granted an indulgence of forty days for five years, to all who should contribute to rebuild it; and the teams of the Llwyn On family brought the first load of stone for that purpose.

Robert ab Iorwerth left issue two sons; 1, John, of

whom presently ; and—2, Gruffudd, and seven daughters ; 1, Angharad ux Madog ab Robert ab Gruffudd Fychan Brochdyn, *ermine*, a lion statant gardant *gules* ; 2, Janet ux Lewys Sutton ab Thomas Sutton of Gwersyllt, owner of the house and land Mr. Cawlay now has. 3, Margaret ux John ab Edward ab Madog ab Ieuan ab David of Erlisham, ancestor of the Erlishams of Erlisham or Erllys ; 4, Elen ux Robert ab Howel ab David ab Gruffudd ab Llywelyn ab Madog Voel of Marchwiall ; 5, Catherine ux Robert ab Thomas Sutton of Gwersyllt ; 6, Elizabeth ux David Llwyd ab Gruffudd ab Ieuan of Iâl, descended from Ithel Felyn, lord of Iâl, and—7, Alice ux Robert ab David ab Robert of Stansti, whose daughter and heiress married John Wynn of.....

John ab Robert of Llwyn On married Jane, daughter of John Almor of Almor, Sergeant-at-Arms, *azure*, a lion rampant *or*, by whom he had issue two sons ; Robert, of whom presently, and Roger, and four daughters ; 1, Margaret, who married first, Hugh Lloyd of Llwyn y Cnotiau, whose daughter and heir married Hugh Puleston ab Sir John Puleston, knight ; Margaret married, secondly, David Deckaf of Tyfod : 2, Elen, who married first, Morgan ab David ab Robert of Stansti, whose daughter and heir married Richard Mareddydd of Trevalun. Elen married, secondly, William Davies of Trevalun, and—4, Catherine, ux Gruffudd of Rhiwlo.

Robert Jones of Llwyn On, *temp.* Edw. VI. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Roger Puleston of Emerall, knight, *sable*, three mullets, *argent*, and Jane his wife, sister of Sir Edward Hanmer of Halchdyn, knight, *argent*, two lions passant gardant, *azure*, Margaret married, secondly, John Mareddydd of Trevalun, ancestor of the Mareddydds of Stansti and Pentref Bychan. By this lady Robert Jones had issue two sons ; Roger, and—2, John Jones of Ridley, who married Anne, daughter of John Green of London, gent., *vert*, three bucks trippant *or*, two and one, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, who married Roger Jones, of Llwyn On.

Roger Jones ab Robert of Llwyn On, married Margaret, daughter of John Trevor of Trevalun, and Anne his wife, daughter of Randle Broughton of Broughton in Gwrthympr or Worthenbury, by whom he had issue, besides a daughter Margaret, four sons ; 1, John Jones, of whom presently ; 2, Thomas Jones, who married Anne, daughter and coheirress of Elis ab John ab David of Erbistog, who married, secondly, John Eyton, gent., a younger son of Roger Eyton of Eyton Uchaf, now called Plâs Basnett, by whom Thomas Jones had issue a daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who married John Rowland of Caernarvonshire, whose son and heir, Robert Jones of Pentref Trinoed, in the parish of Rhiwabon, gave his children the surname of Jones ; 3, Randle Jones, and—4, William Jones.

John Jones of Llwyn On, married Dorothy, daughter of Edward Puleston of Trefalun, second son of Sir Edward Puleston of Emerall, knight, by whom he had issue, besides a daughter, Margaret, wife of Thomas Jones, four sons,—1, Roger Jones, of whom presently ; 2, John Jones, who married Frances, daughter of Mr. Brown of Norwich ; 3, Randle Jones, who married Catherine, sister of Sir Nicholas Sanderson of Yorkshire, knight ; and 4, William Jones, M.A., Rector of Llangadvan, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Wilde of Drayton, co. Salop.

Roger Jones of Llwyn On, living 1604, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Jones of Ridley, by whom he had issue one son, Randle Jones, and five daughters,—1, Magdalene, ux. Bartholomew Jones ab John ab Rhys ab Hugh of Brymbo ; 2, Mary ; 3, Catherine, ux. Robert Jones of Marchwiall ; 4, Dorothy, ux. Robert Hughes of Adwy'r Clawdd, ab Hugh ab William ab Guttyn ; 5, Alice, who married first Williams of Hôb Owain, or Estyn, and, secondly, Thomas Maddock of Derlwyn Green ; and 6, Elizabeth, ux. Edward Pritchard of Rhiwabon, vicar of Hôb Owain, or Llanestyn.

Randle Jones of Llwyn On, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Goldsmith of Wrexham, *ermine*, a chevron *gules*,

charged with three open crowns, *or*, on a canton of the second, a leopard's face of the third, by whom he had issue five sons,—1, Roger Jones, of whom presently; 2, Edward Jones, a purser of the ship at Greenwich; 3, Owain Jones, attorney-at-law in Dublin; 4, Thomas; and 5, Charles, and five daughters, Anne, Alice, Dorothy, Martha, and Catherine, *ux.* William Owen of Gwaun-ysgor, Clk.

Roger Jones of Llwyn On, who was living 27th July 1675, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Griffith of Wyddfed, in the parish of Rhiwabon, *gules*, a lion rampant *or*, in chief three roses *argent*, by whom, who died in 1679, he had issue two sons, — 1, John Jones, who died in 1675, aged fifteen; 2, William Jones, of whom presently; and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, *ux.* Thomas Davies of Ty 'n y Coed.

William Jones of Llwyn On, who married a daughter of Mr. William Brassey of Ireland, by whom he had issue two sons,—1, John, of whom presently; and 2, Thomas Jones of Plas Hên, co. Mont., the father of John Jones of Plâs Hên, the father of a son John, and a daughter Mary, *ux.* John Hughes of Pen y Clawdd, and three daughters,—1, Catherine, *ux.* Peter Salusbury, descended from John Salusbury of Llanrwst; 2, Christian, *ux.* Beatus Ottley of Chester; and 3, Frances, *ux.* the Rev. Mr. Yale of Plâs yn Iâl.

John Jones of Llwyn On, married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Jones of Churton Hall, co. Chester, and had issue a son and heir, John Jones, and a daughter Frances, *ux.* John Yale of Plas yn Iâl; *ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or* for difference.

John Jones of Llwyn On, married Catherine, daughter of Love Parry of Penarth and Rhydolion, co. Caernarvon, M.P., and Rachel his wife, daughter and co-heir of Vincent Corbet of Ynys y Maengwyn, co. Meirionydd, sixth in descent from Sir Richard Corbet of Moreton Corbet, knight, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Vernon of Haddon, knight, by whom he had issue, besides a daughter, Rachel Corbet, who died in 1830,

three sons,—1, John Parry, who married Penelope Steed, and died *s.p.*; 2, Thomas Parry, of whom presently; and 3, Love Parry, Lieut.-Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Foot, who married Ricarda, sister of Sir Charles Wetherall, knight, late Attorney-General, and daughter of Dr. Wetherall, by whom he had an only child, Fanny Ricarda, ux. William Farrer of Brayfield House, co. Bucks.

Thomas Parry Jones of Llwyn On, married 9th Feb., 1780, his cousin Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heiress (with her sister, the wife of Colonel Wardle, M.P.) of Love Parry of Penarth, Rhydolion, Wernfawr, and Madryn, by Sidney his wife, daughter and co-heir of the Rev. Robert Lewys of Llys Dulas, Chancellor of Bangor. On marrying the heiress of Madryn, Mr. Jones assumed the additional surname of Parry. By his wife Margaret, who was born in 1783, and died 7th February 1830, Mr. Jones Parry had issue five sons,—1, Love Parry, of whom presently; 2, Thomas Parry, who had Llwyn On, of whom presently; 3, John Parry, M.A., Rector of Edeyrn, co. Caernarvon, who married Margaret, daughter of William Mac Ivor, Esq., by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters, and 4, William Parry, who assumed the name of Yale, and became Lieut.-Colonel William Parry Yale of Plas yn Iâl, and married Eliza Flora, daughter of John Sanderson, Esq., by whom he had no issue, and 5, Edward, born in 1797, and died *s.p.* in 1816. Mr. Jones Parry had issue, besides these five sons, two daughters,—1, Sydney Parry, who married, 12th July 1806, Robert Browne Macgregor, Lieut.-Colonel of the 88th Regiment (Connaught Rangers), and died in 1855, having had issue two sons,—1, Joseph Alexander James MacGregor; and 2, Robert Henry MacGregor, Major in the 65th Regiment, who married Margaret, daughter of Captain Walmesley; and 2, Ellen Eliza Parry, ux. Major-General Clapham, of Widcombe Thorpe, co. Somerset. Mr. Jones Parry died 13th January 1835, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Lieutenant-General Sir Love Parry Jones-Parry, K.H.,

of Madryn, Penarth, Wernfawr, Rhydolion, etc., born 1781, High Sheriff for Anglesey in 1840, twice M.P. for Horsham, Sussex, and afterwards M.P. for the county of Caernarvon. He married first, in 1806, Sophia, only daughter of Robert Stevenson of Binfield, co. Berks, and by her had three daughters,—1, Eliza Maria, ux. Tutton Knyfton of Uphill Lodge, co. Somerset, who died *s.p.* in 1838; 2, Ellen Georgina, who married in 1856 the Rev. G. E. Tate, Rector of Widcombe, Bath; and 3, Mary Gertrude, ux. Archdeacon W. Crawley, M.A., Rector of Bryngwyn, co. Monmouth, and died in 1854.

Sir Love Parry Jones-Parry married, secondly, 15th December 1826, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Caldecot of Holton, co. Lincoln, Esq., and niece of the late Lord Feversham, by whom he had issue two sons,—1, Thomas Love Duncombe and Henry Powell Slingsby, born in 1835, and died in 1849; and one daughter, Sarah Elizabeth Margaret, who married, in 1853, Abram Jones Williams of Gelli Wig, co. Caernarvon. Sir Love Jones Parry died 23rd February 1853, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Thomas Love Duncombe Jones-Parry of Madryn Castle, co. Caernarvon, Esq., F.S.A., J.P., and D.L., High Sheriff for co. Caernarvon in 1854, and a Captain in the Royal Anglesey Militia, born in 1832.

The second son of Thomas Parry Jones-Parry of Llwyn On, and Margaret his wife, daughter and co-heir of Love Parry of Penarth and Madryn, was Thomas Parry Jones-Parry, who had Llwyn On, in Maelor, and Aberdunant, co. Caernarvon, for his share of the property. He was also J.P. and D.L., and a Captain in the Royal Navy, and High Sheriff for Co. Caernarvon in 1816. He was born 14th April 1784, and married, 19th April 1811, Margaret Hooper, only child of the late Robert Lloyd of Tregayan, in Anglesey, a Vice-Admiral of the *White*, J.P., and D.L., and by her, who died 16th November 1758, he had issue three sons,—1, Robert Lloyd Jones-Parry, M.A., J.P., and D.L., barrister-at-law, of Aberdunant, co. Caernarvon, born 15th July

1816, married Mary Isabella, only daughter of Edwin Owen Snow, Esq., and had issue one son, Thomas Edward John Lloyd, born 29th July 1856; and three daughters,—1, Margaret Isabella, who died 16th June 1853; 2, Mary Evelyn Maitland; and 3, Mabel Frederica Frances Baynes.

Robert Lloyd Jones-Parry, Esq.,¹ took the name of Lloyd on succeeding to Tregayan, the property of his maternal grandfather, Admiral Lloyd.

II. Thomas Parry Jones-Parry, the second son of Thomas Parry Jones-Parry and Margaret his wife, born in 1823, had Llwyn On.

III. Sydney Harry Jones-Parry, Captain 1st Madras Fusiliers, born 28th April 1830, married Dorothea Anne, only child of Charles Arthur Prichard of Ty Llwyd, co. Cardigan, Esq., J.P. and D.L.

Mr. Thomas Parry Jones-Parry, who died 26th May, 1845, had also six daughters,—1, Margaret Elizabeth, ux. John Taubman William James of Pant Saeson, co. Pembroke, Esq., J.P. and D.L.; 2, Mary Anne, ux. Charles Arthur Prichard of Ty Llwyd, co. Cardigan, Esq., J.P. and D.L.; 3, Charlotte Ellen, ux. Rev. Mark Wilks William James, M.A.; 4, Harriet Georgina; 5, Sophia Henrietta, ux. Henry Warter Meredith of Pentref Bychan, Major in 41st Regiment; and 6, Louisa Maria.

¹ Born at Beaumaris July 15th, 1816, and was baptised there; married at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, June 17th, 1846; died at Aberdunant, January 23rd, 1870; and was buried at Llanbedrog, February 2nd (see Plâs Tregayan).

MEINI HIRION.

I have just received the following information from the Rev. G. W. Griffith, Vicar of Llangurig, which he obtained from Mr. Williams (ab Morrus), of Carnarvonshire, relative to the Meini Hirion. The following is a translation of what Mr. Williams says :—

“There is no doubt but that there are different opinions in connection with the Meini Hirion, as with everything else. There are several of these stones dotting the Island of Anglesey, as well as Llwyn, as I dare say you are aware of. I have heard that a curse is still dogging one family in A——, because of their ancestor having presumed to move the Maen Hir which adorned his field near G——, in the parish of Llan—d—.”

A like tradition is current in connection with a family who lived at B——, in the county of Carnarvon. It is said that an ancestor removed a Maen Hir beside the F——, and took it home with much trouble, and set it up as the lintel of his barn. The consequence was, that a lasting curse fell upon the place. (See vol. i, pp. 54, 55.)



CEFN LLANFAIR IN THE PARISH OF LLANBEDROG.

Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 178.

Cynwrig Fychan ab Llywarch Fychan ab Llywarch Goch ab Llywarch = Holbwrch, Lord of Meriadog, Chief of one of the Noble Tribes of Gwynedd. *Vert*, a stag passant *argent*, attired *or*.

Ieuan ab Cynwrig. =

Bladdyn ab Ieuan. =

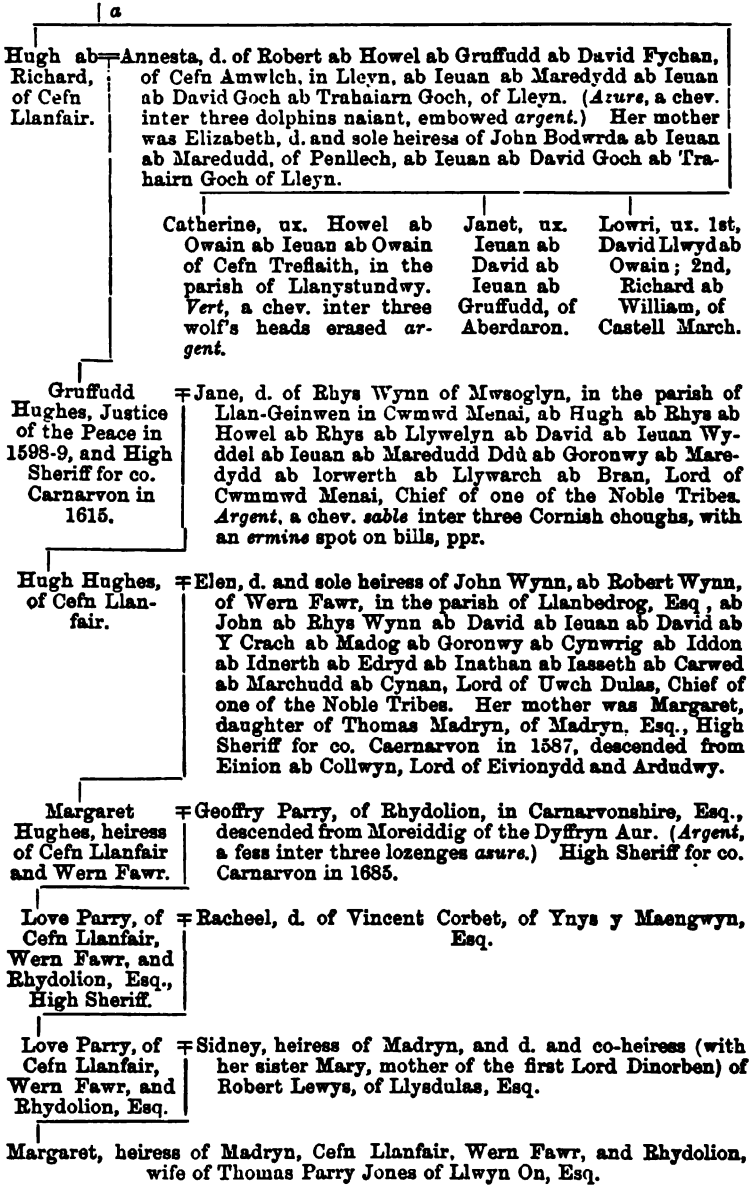
Cynwrig ab = Bladdyn.	Eva, d. of Rhys ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab Gruffudd ab Howel ab Mareddydd ab Einion ab Gwgan ab Merwydd ab Collwyn ab Tangno.	Hwlkin ab = Bladdyn.
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1 Hugh Try- garn Batch- ler o'r ddwy Gyvrath, Archdeacon of Meirion- ydd about 1422.	2 Gruff- udd ab Cyn- wrig.	3 Richard, Esquire of the Body to Edward IV.	4 Llywel- yn ab Cyn- wrig.	= Nesta, d. of David ab Mare- ddydd ab David ab Mare- ddydd ab Ieuan ab David Goch ab Trahaiarn Goch, of Llleyn. <i>Azure</i> , a chev. inter three dolphins nai- ant embowed <i>argent</i> .
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David ab = Llywelyn.	Catherine, dau. of Howel ab Rhys, of Bron y Foel ab Howel ab Ieuan ab Einion ab Gruffudd ab Howel ab Maredudd ab Einion ab Gwgan ab Merwydd ab Collwyn ab Tangno ab Cadvael, Lord of Eivonydd and Ardudwy. <i>Sable</i> , a chev. inter three fleurs-de-lys <i>argent</i> .	Gruffudd. =	Hugh, ob. s.p.	Elen, She mar- ried first, Hugh ab John Madryn of Llanerch Fawr; and secondly, Rhys Wynn, of Wern Einion.
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Richard ab David.	= Annesta, d. of John ab Madog, of Bodvel, in Llleyn ab Howel ab Madog ab Ieuan ab Einion ab Gruffudd ab Howel ab Mare- dudd ab Einion ab Gwgan ab Merwydd ab Collwyn ab Tan- gno, Lord of Eivonydd and Ardudwy. <i>Sable</i> , a chev. inter three fleurs-de-lis <i>argent</i> .
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William.	Margaret, ux. William ab Gruffudd ab John ab Goronwy.	Lowri, ux. Gruffudd ab Howel ab Gruffudd, of Cefn Amwch, in Llleyn.
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Gules, a chevron ermine, between three closed helmets argent.

TREF GAYAN.

Ednyfed Fychan was the distinguished general and able minister of Llywelyn ab Iorwerth,¹ Prince of Wales, in the early part of the thirteenth century. He was a nobleman of extensive power and possessions in Anglesey, and was the son of Cynwrig ab Iorwerth ab Gwgan ab Idnerth ab Edryd ab Inathal, who was called Prince of Abergeleu.

This Inathal, or Inathan, was the son of Iasseth ab Carwed ab Marchudd, Lord of Uwch Dulas about the year 846. Marchudd bore *gules*, a Saracen's head erased at the shoulders, ppr., wreathed *argent* and *azure*; and resided at Bryn Ffanigl, in the parish of Bettws Wyrion Wgan, and was the chief of one of the noble tribes of Gwynedd.

On one occasion, Ednyfed Fychan was sent by his prince in command of the Welsh armies to defend the frontiers against the English, under the command of Ranulph,² Earl of Chester, whom he defeated, and slew; also three of the chief commanders and a host of the common soldiers. The rest having been put to flight, he returned in triumph, and displaying the three heads; he was commanded by the prince, in addition to many gifts,

¹ Llywelyn ab Iorwerth reigned from 1194 to 1240.

² Ranulph or Randolph Blondewille, Earl of Chester, bore *azure*, three garbs, 2 and 1 *or*. He succeeded his father, Hugh Cyfeiliog, in 1181, and died in 1233.

as a further reward, to bear in future for his arms "*gules* a chevron *ermine*, inter three Englishmen's heads in profile couped at the neck, ppr.", which is still borne by his descendants at the present day. From the death of Prince Llywelyn (which occurred on April 11th, 1240) his posterity were the most illustrious and powerful men in Wales; and from him was directly descended Henry VII, and every monarch that has since ascended the English throne.

He married, first, Gwenllian, daughter of the Lord Rhys ab Gruffudd, Prince of South Wales (*gules*, a lion rampant, in a border indented *or*), by whom he had issue two sons,—1, Gruffudd ab Ednyfed; and 2, Goronwy ab Ednyfed, of whom presently.

Gruffudd ab Ednyfed had all the Hên Glawdd for his portion. He married Gwenllian, daughter of Howel ab Trahaiarn ab Gwgan, Lord of Brecknock (*sable*, a chevron inter three spears' heads embrued *argent*). According to a letter in the *Harleian MS.*, 1971, fol. 196, he "fled to Ireland for some slander given to him touching Joane, the daughter of King John, and wife of Prince Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, and stayed there as long as the prince lived, and was highly entertained". By his wife, Gwenllian, he had issue two sons,—1, Sir Howel ab Gruffudd, knight, who is called by Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, Sir Howel y Fwyall, or Sir Howel of the Battle Axe; and 2, Sir Rhys ab Gruffudd, knight, who was the father of Sir Gruffudd Llwyd, knight, of Tref Garnedd and Dinorwig, who was the first to convey to Edward I the intelligence of the birth of his son, afterwards Edward II, at Caernarvon Castle, for which he was knighted. In 1232 he revolted against the English, and was afterwards taken prisoner, and confined in Rhuddlan Castle.

Sir Howel ab Gruffudd, or Sir Howel y Fwyall, knight, married Tanglwystl, daughter of David Goch ab Howel Fychan ab Howel ab Ieuaf, Lord of Arwystli (*argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, crowned *or*), by whom he was the father of Gruffudd ab Sir Howel, who married Nesta, daughter of Gwrward ab Gwilym ab Gwrward, Lord

of Cemmaes and Bryn Bugaf in Gwent, by whom he had two sons,—1, Sir Rhys Hen, knight; and 2, Robert ab Gruffudd of Kinmael, who bore *gules*, a chevron inter three mullets *or*, and was father of Rhys ab Robert of Kinmael, who bore *sable*, a chevron inter three mullets *argent*, and was the ancestor of the Lloyds¹ of Kinmael, the Williamses of Llanfair Talhaiarn, and several other families.

Ednyfed Fychan, married, secondly, Eva; but, according to Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 130, Eva was his first wife, daughter of Llywarch ab Bran, lord of Cwmwd Menai, chief of one of the Noble Tribes of Gwynedd, who bore *argent*, a chevron *sable*, inter three Cornish choughs, with an *ermine* spot on their bills, ppr., by whom he had issue six sons; 1, Sir Tudor ab Ednyfed, who had Plâs yn y Nant, and Llangynafal in Môn; 2, Rhys,² who had Garth Garmon; 3, Howel ab Ednyfed, “a Friar, who in the yeare 1235, became Bishoppe of Saint Assaphe. In the year 1239, hee gave to the nunnes of Llanllugan in Powys-land, the tythe of the Rectory of Llanvaire, in Caereinion; hee impropriated also Llangollen vnto the Abbey of Valley Crucis, anno 1236, and the Rectory of Llanassaph, vnto the fabricke of the Cathedral Church, anno 1247; hee died at Oxford, and was there buried;”³ 4 and 5, Llywelyn and Cynwrig, who had the Creuddyn; and—6, Iorwerth, who had Abermarlais.

Ednyfed Fychan, who lived chiefly at Tref Garnedd in Môn, died about the year 1233, and gave the three manors of Penymynydd, Tref Castell, and Arddreiniog,

¹ Gruffudd Lloyd of Kinmael, ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab Gruffudd Llwyd ab Robert ab Rhys ab Robert of Kinmael ab Gruffudd ab Sir Howel, knight, ab Gruffudd of Henglawdd ab Ednyfed Fychan. He had an only daughter and heiress, Alice, who was the second wife of Richard ab Ieuan ab David ab Ithel Fychan of Llaneurgain, descended from Ednowain Bendew, by whom she had an only daughter and heiress, Catherine, who married Piers Holland of Fairdref, in the parish of Abergelau, Esq., ancestor of the Hollands of Kinmael.

Rowland Lloyd of Kinmael ab Rowland Lloyd ab Maredudd ab John Lloyd of Kinmael ab Maredudd ab Llywelyn ab Gruffudd Llwyd ab Robert ab Rhys ab Robert of Kinmael.

² Godwin.

with Tref Gayan and other extensive estates, to his second son,

curig Goronwy ab Ednyfed, who, like his father, was an illustrious and powerful man, died in 1270. He married Morfydd, daughter of Neurig ab Ithel, lord of Gwent, by whom he had a son and heir,

Tudor Hên of Tref Castell, Penmynydd, Arddreiniog and Tref Gayan. He spent an honourable life at Penmynydd, and died the 9th October 1311, and was buried in Bangor Monastery, which he himself had built, in a tomb made for him in the south wall of the Friars' Chapel. He divided his lands between his three sons; 1, Goronwy, of whom presently; 2, Howel, who died *s. p.*, and 3, Madog, a priest, who became Archdeacon of Anglesey, and afterwards a most renowned Abbot of Aberconwy, and left his lands to his monastery.

Goronwy ab Tudor had Tref Castell, Penmynydd, Arddreiniog, Tref Gayan, and the lands of his brother Howel. He married Gwerfyl, daughter of Madog, Baron of Hendwr, in Edeyrnion (*argent*, on a chev. *gules*, three fleur de lys, *or*). He died 11th October 1331, and was buried with his father in the Friars' Chapel at Bangor, leaving a son and heir,

Sir Tudor ab Goronwy, of Tref Castell, Penmynydd, Arddreiniog, and Tref Gayan. He changed his arms from the Englishmen's heads to three closed helmets, *argent*. An account of his assuming without authority the honour of knighthood, and its being confirmed to him by King Edward III, will be found in Powell's *History of Wales*, p. 314, edition of 1702.

He married Margaret, daughter and coheirress of Thomas ab Llywelyn ab Owain ab Maredudd, lord of Isgoed, the heir of the Sovereign Princes of South Wales, by whom he had issue five sons; 1, Goronwy ab Tudor of Penmynydd, who was made Forester of Snowden for life by the Black Prince, and Constable of Beaumaris Castle by Richard II. (He left an only daughter and heiress, Morvydd, who married Gruffudd ab Gwilym of Penrhyn, ab Gruffudd ab Heilin ab Sir Tudor, knight,

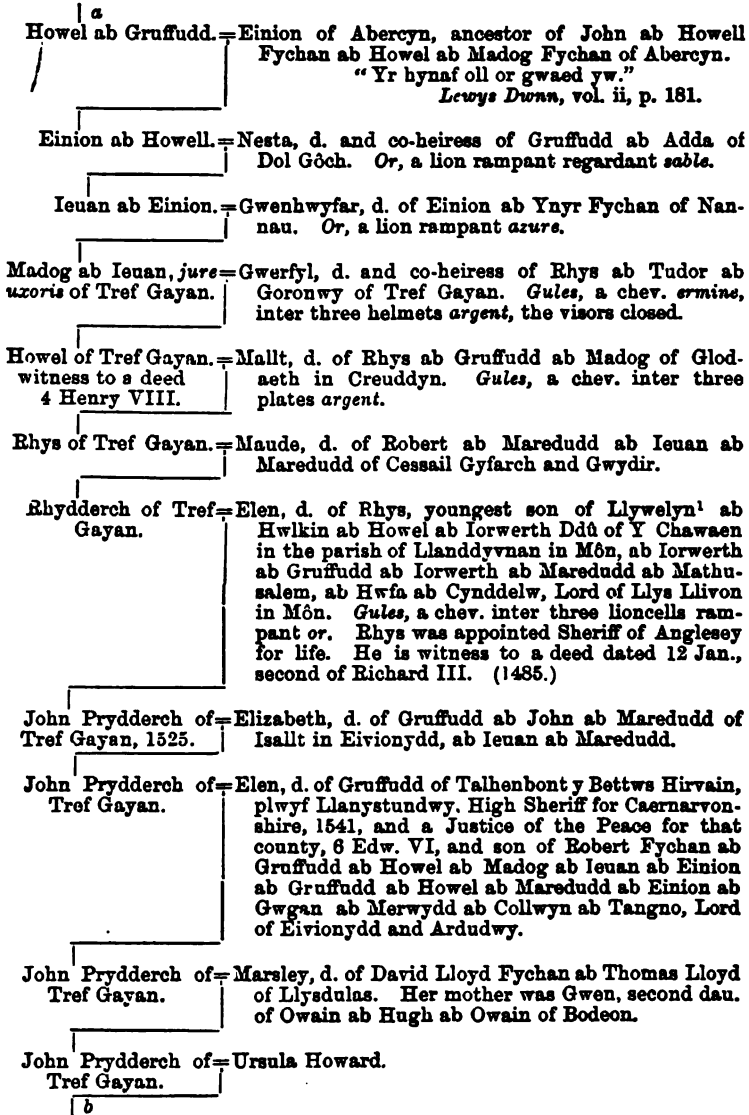
the eldest son of Ednyfed Fychan, by whom she had a son, Tudor Fychan, the ancestor of the Tudors of Penmynydd) 2, Ednyfed ab Tudor of Tref Castell in the Cwmmwd of Tindaethwy in Môn, and Tref Gwenhelyth in the Cwmmwd of Llivon; and left two daughters co-heirs, Angharad and Myfanwy, of whom Angharad married Ieuan ab Adda ab Iorwerth Ddu ab Ednyfed Gam of Llys Pengwern in Nanheudwy, the ancestor of the Mostyn family; 3, Gwilym, whose posterity is nearly extinct; 4, Maredudd, who married Margaret, daughter of David Fychan ab David Llwyd, by whom he had a son, Owain Tudor, who married Catherine, relict of Henry V, King of England, and daughter of Charles VI, King of France, by whom he had a son, Edmund Tudor of Hadham, created Earl of Richmond in 1453, who bore France and England quarterly, in a border *azure*, charged with fleur-de-lys and martlets *or*, who by his first wife Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, was father of Henry VII, King of England; and 5, Rhys ab Tudor, of whom presently. Sir Tudor ab Goronwy died at Tref Castell on the 19th September 1367, and was buried in the Friars' Chapel at Bangor, having bequeathed Arddreiniog and Tref Gayan to his fifth son,

Rhys ab Sir Tudor of Arddreiniog and Tref Gayan. He died in 1412, and was buried in the Chapel of the Friars at Bangor, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Gwerfyl who married Madog ab Ieuan ab Einion ab Howel son of Gruffudd ab Howel of Aber Cyn or Y Perkyn, in the parish of Llanystundwy in Evionydd.

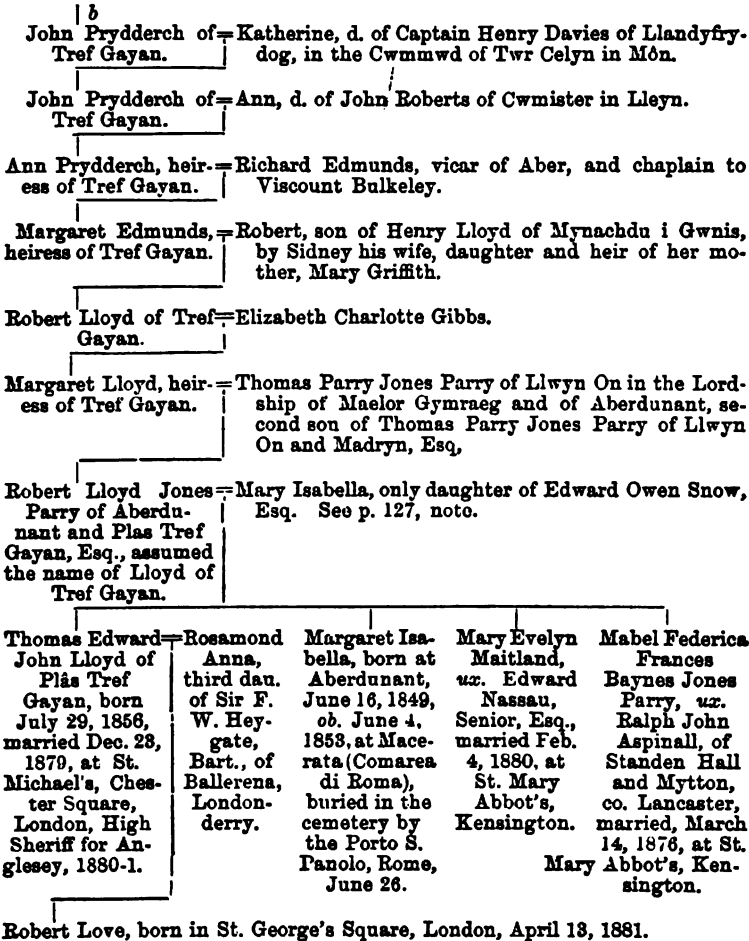
TREF GAYAN.

Howel ab Maredudd ab Einion ab Gwgan ab Merwydd ab Collwyn ab Tangno, Lord of Eivionydd and Ardudwy, and Chief of one of the Noble Tribes of Gwynedd. *Sable*, a chevron inter three fleurs-de-lys *argent*.

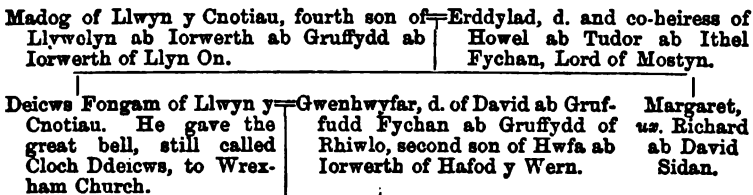
Gruffudd of Abercyn, = Angharad, d. of Tegward Y Bais Wen, illegitimate son of Llywelyn ab Iorwerth Drwyn Dwn, Prince of Wales.
in the parish of Llanystundwy.



¹ A poem by Howel Kilan, a poet who wrote between 1460 and 1490, upon the sons of Llywelyn ab Hwlkin, is extant. They are thus named,—Hugh, Lewys, David, Gruffudd ancestor of the Griffiths of Y Chawaen, and Rhys.—*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, f. 140.



LLWYN Y CNOTIAU.

Harl. MS. 4181. Cae Cyriog MS.

John ab Deicws of ¹Gwenllian, d. and heiress of Madog Llwyd ab Hwfa ab Llwyn y Cnotiau. Ieunaf ab Hwfa ab Madog yr Athro.

John Lloyd = Elen, d. of John Trevor ab Edward Trevor of Croes Oswallt, of Llwyn y Cnotiau. third son of Edward ab David ab Ednyfed Gam of Llys Pengwern in Nanheudwy.

Edward Lloyd of Llwyn y Cnotiau. = Janet, d. of David Llwyd ab Ieuan Fychan ab Ieuan ab Einion ab Madog ab Cynwrig ab Meurig. Maud, ux. Roger ab Hugh ab David ab Ieuan ab Painod. Margaret, ux. Tudor ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn Fychan ab Ieuan.

Hugh Lloyd of Llwyn y Cnotiau, living 1544. 35 Henry VIII. = Margaret, d. of John Robert ab Edward of Llwyn On.

Margaret, sole heiress of Llwyn = Hugh Puleston ab Sir John y Cnotiau. Puleston, Knt.

PULESTON OF LLWYN Y CNOTIAU.

Cae Cyriog MS.; Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii.

John Puleston of Bers and Havod y Wern, son of Madog of Bers, 2nd son of Robert Puleston of Emrall, ab Richard ab Sir Roger Puleston. *Argent on a bend sable, three mullets of the field for Madog Puleston.* = Alson, heiress of Havod y Wern, and dau. of Howel ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd of Bersham, and Alson, his second wife, d. and heiress of Howel ab Goronwy of Havod y Wern.

John Puleston of Havod y Wern and Bers. = Elen, d. of Robert Whitney ab Sir Robert Whitney, Knt. = Alice, d. of Hugh Lewis of Persaddfed in Tir Môn ab Llywelyn ab Hwlcyd.

John Puleston of Tir Môn had Havod y Wern. High Sheriff for co. Denbigh, 1544.

Sir John Puleston of Bers, Knt., Chamberlain of North Wales, and Constable of Caernarvon Castle, ob. 1551. = Gaynor, d. of Robert ab Maredudd ab Hwlcyd Llwyd of Glyn Llifon. = Janet, d. of Maredydd ab Ieuan ab Robert of Cessall Gyfarch, who purchased Gwydir.

Robert Puleston of Bers, ancestor of the Pulestons of Bers. = Hugh Puleston = Margaret, d. and sole heiress of Hugh Lloyd of Llwyn y Cnotiau.

John Puleston of Llwyn y Cnotiau. = Maudlen, Edward d. of Sir Puleston. Thomas Hanmer, Knt. = Margaret, d. Robert. Roger. Jane, ux. Alice, ux. Margaret. Robert. Richard. John Thomas Anne. ab Owen. William. Eyton. Jones.

John Puleston.

Margaret.

MANOR OF ABYNTBURY, ERBISTOG.

Harl. MS. 4181.

Hwfa ab Iorwerth of Hafod y Wern. = Eva, d. of Llywelyn ab Ynyr of Iâl.

Madog yr Athro = Angharad, d. and heiress of Howell Grach, third son of Llywelyn ab Gruffydd ab Cadwgan, Lord of Eytton Erllys, and Borasham. *Ermine, a lion rampant azure.*

Hwfa ab Madog = Agnes, d. of Madog Goch of Lloran Uchaf ab Ienaf ab Cuhelyn ab Rhun ab Einion Efell, Lord of Cynllaith. *Party per fess, sable and argent, a lion rampant counterchanged.*

Ienaf ab Hwfa of Yr Bistog. = Annest, d. of Goronwy ab Cynwrig ab Iorwerth ab Cadwallon ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun. *Sable on a chev. inter three goat's heads erased or, three trefoils of the field.*

David ab Hwfa of Erbistog.

Madog of Erbistog. = Mawd, d. of Wm. Yonge of Croxton.

Jenkyn of Erbistog. = Erddylad, d. of Rhirid ab

David of Erbistog. = Margaret, d. of Ieuan ab Llywelyn ab Gruffydd Llwyd of Bodidris yn Iâl.

Edward ab David of Erbistog.

Hwfa ab Ienaf of Erbistog. = Gwenllïan, d. of Ieuan Llwyd ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd Foel.

Agnes, *uz.* Madog Ddû ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Ienaf ab Nyniawab Cynwrig ab ab Rhiwallon.

Catherine, *uz.* Gruffydd ab David Dinllais ab David ab Madog ab Richard ab Howell ab Llywarch ab Rhirid ab Owain ab Edwin ab Goronwy.

David ab Hwfa of Erbistog.

Margaret, heiress, *uz.* David ab Llywelyn ab Ednyfed Llwyd of Plas Madog.

Madog Llwyd = Gwenllïan, *uz.* Madog ab Dio of Bodylltyn. Her mother was Annest, d. of Llywelyn ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth.

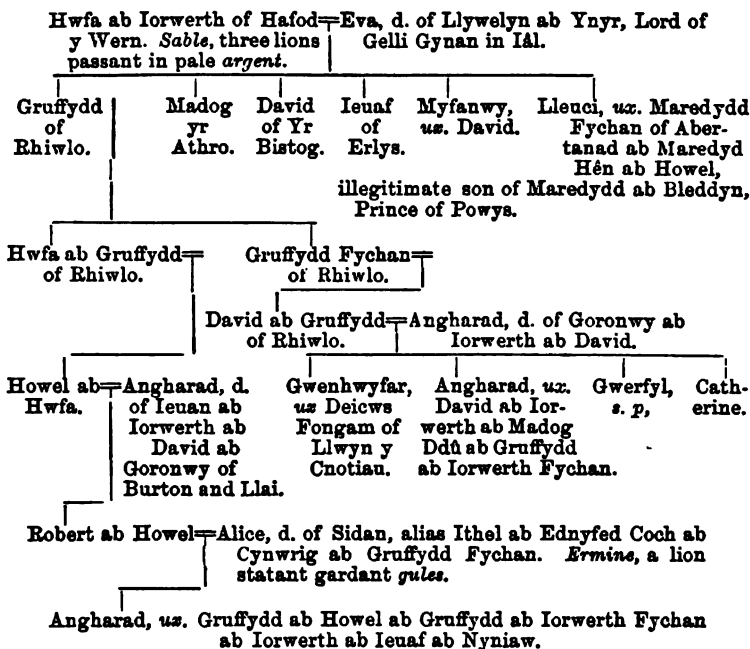
Marsli, d. of Howell Pigot ab William Pigot.

Annesta, *uz.* Iorwerth ab Madog ab David Goch ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Nyniaw ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn.

Catherine, *uz.* Madog ab Llywelyn ab Ienaf ab Adda ab Awr of Trevor.

Gwenhwyfar, sole heiress, *uz.* John Llwyd, ab Deicws Fongam ab Madog of Liwyn y Cnotiau.

RHIWLO.

Harl. MS. 4181.

MANOR OF TREF ABYNT, SONTLEY, OR SONLLI OF SONLLI, IN THE PARISH OF MARCHWIAIL.

Harl. MS. 4181.

Jeuaf ab Llywarch, Lord of Sonlli and Trefwy, or Eyton Uchaf, ab Ieuauf ab Niniaw ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn (see Llwyn On) married, and had issue three sons; 1, Einion Goch, of whom presently; 2, Awr ab Ieuauf, ancestor of the Jeffrieses of Acton, the Lloyds of Plâs Madog, and Robert ab William of Trefynant; and 3, Gruffudd ab Ieuauf.

Einion Goch, Lord of Sonlli and Eyton Uchaf, married Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Ieuauf ab Llywelyn ab

Cynwrig Evell, Lord of Y Glewysegl and a part of Ystrad Alun (*gules*, on a bend *argent*, a lion passant *sable*), by whom he had a son and heir,

Iorwerth ab Einion, Lord of Sonlli and Eyton Uchaf, who married Tibot, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Hamwyt, or Hammond de Pulford, Knt., Lord of Pwllffordd, or Pulford, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Rowley Corbet, of Lee, Knt., and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Cynwrig Sais (*sable*, a cross *argent* for De Pulford); by whom he had issue four sons; 1, Gruffydd ab Iorwerth, of whom presently; 2, Ednyved, or Ednowain ab Iorwerth; 3, Einion ab Iorwerth, who married the daughter of Ednyfed Goch, of Gnottyn ab Goronwy ab Owain, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Gwenllian ux Howel Maelor ab Ieuaf Ddû ab Ieuaf ab Madog ab Bledrws, twelfth son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn; and 4, Madog ab Iorwerth.

Gruffudd ab Iorwerth, Lord of Sonlli and Eyton Uchaf, married Angharad, daughter of Madog ab Llywelyn ab Gruffudd, Lord of Eyton Isaf, Erlisham and Borasham (*ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*), by whom he had issue, besides a daughter. . . . wife of Iorwerth Goch ab Ieuaf Foelfrych ab Iorwerth Fychan, des. from Idnerth Benfras, Lord of Maesbrwy, three sons, who were celebrated bards.

I. Ednyfed ab Gruffudd, of whom presently.

II. Madog Benfras, of Marchwial. At the great Eisteddfod, held at Marchwial; he won the chair and a birchen wreath, for a poem to a lady, "Whereupon, Davydd ab Gwilym sang kindly of him for that poem." He flourished from 1300 to 1350. Some of his compositions are preserved in manuscript, and several of them have been published in the *Myvyrian Archæologia of Wales*.

III. Llywelyn Llogell Rhyson, Parson of Marchwial. He composed the Englynion of "Marchwial bedw briglas" in the ancient style of poetry, when the great Eisteddfod was held there in the time of King Edward III.

These three brothers had been the disciples of Lly-

wellyn ab Gwilym Emlyn, of Dôl Goch in Ceredigion, when the said Llywelyn was in concealment at Gwern y Cleppa, the court of Ivor Hael, at Maes Aleg. It was in their time that the great Eisteddfod took place at Marchwiall in the time of Edward III, under the patronage of the Earl of Mortimer; to which bards from Gwynedd, Powys, South Wales and Glamorgan assembled for the purpose of renovating in memory the ancient arts and secrets of vocal song, that had been almost lost in Gwynedd and Powys; there being but few trained in the art and knowledge of vocal song, except in Glamorgan, Anglesey and Ceredigion, in consequence of having lost the Princes who patronised the bards. The Congresses of Ivor Hael at Maes Aleg, of Llywelyn ab Gwilym Emlyn at Dôl Goch in Emlyn, and of Marchwiall, were called the three regenerating Bardic conventions.¹

Ednyfed ab Gruffudd, Lord of Sonlli and Eyton Uchaf. He was the preceptor of the bard Iolo Goch.² At the Eisteddfod held at Dôl Goch Ednyfed won the chair for his "Cywydd Gwr" and shorter stanzas of "Eery Mynydd." He married Lleicu Bach, daughter of Ieuan ab Philip ab Maredudd ab Madog Danwr, Lord of

¹ *Iolo MS.*

² Iolo Goch was one of the most eminent poets of the Principality. He was Lord of Llechryd, and resided at Coed Pantwn, in the parish of Llan Nevydd, his mother, according to Gruffudd Hiraethog, being the Countess of Lincoln. Being possessed of considerable property, he received a liberal education, and took his degree of Master of Arts in one of the Universities. The Pantons of Plâs Gwyn, in Anglesey, are descended from him. During the insurrection of Owain Glyndyfrdwy Iolo Goch employed his muse with great effect in rousing the spirit of his countrymen against the English, and when very old he resided some time with Owain at his palace of Sycharth, in Cynllaith; and we learn several interesting particulars respecting the domestic life of Owain, and the magnificence of the place, from his poems addressed to him. Iolo must have lived to extreme old age, as among his poems is an elegy on the death of Tudor ab Goronwy, who died in 1315, and a poem written on the comet which appeared in 1402. More than fifty of his poems are still preserved in manuscript. He also wrote a history of the three Principalities of Wales.—Williams's *Eminent Welshmen*.

Llangurig (*ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, in a border *gules*, charged with eight mullets *or*), by whom he had issue, besides two daughters—1, Margaret, who married, first, Rhys ab Cynwrig ab Rotpert; and, secondly, Rhys Wynn of Fachnallt ab David, son of Ithel, Parson of Llaneurgain, son of Ithel Fychan, Lord of Mostyn, who bore *azure*, a lion statant *argent*, son of Ithel Llwyd ab Ithel Gam, Lord of Mostyn, son of Maredudd ab Uchdryd ab Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl; and 2, Morfydd, ux. Gwilym ab Maredudd of Yr Hôb—four sons; 1, Llywelyn ab Ednyfed, of whom presently; 2, Howel ab Ednyfed; 3, Gruffudd ab Ednyfed; and 4, David ab Ednyfed.

Llywelyn ab Ednyfed, Lord of Sonlli and Eyton Uchaf, who married Angharad, daughter of Ieuan ab Maredudd of Yr Hôb ab Llywelyn ab Gruffudd ab Llywelyn ab Ynyr of Iâl (*gules*, three pales *or*, in a border of the third, charged with eight ogresses), by whom he had issue four sons; 1, Morgan ab Llywelyn, of whom presently; 2, David ab Llywelyn, *alias* David Eyton, Lord of Eyton Uchaf; 3, Madog ab Llywelyn, who died in 1481 (20th Edward IV)—he married Gwen, daughter of Ieuan ab Madog Goch, by whom he had two daughters, coheirs; 1, Angharad ux. David Llwyd ab Deicws ab Madog; and 2, Margaret ux. David ab Gruffudd ab David ab Badi ab David Goch, of Croes Foel and Havod y Bwch—and 4, Rhys ab Llywelyn.

Llywelyn ab Ednyfed had also four daughters; 1, Gwenllian, ux. Maredudd ab Hwlkin Llwyd; 2, Lleucu, ux. Jenkyn ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn of Iâl; 3, Eva, ux. Morgan ab David ab Madog of Sonlli; and 4, Catherine ux. John ab Howell ab Einion Goch of Traian.

Morgan ab Llywelyn of Sonlli, married, first, Elen, daughter of Iorwerth, or Edward of Plâs Newydd yn Y Waun, second son of Ieuan ab Adda ab Iorwerth Ddû ab Ednyfed Gam of Llys Pengwern in Nantheudwy, by whom he had one son, Robert Wynn Sonlli, of whom presently. He married, secondly, daughter of

Rhys ab Howel Fychan ab Ieuan ab Einion, by whom he had one daughter, Angharad, who married, first, David Goch ab Howel ab Ieuan of Erddig, ab Llywelyn ab Gruffudd ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Ieuf ab Niniaw, by whom she had no issue; and, secondly, she married Jenkyn Morton.

Robert Wynn Sonlli Hên of Sonlli, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Luter, of Llyn y Wesefer, in the upper part of Wrexham parish, receiver of Bromfield under Sir William Stanley, ab David ab John ab Humphrey Luter, by whom he had issue two sons; 1, Robert Wynne Sonlli, of whom presently; and 2, John Sonlli of Frondeg; and four daughters; 1, Catherine, ux. Thomas ab Iorwerth ab Ieuan ab Owain Glyndwr (see vol. i, p. 217); 2, Margaret ux. Edward ab William of Bersham; 3, Elen, ux. Howel ab David ab Howel ab Deicws ab Howel of Hendref Gynon by Cefn Uchaf; and 4, Gwenllian, ux. Geoffrey Wilkinson. Robert Wynn Sonlli married, secondly, Elizabeth,¹ daughter of John Brereton of Borasham, and relict of John ab Madog ab Ieuan ab David.

Robert Wynn Sonlli, of Sonlli, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Puleston, Tir Môn (see Havod y Wern), and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Piers Stanley of Eulo; by whom he had issue six sons; 1, John Sonlli, of whom presently; 2, Roger Sonlli; 3, Robert Sonlli; 4, Hugh Sonlli, rector of Marchwial, 1556, and vicar of Wrexham in 1566, ob. 1598; 5, David Sonlli, and 6, Owain Sonlli; and four daughters; 1, Catherine ux. Nicholas, Clerk of Bowset; 2, Elizabeth, who married, first, Hugh ab David Trevor; secondly, Henry Pennant; and, thirdly, Robert Puleston; 3, Jane, ux. William Edgebury, or Eddisbury; and 4, Lily, ux. Randle ab Howel ab Edward of Cristionydd.

John Sonlli of Sonlli, married Catherine, daughter and heiress (by Janet his wife, daughter of John ab Elis Eyton of Rhiwabon) of David Lloyd of Plâs Uchaf in

¹ Her will is dated 24th March 1543, and was proved 6th October 1545.

Cristionydd, ab John ab Edward ab Madog Puleston, (*argent*, on a bend *sable* three mullets of the field), by whom he had issue eight sons; 1, Robert Sonlli, of whom presently; 2, Roger Sonlli; 3, John Wynn Sonlli, who married a servant of the Duchess of Somerset, and died *s. p.*; 4, David Sonlli; 5, John Sonlli, who married Margaret, daughter of Turbridge; 6, Richard; 7, Hugh; and 8, William; and five daughters; 1, Catherine, ux. Edward Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer, in the parish of Rhiwabon; 2, Catherine, ux. David Bromfield; 3, Mary, ux. Thomas Jones of Acton; 4, Elizabeth, ob. *s. p.*; and 5, Jane; who married, first, Robert Powel, vicar of Llanfarthin, or St. Martin's, in 1589, who died in 1602; and, secondly, she married Richard Evans.

Robert Sonlli of Sonlli, married Gaynor, daughter of Maurice ab Elis of Celynenu, co. Caernarvon (*vert*, three eagles displayed, in fess *or*), by whom he had issue a son and heir,

Robert Sonlli of Sonlli, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1598 and 1611. He married Alice, daughter of William Fowler of Harnage Grange, co. Salop, by Mary his wife, daughter and heiress of John Blythe, M.D., by whom he had issue six sons; 1, Robert Sonlli, of whom presently; 2, Edward Sonlli, who married Dorothy, daughter of John Braidley; 3, Thomas Sonlli, a merchant in London; 4, William Sonlli, who married daughter and heiress of Robert Sonlli, of Brondeg; 5, Owain; and 6, John; and four daughters; 1, Elizabeth, ux. Edward Lloyd of Cefn y Fedw; 2, Jane, ux. Dr. Lane; 3, Margaret; and 4, Mary, ux. . . . Edgebury.

Robert Sonlli, or Sontley of Sonlli, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1641. He was a Colonel in the Royal Army, and married Ursula, daughter of — Corbet of Longnor, co. Salop, Esq., and died 5th September 1657, leaving issue two sons; 1, Robert, of whom presently; and 2, Edward, who had an only daughter and heiress, Dorothy, ux. Robert Davies of Maesmawr, in Arwystli, (*sable*, a he goat *argent*, attired *or*).

Robert Sontley of Sonlli, Burton Hall and Plas Uchaf,

who married . . . daughter of . . . Hewett of Shire-Oaks, co. Nottingham, and at his death at Rhiwabon, where he was buried, October 6, 1669, left an only daughter and heiress,

Anne Sontley of Sonlli, Burton Hall and Plâs Uchaf. She married John Hill of Rowley's Mansion, in Shrewsbury, who was the son (by Priscilla his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Wynn of Shrewsbury) of John Hill of Shrewsbury, fifth son of Thomas Hill, fourth son of Humphrey Hill of Bletchley ;¹ *ermine*, on a fess *sable*, a castle triple-turreted *argent*. John Hill was born in 1650, and was appointed to be one of the Aldermen of Shrewsbury by King James II on the 17th March 1684-5 ; but in consequence of his disloyalty, and his favouring the cause of the Prince of Orange, he was deprived of his office by the King on the 1st January 1687-8. In 1689 he was elected Mayor of Shrewsbury ; and, dying on the 29th March 1731, was buried at the old church of St. Chad in Shrewsbury. He was twice married, his first wife being Priscilla, daughter and heiress of Seth Rowley, of Rowley's Mansion, in Shrewsbury, a younger son of William Rowley ab Roger Rowley of Rowley, Esq., the head of an ancient family long seated at Rowley, in the parish of Worfield, co. Salop, who bore *argent*, on a bend *sable*, inter two Cornish choughs ppr., three escallops of the field, by whom he had issue, two daughters, co-heiresses ; 1, Mary, who had Rowley's Mansion, ux. Thomas Youde, or Eude ; whose line is now represented by J. Y. Wm. Lloyd, of Clochfaen in Llangurig, and 2, Priscilla, ux. Philip Thomas of Shrewsbury, Esq.

Anne Sontley, the heiress of Sonlli, Burton Hall, and Plâs Uchaf, died in 1698, aged twenty-nine, and was buried in old St. Chad's Church, leaving issue by her husband John Hill, who was High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1697, a son and heir,

Thomas Hill of Sonlli, Burton Hall, and Plâs Uchaf, who married Matilda, daughter of Charles Elstob, Dean

¹ *Harl. MS.* 1396, and Mr. Joseph Morris of Shrewsbury.

of Canterbury, by whom he had issue two sons ; 1, John Hill, who died *s. p.* in 1715 ; and 2, Charles, who also died *s. p.* in 1780 ; at whose death the estates reverted to his mother, and were sold by her executors,—Sonlli Hall to Simon Yorke of Erddig, Esq. ; Burton Hall to Mr. Gooderich ; and Plâs Uchaf to Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.

 BRON DEG.

John Sonlli of Bron Dêg, the second son of Robert Wynn Sonlli ab Morgan of Sonlli, married Elizabeth Carden, daughter of John Carden, or Courden, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Brereton of Bora-sham, Esq. After the death of her husband, John Courden, Elizabeth married, secondly, John ab Madog ab Ieuan ab David ; and, thirdly, she married Robert Wynn Sonlli ab Morgan of Sonlli. Her will, which is dated 24th March 1543, was proved 6th October 1545. By his wife, Elizabeth Courden, John Sonlli had issue, besides a daughter, Elizabeth, who died *s. p.*, four sons ; 1, Richard Sonlli, ob. *s. p.* ; 2, Hugh Sonlli, of whom presently ; 3, Robert Sonlli, who married Anne, daughter of Richard Vaughan ab Gruffudd of Brymbo ; and 4, John Sonlli, who married, first, Marsli, daughter and heiress of Owain, third son of Hugh ab John ab Ieuan ab Deicws ab Deio of Llanerchrugog, *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, by whom he had a son and heir, Robert Sonlli. John Sonlli married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward ab Rhys of Rhiwabon, by whom he had two daughters, Jane, ux. Gerard Shiels, and Elizabeth, ux. Gruffudd Wynn ab Richard ab John Wynn ab Howel ab Edward ab Madog Puleston, of Cristionydd.

Hugh Sonlli of Bron Dêg, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Rogers of Bers, by whom he had issue three sons ; 1, Edward Sonlli, of whom presently ; 2, John Sonlli, who married Alice, daughter of Roger ab Elis of Pickill ; and 3, Roger Sonlli, who married Anne Flower ;

and two daughters ; Margaret, ux. Robert ab Edward,
and Mary, ux. Thomas ab John ab Hugh ab John Ddû.

Edward Sonlli of Bron Dêg married Alice, daughter
of Thomas Wynn, by whom he had issue a son Roger
Sonlli, and a daughter, Jane.

Add. MS. 14,869, fo. 92.

Marwnad a gant bletynt vart
y dauyt benuras ap llywarch

Mae gwyrda gwynet gwae in yr eissywed
yssywaeth yn treghi
Pob deu pobyl dygyn eu colli
Pob awr poen dramawr pob dri
Oet tringar an car cof newyt an peir
perygyl hiraeth peunyt
Oet cwyn dwyn difefyl dauyt
Oet coeth gwr a doeth y dyt
Tra vu ddyt davyt difefyl ddylyf cad
Oet cadarn y gynnif
Oet kedawl oet cadyr yg gnif
Oet coeth digrawn doeth digrif
Tros nad digrist ym am was hael difei
hwyl ddifefyl gyweithas
Trist wyf treis duw ry gallas
Traws dauyt lawryt ry las
Llas vnmab llywarch llew afael yn reid
llary deleid honneid hael
Car coeth doeth dygyn y allael
Cywir nas gwelir ys gwael
Mor wael myned hael hwyl gyffro galar
yn rwym gwely manro
llawr gwerthvawr llan ae gortho
Cadawc gadarn vreinyawc vro
Em bro dewddwr gwr gwert yn argae trin
trist a chwetyl heb warae
Vthyr gwynuan chwerw herw hirwae
Eithyr gwynet ymet y mae
Mae gwyrda gwynet etc.

Llywelyn Llogel, Parson of Marchwaill, alias Llywelyn Sonlli ab Gruffudd ab Iorwerth ab Einion Goch of Sonlli. See p. 141.

David ab Llywelyn. = , uz. Maredudd ab Iorwerth Goch ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Einion.

Hwfa ab David. =

Gruffudd ab Hwfa. = Myvanwy, d. of Philip ab Sir John Upton.

David ab Gruffydd. = Myvanwy, d. of David ab Llywelyn ab Madog Foel.

Madog ab David. = Angharad, d. of Iorwerth ab Madog ab David Goch ab David ab Goronwy.

David ab Madog. = Angharad, d. of Richard Lawrence ap John.

David Owerlyn. =

Robert ab David. =

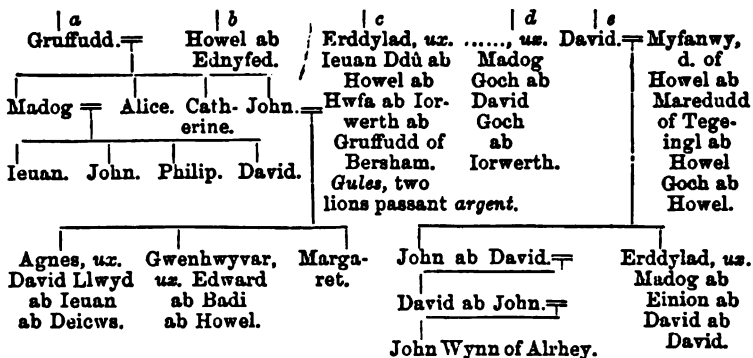
Catherine, sole heir, Richard ap Philip Puleston.

Ednowain or Ednyved. = , d. Cynwrig¹ ab Bleddyn Llwyd ab Ithel ab Iorwerth ab Einion Goch of Sonlli. Anwyl.² Party per pale, *gules* and *or*, two lions rampant addorsed counterchanged, in pale, an arming sword point downwards *argent*.

Howel., d. of David ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth ab Howel.	Gwenhwyfar uz. David ap Rhirid ab Gruffudd.	Mali, uz. David ab Rhirid ab Ionas.	Gruffudd ab Ednowain. = Llywelyn ab Gruffudd. = Ieuan ab Llywelyn. =
Ednyfed. =	Erddylad, d. of Heilin Fychan ab Cynwrig Fychan.	Lleucu, uz. Ieuan ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Awr ab Ieunaf.	Gwenhwyfar uz. Ieuan Goch ab David ab Iorwerth.	Eva, uz. Einion Goch ab David Goch ab Iorwerth.
	Howel ab Ieuan.	Lleucu, d. of Robert ab David ab Robert ab Rhys Trevor ab Madog ab Iarddur.	Gwenhwyfar, uz. Ieuan ab Deious of Llanerch Rugog.	
	John ab Howel, he had two sons, Robert and Hugh.			

¹ Cynwrig ab Bleddyn Llwyd died in Harlech Castle whilst aiding its brave defender David ab Ieuan ab Einion. — *Harl. MS.* 1969.

² Ithel Anwyl lived in Ewlo Castle. He was one of the Captains of Tegeingl to keep the English from invading the country. He lies buried in Llancurgain Church, where his tomb is yet to be seen. Ithel Anwyl was the son of Bleddyn ab Ithel Llwyd ab Ithel Gam, Lord of Mostyn, ab Maredudd ab Uchdryd, Lord of Cyfeiliog, ab Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl.



MANOR OF TREF ABYNT OR ABYNBURY PLÂS
EYTON UCHAF.

Cae Cyriog MS.; Harl. MS., 4181; Add. MS., 9864.

David Eyton ab Llywelyn ab Ednyfed, Lord of Eyton Uchaf and Sonlli, had that part of Trefwy Wyton or Eyton, now called Eyton Uchaf. It lies in the parish of Bangor Is y Coed. Some persons have imagined that this place was the residence of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn, for there are still the remains of very large and strong buildings, a chapel, a lake for fish, and other proofs that it must have been anciently a baronial residence. David Eyton was governor and constable of Holt Castle, under Sir William Stanley, Knt.; and married Angharad, daughter (by Elen, his wife, daughter of Sir Pyers Dutton, Knt.) of Gruffudd Hanmer of Hanmer, son of Sir Jenkin Hanmer, who was a zealous supporter of his brother-in-law, Owain Glyndyfrdwy, and was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 22, 1403. By this lady David Eyton had issue four sons and two daughters.

i. Gruffudd Eyton, of whom presently.

ii. Sir Robert Eyton, priest at Overton Madog. He had issue, by Anne Watson, two sons; 1, John Eyton of Maes Gwaelod; and 2, James Eyton, who had lands in Gwaliau, and married, and had issue Richard Eyton, the father of Rondle Eyton of Maes Gwaelod, who married

Jane, daughter of Edward Trevor of Bryn Cunallt, by whom he had a son and heir, Thomas Eyton of Maes Gwaelod, who married Catherine, daughter of Humphrey Ellis of Alrhey.

iii. John Eyton.

iv. William Eyton, who married Catherine, daughter of Robert ab Gruffudd ab Howel, by whom he had issue, besides a younger son David, an elder son, and heir, John Eyton of Bryn Owain, who married Margaret, daughter of Richard Puleston ab John Puleston, by whom he had issue three sons ; 1, Hugh Wynn of Bryn Owain, who married daughter of Hugh ab John ab Ieuan ab Deicws of Llanerch Rugog, *ermine*, a lion rampant, *sable* ; 2, Rowland ; and 3, Nicholas ; and four daughters, Margaret, Marsli, Anne, and Mary.

i. Gwenhwyfar, ux. John Lacon of Dreywen or Whittington ab Thomas ab Sir Richard Lacon of Brogyntyn, Knight.

ii. Elen, ux. Henry Dichefield of Lancashire.

Gruffudd Eyton of Plâs Eyton Uchaf, married Agnes or Annesta, daughter of William Eyton ab John Eyton of Pentref Madog in Tref Dudlysh Yn y Waun, *ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*, by whom he had issue five sons ; 1, John Gruffudd Eyton, of whom presently ; 2, William Eyton, who wrote a book of Genealogies in 1513, and died in 1537 ; 3, John Eyton ; 4, Edward Eyton ; and 5, Roger Eyton.

John Gruffudd Eyton of Plâs Eyton Uchaf. He married Elen, daughter of Pyers Hope of Brochdyn in Maelor Saesneg, ab Oliver Hope ab Robert Hope ab Jenkin Hope ab Robert le Hope, *argent*, three storks, *sable*, by whom he had issue, besides two daughters—1, Elizabeth, ux. Edward Kynaston ; and 2, Catherine ; who married, first, Robert ab Thomas, and secondly, John ab Jenkyn Morton (see Marchwiall)—a son and heir,

Roger Eyton of Plâs Eyton Uchaf, living 1587, who married Jane, daughter of James Eyton ab Hugh Eyton of Eyton Isaf, *ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*, by whom he had issue six sons ; 1, Roger Eyton, of whom presently ;

2, John Eyton, of whom presently; and Richard, Thomas, Edward, and John; and six daughters; 1, Alice, ux. Edward Salusbury; 2, Elizabeth, ux. Edward Higgins, and Mary, Catherine, Margaret, and Martha.

John Eyton, the second son of Roger Eyton, married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Elis ab John ab David of Erbistog, and relict of Thomas, second son of Robert Jones of Llwyn On, by whom he had three sons; 1, Elis Eyton of Erbistog, a doctor of physic, who married, and had many children—he sold his lands to Maurice Matthews, parson of Erbistog—2, Randle; and 3, Thomas; and two daughters, Catherine and Mary.

Roger Eyton of Plâs Eyton Uchaf, who was living in 1587, the eldest son, sold his ancient patrimony to one William Basnett, who called the place Plâs Basnett.



MANOR OF TREF ABYNT, OR ABYNBURY TREFWY
WYTON, OR EYTON ISAF.

Cae Cyriog MS.; Harl. MSS., 2299, 4181.

Elidur, Lord of Eyton Isaf, Erlisham, Borasham, Sutton, Gwersyllt, and Rhwytyrn, and Marchwial, in the manor of Rhiwabon, bore *ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*, armed and langued *gules*, and was the second son of Rhys Sais, Lord of Chirk, Nanheudwy, Whittington, Oswestry, and Maelor Saesneg (see vol. i, p. 311). In 1079, he and his two brothers, Tudor and Iddon, slew Gwrgeneu ab Seisyllt, King of Powys. He married Nêsta, daughter of Lles ab Idnerth Benfras, Lord of Maesbrwg, *argent*, a cross flory, inter four Cornish choughs, *ppr.*, on a chief

azure, a boar's head couped of the field, tusked *or*, and langued *gules*; by whom he had issue eight sons.

I. Madog, Warwyn ab Elidur, married, and had issue a son, named Iorwerth, who had an only daughter and heiress named Gwladys, who was married to Cynwrig ab Hoedliw of Cristionydd, *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*.

II. Meilir Eyton, of whom presently.

III. Morgan ab Elidur.

IV. Iorwerth ab Elidur.

V. Cynwrig ab Elidur.

VI. Madog Sutton, Lord of Sutton and Gwersyllt; from him descended the Suttons and Lewyses of Sutton and Gwersyllt.

VII. Sanddef ab Elidur, who had lands in Erlisham and Marchwail, and was the ancestor of the Lloyds of Crewe, the Erlishams of Erlisham or Erlys, John Wynn Kenrick of Marchwail, Lewys of Galchog and Humphries of Celystryn.

VIII. Matthew Rhwytyn, who had the township of Rhwytyn, in the manor of Rhiwabon, the township of Seswick in the manor of Pickill, and the township of Bedwal, in the manor of Fabrorum. He was the ancestor of the Deckafs of Rhwytyn, Tyfod, Parcau, Rhyd y Bennau, and Erbistog.

Meilir Eyton, Lord of Eyton, Erlisham, and Borasham, married, and had issue five sons.

I. Cadwgan ab Meilir, of whom presently.

II. Ednyved ab Meilir, who married, and had issue a son and heir, Iorwerth ab Ednyved, who married Angharad, daughter of Ieuaf Fychan ab Ieuaf ab Niniaw ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn, by whom he had issue a daughter and heir, Tangwystl, ux. Adda ab Awr ab Ieuaf of Trevor in Nantheudwy.

III. Iorwerth ab Meilir, the father of Ednyved ab Iorwerth, who married, and had issue two daughters, co-heirs; 1, Myvanwy, ux. Madog Ddu ab Gruffudd ab Cynwrig Efell, Lord of Y Glewysegl; and 2, Margaret, ux. Iorwerth ab Awr ab Ieuaf, ancestor of the Lloyds of Plâs Madog.

IV. Gruffudd ab Meilir, who married Angharad, daugh-

ter and heir of Llywelyn ab Meurig ab Caradog ab Iestyn ab Gwrgant, Prince of Glamorgan, founder of one of the Five Royal Tribes, *gules*, three chevronells *argent*, by whom he had issue four daughters, co-heiresses ; 1, Gwladys, who married, first, Ithel ab Eunydd ab Gwernwy, one of the noble tribes, and Lord of Trevalun Y Groesfford, in Maelor, and Lleprog Fawr, Lleprog Fechan, and Trefnant y Rhiw in Tegeingl ; and, secondly, she married Cynwrig ab Hoedliw of Cristionydd, ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn, *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable* ; 2, Angharad, ux. Iorwerth Hên ab Owain ab Bleddyn ab Tudor ab Rhys Sais, Lord of Chirk, Maelor Saesneg, and Nanheudwy ; 3, Angharad Fechan, ux. Cadwgan y Seithydd, Lord of Hên Fachau, *argent*, a chevron *gules*, inter three pheons, pointed to the centre, *sable*. Cadwgan y Saethydd was the son of Rhirid ab Cadwgan ab Rhirid ab Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys ; and 4, Gwenllïan.

v. Madog ab Meilir.

Cadwgan ab Meilir, Lord of Eyton, Erlisham, and Borasham, married Myvanwy, daughter and heir of Eunydd ab Llywarch ab Brân, Lord of Cwmmwd Menai in Môn, who bore *argent*, a chevron *sable*, inter three Cornish choughs, *ppr.*, each with a spot of *ermine* in their bills. Llywarch dwelt in the township, which is called from him Tref Llywarch, and in which Caer Gybi, or Holyhead is situate, and was steward to his brother-in-law Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, for both their wives were sisters, the daughters of Goronwy ab Owain ab Edwyn, Prince of Tegeingl. By this lady, Cadwgan had issue, besides a daughter Clementia, wife of Ithel ab Howel ab Moreiddig ab Sanddef Hardd, Lord of Burton and Llai, *vert*, semé of broomslips, a lion rampant *or*—a son and heir,

Gruffudd ab Cadwgan, Lord of Eyton, Erlisham and Borasham. He married Jannette, daughter of Sir Fulke Fitz-Warren, Knt., Lord of Whittington, son and heir of Sir Warren de Weaux, a nobleman of Lorraine, quarterly and per fess indented *gules* and *argent*, in the dexter chief a canton chequy *or* and *azure*. It is not known in

what year Gruffudd died, but his coffin-lid was found a few years ago in an old barn at Pant Iocyn. By his wife Janet, he had issue—besides three daughters; 1, Margaret, ux. Gruffudd “y Barwn Gwyn”, Lord of Glyn-dyfrdwy, Iâl, and half of Cynllaith, *argent*, three pales *gules*, a lion salient *sable*; 2, Agnes, ux. Iorwerth ab Hwfa Llwyd ab Gruffudd Goch ab David ab Tegwared of Traian, in the lordship of Whittington or Drefwen, *sable*, a chevron inter three spear’s heads imbrued, *argent*; and 3, Elen, ux. Llywelyn ab Gruffudd ab Iorwerth of Llansantffraid and Drewen—a son and heir,

Llywelyn ab Gruffudd, Lord of Eyton, Erlisham and Borasham. He married, first, Angharad, daughter and sole heiress of Maredudd, Lord of Rhiwabon, second son of Madog ab Gruffudd Maelor, Prince of Powys Fadog, and Lord of Castell Dinas Brân, *argent*, three pales *gules*, a lion salient *sable*. Her mother was the Princess Catherine, daughter of Gruffudd ab Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, quarterly, *gules* and *or*, four lions rampant counterchanged. As Maredudd had no male issue, his lordships went to his eldest brother, Prince Gruffudd, but his lands passed to his daughter Angharad, and through her to the Eyton family, and part of these lands was the ancient camp called Caer-Ddin, and vulgarly Gardden, and a farm called Cae Cuwppa, adjoining it. This remained in the Rhiwabon branch of the Eyton family till the time of the late Mr. Eyton Evans of Watstay : yr hwn a ymadowoddodd ar Mannau hyny i Sir Gerard Eyton (his father-in-law) ar ryw amnodau sâl. By his first consort Angharad, Llywelyn ab Gruffudd had issue—besides two daughters, Lleucu, ux. David ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Gruffudd ab Owain Brogyntyn, and Angharad, ux. Gruffudd ab Ieuf ab Iorwerth, descended from Eunydd ab Gwernwy, *azure*, a lion salient *or*—two sons.

I. Madog ab Llywelyn, of whom presently.

II. Gruffudd ab Llywelyn of Bodylltyn in the township of Rhiwabon, whose son and heir, Ednyved ab Gruffudd of Bodylltyn, had an only daughter Lleucu, heiress

of Bodylltyn, who was the second wife of Madog Llwyd of Isgoed in Maelor Saesneg, son of Gruffudd of Maelor Saesneg, second son of Iorwerth Foel, Lord of Chirk, Maelor Saesneg, and Nantheudwy.

Llywelyn ab Gruffudd, Lord of Eyton, married, secondly, Gwenllian, daughter of Owain ab Trahaiarn ab Ithel ab Eunydd ab Gwernwy, Lord of Dyffryn Clwyd, Trefalun, and Y Groesfordd in Maelor, etc., *azure*, a lion salient *or*, by whom he had, besides a daughter Margaret, the wife of Madog ab Ednyvet Goch of Bersham, *ermine*, a lion statant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*—two other sons.

III. Iorwerth ab Llywelyn, who had lands in Borasham and Rhuddallt. He married Margaret, daughter of Iorwerth ab David ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab Mereiddig ab Sanddef Hardd, Lord of Morton (or Burton), and Llai, *vert*, semé of broomslips, a lion rampant *or*, and was ancestor of the Borashams of Borasham, or Bwras.

IV. Howel Grach ab Llywelyn. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of David, Lord of one fourth part Caer Einion, viz., Pentyrch, Celli Caswallawn, Penarch and Rhiwarch, fifth son of Gruffudd ab Gwenwyn, the last sovereign Prince of Powis Wenwynwyn, who died in 1289, and was buried in the church of the Franciscan monastery, or Grey Friars in Shrewsbury, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, quartered with *or*, a lion's gamb erased bendways *gules*. The mother of Margaret was Elen, daughter and heiress of Howel, third son of Madog ab Gruffudd Maelor, Prince of Powys Fadog, *argent*, three pales *gules*, a lion salient *sable*. By his consort Margaret, Howel Grach had issue an only daughter and heiress Angharad, who married Madog yr Athro, the ancestor of the Lloyds of Plás Madog in Bodylltyn.

Madog ab Llywelyn, Lord of Eyton, Erlisham, and Borasham, married Angharad, daughter of David Hên ab Goronwy Hên ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab Moreiddeg ab Sanddef Hardd or the handsome, Lord of Morton and Llai, *vert*, semé of broomslips, a lion rampant *or*. He

died in 1331, and was buried on the feast of St. Matthias, in the north aisle of Gresford Church. He is represented recumbent in armour, with the lion rampant on his shield, and this inscription, "Hic jacet Madog ab Llywelyn ab Gruffudd". This tomb is now placed in the south wall of the church.

By his wife Angharad, Madog ab Llywelyn had issue, five sons and five daughters.

I. Ieuan ab Madog, of whom presently.

II. David Llwyd of Havod y Bwch and other lands in Borasham, married, and had issue, besides three daughters, Gwladys, Angharad and Lleucu, two sons, Howel and Ieuan ab David, who joined Owain Glyndyfrdwy, and on this account the estates of David Llwyd were all forfeited to the king. These lands were sold to Thomas de Weild of Holth. Ieuan ab David, who had Hafod y Bwch, had an illegitimate daughter, who married David ab Ieuan Painod; but by his wife Eva, daughter and heiress of Gruffudd ab Gruffudd Ddû ab Gruffudd ab Howel ab Hwfa ab Iorwerth ab Gruffudd ab Ieuaf ab Niniau ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn, *gules*, two lions passant *argent*, for Iorwerth ab Gruffudd of Bersham, he had a son and heir, Goronwy ab Ieuan, who appears to have had Havod y Bwch, who married Gwenllian, daughter of Ieuan ab Gruffudd Goch of Bers, ab Madog ab Ednyfed Goch, *ermine*, a lion statant gardant *gules*, by whom he had an only daughter, and heiress of lands in Maelor, who married David Lloyd ab Tudor of Bodidris in Iâl.

III. Howel ab Madog, who married Eva, daughter of Gruffudd of Maelor Saesneg, second son of Iorwerth Foel, Lord of Chirk, etc., by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Margaret, ux. David ab Ithel ab Goronwy.

IV. Iorwerth Goch, married Lleucu, daughter of Goronwy ab Tudor ab Goronwy, Lord of Tref Castell, Penmynydd, Arddreiniog, and Tref Gaian in Môn, son of Ednyfed Fychan, *gules*, a chevron *argent*, inter three Englishmen's heads in profile, coupé at the neck and crined and bearded, *ppr.*, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Erddylad, who married Ieuan ab

Goronwy of Havod y Wern, *sable*, three lions passant in pale *argent*. See p. 134.

v. David Fychan ab Madog.

The five daughters of Madog ab Llywelyn of Eyton were ; 1, Erddylad or Erminallt, ux. Tudor ab Ithel Fychan, Lord of Mostyn, *azure*, a lion statant *argent* ; 2, Gwenhwyfar, ux. Gruffudd ab Iorwerth ab Einion Goch, Lord of Sonlli and Eyton Uchaf, *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable* ; 3, Angharad, ux. Llywelyn ab Gruffudd ab Iorwerth ab Maredudd ab Mathusalem ; 4, Lleucu, ux. Madog Foel of Marchwiall, *ermine*, a lion rampant *azure* ; and 5, Margaret, ux. Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Awr, ancestor of the Lloyds of Plâs Madog in Bodylltyn.

Ieuan ab Madog, Lord of Eyton, married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Puleston of Emerall, Knt., *sable*, three mullets *argent*, by whom he had issue three sons ; 1, Madog ab Ieuan, of whom presently ; 2, Jenkyn ab Ieuan of Acton, who married Angharad, daughter of Ieuan ab Adda, by whom he had no issue (he had, however, three illegitimate children, Howel ab Jenkyn of Acton, John ab Jenkyn, and Angharad, ux. Ieuan Deccaf—see Acton) ; 3, Gruffudd ab Ieuan ; and 4, Iorwerth ab Ieuan.

Madog ab Ieuan, Lord of Eyton, married Margaret, daughter of Iorwerth Ddû ab Ednyfed Gam of Llys Pengwern in Nantheudwy, fourth son of Iorwerth Foel, Lord of Chirk, Maelor Saesneg and Nantheudwy, by whom he had, besides a daughter, Gwenllian, ux. Howel ab Einion Goch, a son and heir,

James Eyton, Lord of Eyton, who married Gwenllian, daughter of Cynwrig ab Rotpert ab Iorwerth ab Rhirid of Llaneurgain, ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Ednowain Bendew of Llys Coed y Mynydd in the parish of Bod Vari, chief of one of the noble tribes of Gwynydd, *argent*, a chevron inter three boar's heads couped *sable*, tusked *or*, and langued *gules*, by whom he had issue a son and heir,

John Eyton Hên, Lord of Eyton, 18 Henry VI, steward of the lordship of Bromfield, 1477. He married Gwenllian, daughter and co-heiress of Einion ab Ithel of

Rhiwaedog, Esquire of the body to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster 1395, and High Sheriff of Meirionydd for life; ab Gwrgeneu Fychan ab Gwrgeneu ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn; 1, *vert*, a chevron, inter wolf's heads erased *argent*; 2, *argent*, a lion *sable* in a border *or*, for Elissau, Lord of Llangar; 3, *or*, a lion rampant in a border *gules*, for Madog ab Gwenwynwyn. By this lady, John Eyton Hên had issue Elis Eyton of Rhiwabon, and then was divorced from her upon account of near consanguinity, by which means his son Elis was made illegitimate; but afterwards he obtained a dispensation from the Pope to marry her again, and then had issue, besides two daughters, Margaret, ux. Howel ab Rhys ab David ab Howel, Lord of Rug in Edeyrnion; and Mallt, ux. Gruffudd ab Rhys ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn Ddû of Branas in Edeyrnion—a son and heir.

William Eyton of Eyton, *ob.* 1479. He married Lowri, daughter of Tudor Fychan of Penmynydd in Môn, ab Gwilym ab Gruffudd of Penrhyn, ab Heylin ab Sir Tudor ab Ednyfed Fychan, *gules*, a chev. *ermine*, inter three Englishmen's heads in profile, couped at the neck, crined and bearded *ppr.*, by whom he had issue two sons—1, Owain Eyton, of whom presently; 2, John Eyton, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Owain ab Gruffudd ab Owain ab Howel ab Madog Ddû, of Dudleston, descended from Madog of Hendwr, by whom he had a son and heir, James Eyton of Pentref Madog in Dudleston. William Eyton of Eyton had also two daughters,—1, Lleucu, and 2, Agnes, ux. Gruffudd Eyton ab David Eyton Uchaf, *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*.

Owain Eyton of Eyton married Mary, or Marian, daughter of Robert Dowding of Iwerddon, and Dowse his wife, daughter of old Robert Saintrel of Cheshire, by whom he had issue four sons—1, Hugh Eyton, of whom presently; 2, Henry Eyton; 3, William Eyton, and 4, John Eyton, and a daughter Jane, ux. Sir John ab Gwilym ab Llywelyn ab Cwnnws.

Hugh Eyton of Eyton married Jane, daughter of John

Royden of Isgoed, sergeant-at-arms, ab William Royden. *Vert*, three roebuck's heads erased in bend *or*, in dexter chief, a rose of the second, by whom he had issue, besides a daughter Catherine, ux. John Tayler ab Richard Tayler of Holt and Malpas, a son and heir,

James Eyton of Eyton, living 1587, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Brereton of Borasham ab William ab Sir Randle Brereton of Malpas, Knt.; 1, *argent*, two bars *sable*; 2, *argent*, a chev. inter three crescents *gules*; 3, *or*, a raven *ppr.*, by whom he had issue seven sons—

i. Edward Eyton of Eyton, who married Mary, daughter of William Eyton of Rhiwabon, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress Sarah, who had all her father's lands, except Park Eyton, and married, first, Owain Brereton of Borasham, son and heir of Edward Brereton of Borasham, high sheriff for co. Denbigh, in 1598.

1, *argent*, two bars *sable*; 2, *argent*, a chev. inter three crescents *gules*; 3, *or*, a raven *ppr.* Sarah married, secondly, Ralph Egerton, and died 14th Dec. 1630.

ii. Cynwrig Eyton, of whom presently.

iii. James Eyton, captain in the wars in Portugal.

iv. Owain Eyton, an officer in Sir William Stanley's regiment.

v. George Eyton, constable of Newry Castle, in Ireland.

vi. Thomas Eyton.

vii. William Eyton.

Edward Eyton of Eyton had also six daughters—1, Lily, ux. John Lloyd ab William Lloyd of Willington, in Maelor Saesneg, descended from Tudor Trevor; 2, Dorothy, ux. William Eyton of Pentref Madog in Tref Dudlysh; 3, Alice, ob. 1620; 4, Elizabeth, ux. John Erlisham, or Erlys ab Edward Erlisham of Erlisham; 5, Jane, ux. Roger Eyton of Eyton Uchaf; and 6, Magdalene, ux. Thomas Eyton ab Rhys ab Thomas ab Sir David Eyton, knt.

Cynwrig Eyton of Eyton succeeded to the Eyton estates, on the death of his eldest brother Edward, without male issue. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir

Richard Brooke of Norton Priory, co. Chester, knight, and relict of Lancelot Broughton, by whom he had issue six sons and eight daughters—1, James Eyton, killed at Ostende, *s. p.* ; 2, Sir Gerard Eyton, knight banneret ; 3, William Eyton of Chester, married Joyce, daughter of John Eyton ab Edward Eyton of Bodylltyn ; 4, Richard, ob. *s. p.* ; 5, Thomas, ob. *s. p.* ; 6, John Eyton, of Erbistog, ob. *s. p.* ; and eight daughters—1, Jane, ux. John Davies of Erlisham ab Richard ab David ab Howel ab Edward ab Madog Puleston of Bers, *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three mullets of the field ; 2, Elen, ux. Arthur Hodges ; 3, Mary ; 4, Elizabeth, ux. Sir Sackville Trevor of Trevalun, knight ; 5, Magdalene, who married, first, — Bennett, and secondly, Joseph Hall ; 6, Juliana, ux. William Amies ; 7, Sarah, ux. William Morris of Croes Oswalt ; 8, Martha, who married first, Hugh ab Edward Eyton, and secondly, Richard Jones.

Sir Gerard Eyton of Eyton, created a knight banneret by King Charles I. He served in the Royal army, and was one of the garrison who were taken prisoners on the surrender of Denbigh Castle. Afterwards, on February 16, 1643, Colonel Mytton came over Bangor Bridge, in the morning, and took Sir Gerard Eyton, Sir Robert Eyton (of Pentref Madog), John Eyton, Sir Robert's brother, all in the house of Sir Gerard, and plundered it.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer, in Bodylltyn, and Catherine his wife, daughter of Robert Sontley ab John Sontley of Sonlli, by whom he had issue eight sons and eleven daughters—1, Sir Cynwrig Eyton, knight, of whom presently ; 2, John Eyton, ob. *s. p.* ; 3, Thomas Eyton, ob. *s. p.* ; 4, William Eyton, a merchant at Barbadoes ; 5, Philip Eyton ; 6, Richard Eyton of Lleini in Erbistog, who married Catherine, daughter of Richard Puleston of Havod y Wern ; 7, Samuel Eyton, ob. *s. p.* ; and 8, Owain Eyton, Rector of Corwen, 1673, who married Margaret, daughter of William Wynn of Plâs Isaf in Edeyrnion, descended from Bleddyn ab Owain Brogyntyn, Lord of Dinmael. The eleven daughters were—

1, Elizabeth, ux. Eyton Evans of Watstay ; 2, Martha, ux. John Roberts of Croes Oswald ; 3, Janet, ux. John Lloyd of Willington ; 4, Dorothy, ux. Francis Manley of Erbistog ; 5, Margaret, ux. David Lloyd of Llangollen Fechan, descended from Llywelyn Eurdorchog, Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun ; 6, Christian, ux. Philip Jennings of Dudleston ; 7, Joanna ; 8, Jane, ux. John Davies of Middleton, in com' Salop ; 9, Anne, who married first, Colonel John Humphries at Dunkirk ; and secondly, John Sanders of London ; 10, Susanna, ux. Oliver Devonport of Newhall, co. Essex ; and 11, Elizabeth, who died in 1653. Elizabeth Lady Eyton died October 31st, 1642, and was buried in the family vault in Bangor Church, where a monument was erected to her memory.

Sir Kenrick Eyton of Eyton, knight, Judge of Meirionydd, Caernarvon, and Anglesey. He married Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Peter Mytton of Llanerch, in Dyffryn Clwyd, knight, Chief Justice of Chester, Flint, and Denbigh, *argent*, a cinquefoil *gules*, and Elen his wife, daughter of Edward Williams of Vaenol, co. Caernarvon, Esq. We find the following notices, relative to Sir Kenrick Eyton, in the State Paper Office :—

1661, July. Petition of Kendrick Eyton to the King, for a grant to his son Kendrick of the Inner Temple ; and to William Williams of Gray's Inn, of the reversion of his own office of Prothonotary, or Clerk of the Crown, for the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, on surrender of said reversion by John Eddisbury and Sir Richard Lloyd.

1661. July. Whitehall. Warrant for a grant to Kendrick Eyton and Wm. Williams.

July 31. Grant with survivorship to Kendrick Eyton, junior, and William Williams, in reversion of Mr. Kendrick Eyton, senior, of the office of Prothonotary, etc.

By his wife, Eleanor, Sir Kendrick Eyton had issue, four daughters, 1, Mary, ux. Sir Henry Bunbury of Standy, co. Cestr., Bart. She died 19th March, 1686, and was buried in Wrexham Church, with this inscription, "Here lieth the body of Dame Mary, daughter to

Sir Kendrick Eyton of Eyton in the county of Denbigh, Knt., and wife of Sir Henry Bunbury of Standy, in the county palatine of Chester, Bart., by whom she had issue, Thomas, Henry, William, John, Joseph, Richard, Frances, and Elizabeth. She died 19th March, 1686, aged thirty-six years."

2, Elen, ux. John Puleston of Hafod y Wern, who was born in 1603, and appointed to be a Knight of the Royal Oak in 1660 ; 3, Dorothy, ux. Robert Power of Bersham, nephew of Sir Henry Power of Bersham, Knt., created Viscount Valentia in 1620 ; and, 4, . . . ux. . . . Peck of Holt, Esq.; and a son and heir,

Kendrick Eyton of Eyton, attorney for the counties of Chester and Flint, Prothonotary or Clerk of the Crown for the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, He married, first, . . . daughter of Abraham Johnstone of Hackney, near London, merchant, *argent*, on a chevron *sable*, inter three lion's heads erased *gules*, an eagle displayed *or*, by whom he had issue, two sons : 1, John Kendrick Eyton, of whom presently ; and, 2, James Eyton ; and three daughters : 1, Eleanor, ux. John Puleston of Havod y Wern ; 2, Elizabeth, ux. Gilbert Fownes of London ; and, 3, Dorothy, ux. Robert Rogers of Bersham.

Kendrick Eyton married, secondly, a lady by whom he had three sons : 1, Gerard Eyton, who married . . . daughter of Simon Thelwall of Llanbedr Hall ; 2, William Eyton, who married . . . daughter of . . . Ffoulkes of Eriviad ; and, 3, John Eyton : and three daughters, Anne, ux. Thomas Morton ; Elizabeth ; and Ellen, ux. Edward Price of Wrexham.

John Kendrick Eyton, of Eyton and of the Inner Temple, was born in 1678, and married Anne, daughter of . . . Birch of Leycroft, serjeant-at-law, *azure*, three fleurs-de-lys *or*, by whom he had a son and heir.

Kendrick Eyton of Eyton, High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1753, married Hannah Jones, by whom he had issue two sons.

1, Kendrick Eyton of Eyton, who, in 1783, married

Sarah, daughter of John Rowland of Plâs Benion in Rhiwabon, and died *s. p.* in 1786; and, after his death, the mansion and estate were sold.

2, Edward Eyton, who married Hannah Bey of the Isle of Wight, by whom he had issue a son, Kendrick Eyton, who married Margaret Jones, by whom he had an only daughter, Eliza Margaret Marianna, who married Richard Parry Jones of Whitchurch, Esq., by whom she has issue one son, the heir of blood of the ancient and formerly distinguished family of the Eytons of Eyton Isaf.

ABENBURY, 20 H. VIII, 6 COURT OF HOULT
CASTELL. (1529.)

FREE P'UILEDGES IN BROMFIELD AND YALE.

Harl. MS., 1970, fo. 75, et seq.

Ad curiam vj'tam et t'r'm Raglariæ ten't apud comuna' aula plitoru' iuxta Castrum Leonu' coram Rogero Brereton ar' deputat Senescalli de Bromfield et Yale 3' feb. an' Reg Regis H. 8. 20' irrotulat hic concessum est Daud ap Ellis ap Griff ap Bady p' finem ls. quem fecit in hac curie q'd ip'e dauid et hered' de corpore suo legitt' tam p'creat' quam parean'd de cetero. Habeant et gaudiant o'ibus et singulis lib'tatibus et lib'is consuetudinibus quibus alij libi tenentes Walliæ vocati Vchelwyr in partibus de Bromfield et Yale hucusque vsi sunt et gauisi imp'p'tu' racione finis supradict'. In cuius rei test'mon' huic present copie sic irrotulat sigillo' S'ccarij Castri Leonu' est appensus dat die et anno et loco sup'd't.¹

BANGOR P'ISH. 1526, 4 APRELLIS, 17 H. VIII.

COPY HOULD OF K. H. 8, OF LAND IN BROMFELD.

In dei no'ne. Amen. 4to die mensis Aprilis 1526 ego Elles ap Griffeth ap Bady compos mentis et sane memorie, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum, do et lego Animam meam deo patri omnipot'i beati marie matri eius et o'i'bus Scanctis Corpusque meu' sepeliend' in Eccl'ie parochiali de Bangor Jt'm' lego vt legau'i p' antea dauid ap Elles filio meo illud

¹ Seal, a lion passant and in chief a royal coronet. See illustration, vol. i, p. 394.

tenementum cum edificio cum illis terris que tendo vel tenui p' antea p' copias quas tradidi p'd'tis dauid filio meo p' antea. It'm lego Kathrine filie mee sex vaccas et duos boneaculas quos habui in custodia mea et dauid filij mei ad vsum p'fati Katherine. It'm lego Elene verch Elis filie mee bastardi vnu vitulam annosum. It'm lego pannos meos corporales vt diuidentur inter pauperes et egenos. It'm ordino facio et constituo executorem meum dauid ap Elles filium meum vt ip'e disponet ora' p'ot ei melius videbitur expedire in cuius rei testimoniu' sigillu' meu' p'curau' apponere et desiderau' dum' Mauriciu' Wellynton curatoru' meum huius vltime voluntati meo testimoniu' p' hibere dat apud Eyton die et an' sup'd'tis.

This will was proved by Richard Hanmer, deane of the daconry of Maylors, 8 May 1527, et comissa fuit administratio on'r et singuloru' bonoru' debitoru' et catall defunct executoribus in eod'm testamento vocatis in forma juris iuratis saluo iure anastiot'. In cuius rei, etc.—the most of the seale broke away.

21 H. 8.

Sciant' etc. Morgan ap dauid ap Grono filius et heres Dauid ap Grono ap Jollyn dimissi concessi et confirmaui dauid ap Elles ap Griffeth ap Bady o'ia illa terres pratis bosas et pasturis edificia iureque claud cum suis p't'm que nup' dauid ap Grono ap Jollyn pater meus h'uit ex dono et feo samento Ieuan Vychan ap Dauid ap Ieuan leuor et post decessum dicti dauid ap Grono mihi descendebant infra dominu' de Bromfield. Habendum, etc., p'fat dauid ap Ellys heredibus et assignalis suis de capitalibus d'nis feodi illius p' seruicia inde debita et de jure consuet. In cuius rei, etc., hiis testibus Owen Eyton, Madoc ap Rob't ap Eynion, John ap Madoc ap Rob't et multis alijs dat apud Eyton, 10 May, 21 H. 8.

W., b., 60.
 Jollyn. Ieuan leuor.
 |
 Grono. Dicus.
 |
 Dauid. = Da. to Ieuan
 Vichan.
 |
 Morgan of ——— in
 Eyton, sould land to
 Dauid ap Ellis ap
 Griff' ap Bady, 21
 H. 8.

186, b., 313.
 Bady.
 |
 Griffth.
 |
 Ellys, ob, 17 H. 8.
 |
 ———
 |
 Ellen. David. Kathrine.
 21 H. 8.

W., b., 55.
 Eynion.
 |
 Root.
 |
 Madoc.
 |
 John, test.
 21 H. 8.

FABRORUM. 32 H. 8, 76. (310.)

A SURRENDER OF A WARD AND HIS LIUERY, 1541.

Ad curiam nouam ib'm tent' vltimo die aprilis Anno Reg' d'ni H. 8, dei gra' Angl' Franc' Regis fidei defensoris d'ni Hib'ne et in terra supremi capitis Anglicane Eccl'ie irrotulat hic, ad hanc curiam venit J'em Lloyd ap dauid ap Eignis coram Edwardi Almer deputato senescalli duorum de Bromfeild et Yale ac sursam reddidit ad manus d'ni Regis et ad vsum Edwardi ap Rees ap Dauid ap Williu' o'ia illa terras et tenta edificia custagia et expensas que ip'e J'em Lloyd de d'no Regi tenuit in balliva Fabrorum infra dominu' de bromfeld p' copiam curie ib'm tent 11° feb. 19° dicti d'ni Regis et sup' hoc venit p'd'tus Edwardus ap Rees coram dicto Edwardo Almer accepit de d'no Rege oi'a et singula p'd'ta terras et ten'ta edificia custagia et expensas red'do inde ant'm d'ni Regis et heredibus suis 12 solidos obulum vil' tantiquum redditum p' vt id'm J'em Lloyd reddere solebat ad terminos ib'm vsuales, tenend' sic sibi et suis a dat huius curie vsq' ad finem et term' viginti et vnus a'noru' p'x futur et vltra donde et quovsque de omib' suis custagiis et expencis in eiusdem tam ante hec tempora appointus, quam in futur' apponend' p' tax' quator tenenciu' eiusd'm balline consilis tenure, ad hoc in curia modo jure ante alicuius ingressum retinerentur. In cuius rei testimon' hinc p'senti copie sic irrotulat. Sigillu' securu' Castri Leoniem est appensum die et an° sup'd'to.¹

EDWARD ALMER.

William.

David.

Rees.

Edward, ward to J'em Lloyd, 32 H. 8 (1541).

THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG OR BROMFIELD.

Harleian Manuscripts, 8696.

NOMINA JURATORUM.

Robertus Sonlley, Esq.
Hugh Thomas, geneross.'Robert ab Harri.
Hugh Griffith.¹ Seal, a lion passant in chief a royal coronet.

Morgan ab Robert.	Hugh Griffith Lloyd.
Thomas ab John ab Edd'.	John Robert.
John ab Edward Smith.	Edward ab Thomas ab Merdd'.
David ab John Smith.	

"The same jury do answer to the several articles given them in charge by John Norden the Elder, Esq., and John Norden the Younger, Gent., the Prince, his Highness, Commissioners of Surrey, for the Lordshippe of Bromfield and Yale, as followeth, viz. :

"THE MANOR OF RHIWABON.

"This manor contains the townships of Rhiwabon, Marchwial, and Rhwytyrn or Tref y Rug.

"The manor or township of Rhiwabon leadeth westward from ye brooke called Gwerindd' vnto the river Dee, and so along the said river for one myle or there aboute, south unto another brook called Avon Cristionydd, and from this brook along a certaine way unto ye howse of one Roger David ab Llewelyn in the manor of Fabrorum, and to a greene called Rhôs John ab Madog; from thence to a place called Y Synder, conteyning one myle and a half eastward, and so downward to the Avon Ddu and to the Avon Goch, and followeth these twoe brookes unto the highway leading from Pentref Cristionydd to ye towne of Wrexham northwards; but some parts of the manors of Fabororum, Is y Coed, Abimbury, and Morton Anglicorum, are intermixed within ye bounds of this manor.

"Item, there belongeth out of ye township of Marchwial and other townships as followeth, vnto ye manor of Rhiwabon, viz. :

"Tenementes of freeholde lands and tenementes of lease or customarie landes from the township of Rhwyton.

"Tenementes of freehould and tenementes of coppihold.

"Tenementes out of ye towneshippe of Dutton Diffaeth of freeholde, and from ye townshipp of Sutton, tenementes of freeholde.

"There are no demeasmes in the said manor (1620).

“There is a rough and rockye common within the township of Rhiwfabon, called Nant y Belan, and belongeth to his highness’ tennaunts, who pay for the same to the rieavors bayliff of this manor xvjd. yearlie, and for the quantitie thereof this jury knoweth not. And sayen further that there is another common called Nant y Glyn Ddu, being moorishe and rough, overgrowne with brambles and shrubbes, which belongeth to the freeholders of the townshippe of Rhiwfabon, as appertenaunt to their freehold landes.

“There is no parke nor warren at all in this manor.

“There is a quarrie of stone in Nant y Belan, and no proffit made of it, savinge that some of the neighbours thereabout gett thereof for the makinge of their ovens, and that there is no mine of coale, lead, chalke, or other benefitt menconed, but there is marle in some places in this manor.

“There is no towne corporate or priveleged in this manor.

“The Prince has no mill in this manor.

“There is no common within this manor that yieldeth any turfe, furse, or any other like commoditie.

“This manor, being a member of the Lordship of Bromfield, doth serve at the leete and lawdaies of ye said lordshipp, as they are bound to doe, and that they pay no ffyn’es, head silver, and king silver, but that they pay their rent, fynes and alienations, amerciaments of courtes, mizes, and all other payments for their rate and proporcon, as other ye tennants and inhabitants of ye said lordshipp doe, when and as often as ye same are due.

“There is no fishing or fowling place belonging to this manor.

“There is no market or fair within this manor.

“There is yearly made at ye leete, after Michaelmas, pettie constables within the townshippes of this manor, and that the Chief Steward (1620) is the Right Honourable John, Earl of Bridgewater, and that John Jefferies, Esq., John Davies, Gent., and Thomas Foster, Gent.,

are his deputies, and that Thomas Trafford, Esq., is receiver."

RUABON.—LIBERI TENENT'S.

	EXTENT.	VALUE.
Johannes Eyton, generosus (Powel written above), tenet vn' messuagia cum pertinentijs in quo habitat et he parcell' terr' sequend' viz., Kae Dwlin, Vchaf, Kae Kogsitt, Nant Kae Kogsitt, Kae Yskibo'e vchaf, Nant Kae Yskibo'e, Kae Gruffith, Erw Kit y Clapper, Y Kefin Hirion y Llwyn, Y Dwy Erw voc y Gwerddi, Gweirglodd y Kefin Hirion, Y Gron Wern, Erw y Garnedd, Tir y fron y Werglodd yela, Kae S'o Yskibo'e Isaf, Kae Dwlin Isaf, Kae Canol yr Ermi, Y Wirglodd Vanor, Wirglodd tros y Streete, Erw y Porth, Maes y Neuadd, Tir Angharad, Croft Owain, Weirglodd Tir Angharad, Y Weirglodd Croft Owain, nuper terr' Edwardi ab Roger, Avi sui et continen' in toto per est 160 a. -	160	... xvijs. vjd.
Johannes Eyton, tenet vn' al' tenementu' et quatuor' parcell' terr' voc' Hir y Penllwyd nuper terr' Johannis Salisbury, militis, et postea terr' Georgii Salisbury, Armigeri cont' p' estimac'o'em 6 a. -	6	... ijs. ijd.
David Lloyd -	30	... xiijs.
Will'mus Wynn, tenet vnu' tenementum cum domo, nuper terr' Johannis Wynn ab Edward ab Howel ¹ -	6	... viijs.
Hamlet de Rhuddallt.—Rogerus ² Gruffith ab David ab John ab Ieuan Goch, tenet vnu' tenementu' voc' y Wern -	15	... ijs.
Vnde Johannes ab Edward Smith, tenet quatuor acr' aliquando dua parcell' in mortgage -		... viijs.
Idem, Rogerus Gruffith -	30	... ijs. vijd.
Thomas ab John ab Edward -	40	... ixs. xd.
Will'mus Eyton, ³ generosus, tenet Tir y Fron -	25	... iijs. iiijd.
Ricardus Matthew ⁴ , gen', tenet Havod y Gallor -	24	... ijs. xd.

¹ John Wynn ab Edward ab Howel of Cristionydd, ab Edward ab Madog Puleston.

² Roger ab Gruffudd ab David ab John ab Ieuan Goch ab David Goch ab Y Badi of Rhuddallt. ³ William Eyton of Watstay.

⁴ Richard Matthew of the Monachlog, third son of David ab Matthew Wynn of Llys Trevor, in Nanheudwy, by his third wife. Jane, daughter of Maredudd ab Goronwy of Dyffryn Aled.

Ricardus ¹ ab John ab Edward	-	-	30 ...	vjs. vjd.
Thomas ab David ab Ieunw	-	-	12 ...	ijs.
Robertus ab Richard Wynn	-	-	16 ...	vs. viijd.
Edwardus Bromfield', tenet vnum tenementum cum tribus parcellis terr' nuper terr' Roberti Lloyd, generosi	-	-	1 2r.	vjd.
Johannes ² ab John, senior de Gaerddin	-	-	20 ...	ixs. viijd.
Edwardus Bromfield, generosus	-	-	2 ...	jd.
Idem tenet Gwern Einion et Weirglodd y Kae Mawr	-	-	2 ...	vjd.
Idem Edwardus	-	-	20p.	iiijd.
Emanuel Reignolds, tenet Redmor, alias Swern Moor in Marchwiail	-	-	20 ...	xvijs.
Robert ab Harri, tenet in Marchwiail	-	-	10 ...	iijs. .iiijd.
Owinus Brereton, armiger	-	-	100 ...	xxxjs. vijd.
Idem Owinus	-	-	...	iijs.
Henricus Edgbury, tenet in Marchwiail	-	-	10 ...	ijs.
Johannes William Edgbury, tenet in Marchwiail	-	-	2 ...	ijs.
Robertus Lloyd, tenet terciam partem vn' acre prati vocat' Gwerth y geniog y dymie	-	-	1r. 10p.	jd.
Idem Robertus, tenet Tir Gruffudd	-	-	3 ...	vd.
Terræ Ed'ri Lloyd de Yale. Idem Robertus, tenet in Ruabon Gwern Acre Llyder et partem vn' al' parcell' terr' in Morton Walicorum vocat' Erw Ddwy	-	-	3 3	iijs. ijd.
Oliverus Payne, tenet in Marchwiail	-	-	9 ...	iijs. xijd.
Edwardus ab Randle, ³ generosus, tenet vnum mesuagium cum duodecem parcellas terr' cum pertinen' in Ruddallt de quibus vn' al' parcell' p'se vocat' a purpart of a parcell vocat' Bryn y Bygelese vn' all' parcell' p' se vocat' Erw y Nant	-	-	40 ...	ijs. ijd.
Edwardus Lloyd, ⁴ armiger	-	-	60 ...	vjs. jd.
Idem Edwardus Lloyd, tenet Y Rhysgrith	-	-	30 ...	xvjs. xd.
Idem Edwardus Lloyd	-	-	20 ...	ijs. ix.
Edward ab Thomas ab Meredith, tenet in Sutton	-	-	5 ...	ixd.
Robert ab John Wynn, tenet in Stodwn et Kae y Slam y Dref	-	-	10 ...	vijs.
Johannes Kenrick de Marchwiail, generosus	-	-	40 ...	vjs. viijd.

¹ Richard ab John ab Edward ab David ab Ieuan ab Siancyn ab Llywelyn ab Ithel Goch ab Llywelyn Sais ab Madog ab Einion ab Madog ab Bleddyn ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn.

² John ab John sold Gaerddin to Gruffudd ab John, who afterwards sold it to Sir Thomas Myddelton Hên of Chirk Castle, Knt. *Cae Cyriog MS.*

³ Edward ab Randle ab John ab John ab Madog ab Ieuf ab Madog of Rhuddallt.

⁴ Edward Lloyd of Plâs Madog, Esq.

Johannes Eyton de Belan, geneross', tenet decem parcellas terr' viz.—Tir Gruffith, Erw Wair, Wern Vechan, Wern Isaf, Wern Coedeg, Y Weirglodd, Yr Erw Nesaf—Kae Vechan, Y Kae Bychan, Bryn Kadin Velin, et Yr Erw Wen -	30 ...	iijs.
Johannes ab Edward Smith tenet Y Kae Mawr, Erw yr Fallen Wen, Maes Gwydd, Y Kae Vechan, Yr Erw Goch, Erw yr Aber, Y Erw yn Ybb'cyn, et Erw dau y Ffordd, continen' -	8 ...	xxd.
Idem, per mortgagiu' a Thomas Evans -	4 ...	iiijd.
Kenricus Dunbabin de Marchwiall -	9 ...	vjd.
Rogerus Gruffith tenet Kae Broom in Marchwiall -	2 2r.	ijd.
Idem tenet Kae Howel Dioc in Eyton -	5 ...	iiijs. iiijd.
Edwardus Broughton, miles, tenet Maes y Llan	7 ...	iijs. xjd.
Hugo Gruffith tenet Werglodd Vechan, Y Tir Marl al's Y Kae ty Isaf, Erw y Popty, Yr Cotie Isaf -	7 ...	iijs. xd.
Rosa Gruffith tenet in Marchwiall -	7 ...	iijs. xd.
Rogerus Jones, generossus, vn' tenementum et sex parcellas terr' vocat' Kae Helig, Kae yr Lloy, Erw y pump Acre, Kae yr Berllan, Kae Nessaf y Ffordd, et Erw Glan yr Avon -		xvijs. vjd.
Idem Rogerus Jones tenet un' al' tenementum et tres parcellas terr' vocat, Erw Isaf, Erw Ganol, et Erw wrth y Ty -		
Idem Rogerus Jones tenet septum parcellas terr' in Marchiwail vocat' Kae Einion y Coed, Cae Einion y Pwll, Erw Hir, Cefn Dreiniog, Erw Wrexham, Y Ddol Vaes, et Kae Ithel -		
Hamlet de Ruddallt—Georgius Salusbury, ¹ armiger, tenet unu' messuagium, et sex parcellas terr' vocat' Kae rhwng y ddau Dy, Kae Cadwgan, Dwy drillie Cochion, Kae Bedw, Yr Erw Wair, et Berllan -		viijd.
Idem Georgius tenet vn' al' tenementum et octo parcellas terr' vocat' Erw Fwras, Dwytor, Y Kyfilior, Y Brech gra Maes y Frithwen, Plas Dis, Drws y Cae et Nant Plas Dis -		
Rogerus Ellis, ² armiger, tenet in Marchwiall -	100 ...	xxxijs. ixd.
Robertus Sonlley, armiger -		

¹ George Salusbury of Yr Bistawg, Esq., was the seventh son of Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt., constable of Denbigh Castle in 1530. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Grosvenor, Esq., ab Sir Thomas Grosvenor of Eaton in Cheshire, Knt.

² Roger Ellis of Alrhey, Esq.

Ricardus Leighton, ¹ armiger	-	-	-
Edward Meredith, draper et civis London, tenet un' tenementum in Marchwial et undecem parcellass terr' vocat' Y Bryn Bechian, Y Bryn Mawr, Y Talwrn Mawr, Y Talwrn Bechan, Y Talwrn Uchaf, Yr Erw Uchaf, Y Wern Isaf, Gwerglodd y Coed, Kae Glas, Y Gweirglodd Hir, et Ddol y Pand y	-	12	... vjs. viijd.
Idem Edwardus Meredith, tenet vna' tenementum in Marchwial, et septem clausur' vocat' P' no'ta de Kae Uchaf, Kae yr Yskiber, Y Tir Newydd, Erw Bryn y Grog, Gwern y Ffynnon, Y Kae Isaf, et Erw wrth y Ty	-	12	... vjs. viijd.
Johannes Roger tenet in Ruyton vn' messuag' vn' gardin et quinque parcellass terr' vocat' Henvaes, Rhydynog, Pentref y Nant, Y Gweirglodd, Y Roft Fawr, et Y Roft Fechan	-	10	... lijs. ijd.
Rhiwabon—Thomas Lloyd, armiger, ² tenet vnum tenementum de liberis terris infrat' villat' de Ruabon et sex parcellass terr' vocat' Nant Craig y Barkyt, Erw y Groes, Kae y Krydd Uchaf, Erw y Garthey, et Gweirglodd, Erw y Garthey	-	14	... viijd.
Rhiwabon—Idem Thomas Lloyd, tenet infra villat'd Ruabon tres parcellass liberar' terrarum vocat' Y Kae Mawr, Dryll y Ddine, et Trwyn y Swthe	-	12	... iijd.
Iscoed, there entered, idem Thomas Lloyd	-	16	... ijs. ijd.
Iscoed, idem Thomas Lloyd	-	6	... iijd.
Blanch Carden ³ , tenet in Marchwial	-	2	... ijs. vd.
Daniel Powel, geneross' tenet per discauss' a Dauido Powel nuper patre suo in divinitat' Doctor vn' Gavel terr' libe' infra hamlet de Ruddallt, John Kendrick, the sonne and heire of Kenrick ab Robert ab Howel, claimeth the same	-	6	... viijd.
Ruyton—Johannes Wynn ab John ab Robert tenet tria messuagia cum pertinen' in Ruyton cu' his parcellass, viz., Y Roft, Llwyn yr Ellyll, Y Bryn, Erw y Kewbren, Yr Henvaes, Gweirglodd yr Henfaes, Y Kae Newydd, Y Koety Isaf, Kae Gwair, Kae Bleddyn, Kae Ysgallog,	-	-	-

¹ Richard Leighton of Gwern y Gof in Ceri in Maelienydd, Esq.

² Thomas Lloyd of Plás Uwch y Clawdd, Esq. His four daughters and eventual coheirresses sold the Plás Uwch y Clawdd estate to Sir Thomas Myddelton Hên of Chirk Castle, Knt.—*Cae Cyriog MS.*

³ Correction in the MS. "Roger Powell."

Kae y Kocksit, Y Weirglodd, Erw y Cil Halss, Erw y Pal, Erw Kae Bledlyn, Y Kae Kaba -	69 ...	xxxjs. viijd.
Edwardus Puleston, armiger, tenet Y Wern Vawr in Abynbury Vawr, nuper terr' Rogeri Puleston, militis -	16 ...	ijs. viijd.
Johannes Lloyd ¹ ab Richard, tenet in Sutton -	9 ...	ijs. jd.
Rogerus Roydon, ² armiger, tenet in Sutton -	3 ...	xvj.
Johannes Jeffreys, ³ armiger, tenet in Ruyton -	18 ...	xxxijs. xd.
Idem Johannes, tenet in Rwyton -	13 ...	vjs. viijd.
Idem Johannes, tenet in Rwyton et Eyton, vn' messuagium cum pertinen' nuper terr' Joh'is Deckaf fil' Thomæ Deckaf -	60 ...	xvs.
Idem Johannes, tenet Y Sirdar pars terr' Johannis Rogers -	3 ...	xd.
Edwardus Eyton tenet sibi et heredibus suis duo messuagi et cert' terr' eisdem continen' -	30 ...	viijs.
Idem Edwardus Eyton, tenet vna' capitale mes- suag' vocat' Wattstay continen' centum et octoginta acr' per estimacio'em, et Tir Swnd cont' p' estimat' vigint' acres, et unum tene- mentum aliquando in tenur' Davidis Lloyd continen' per estimac'o'em quinquaginta acras, nunc in tenura Will'nii Eyton, geneross' et decem acras per estimac'o'em nuper Richardi ab Llywelyn Gethin, et vn' al' tenementum vocat' Tythyn y Gou contin' per estimac'o'em decem acras terr' et duo Moleindin ¹ aquatie gran' sive Rivul' supra William de Ruabon, in toto per estimac'o'em 270 a. -	270 ...	xxxs.
Thomas Evans tenet in Ruabon -	12 ...	
Idem tenet in Ruabon -	16 ...	
Idem tenet -	12 ...	
Idem tenet vn' molendin' aquatie gran' vocat' Y Felin Isaf cum curss' aquatie eidem spet- tan', que tria vlt' recitat' tenementa et terr' molend' et curss' aquat' vendit' fuer' per dic- tum Edwardum Eyton, Thome Johnes, cl'ico, et Johanni Kenrick, geneross' et heredib' suis imperpetuu' et per illos postea bargani' al' et vendit' Thome Evans, armigero et heredibus et assignat' suis imperpet'. Que ult' recitat' ten'ta molend' aquao' gran' et aquao' curss' idem Thomas Evance -	... vs.	
Idem Edwardus Eyton, tenet -	8 ...	

¹ John Lloyd ab Richard of Coed Cristionydd.

² Roger Royton of Holt and Isgoed in Maelor Gymrnaeg, Esq.

³ John Jeffreys of Acton, Esq.

TOWNSHIP OF RHIWABON.

This township contains the villas or hamlets of Hafod, Bodylltyn, Rhuddallt, and Belan. This township, as most probably also the other two townships of the manor of Rhiwabon, viz., Rhwyton and Marchwail, was given by Madog ab Gruffydd Maelor, Prince of Powys Fadog, who died in 1236, to his second son Mareddydd, who was styled Mareddydd of Rhiwabon from that circumstance. He took up his residence in the township of Rhiwabon, at a place subsequently called Watstay, and now Wynnstay, in the villa or hamlet of Hafod. He married the Princess Catherine, daughter of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, who bore quarterly *gules* and *or*, four lions rampant counterchanged. By his consort, Mareddydd had issue one only daughter and heiress, named Angharad, who had her father's landed estates, part of which was the ancient camp called Y Gaer-Ddin, and a farm called Cae Cwppa adjoining it, which remained in the Rhiwabon branch of the Eyton family, till the late Mr. Eyton Evans of Watstay exchanged them with his father-in-law, Sir Gerard Eyton of Eyton, knight banneret, for some other compensation. As Mareddydd died without male issue, his lordships went to his eldest brother, Prince Gruffydd. But his estate of Rhiwabon devolved upon his daughter and heiress Angharad, who married Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Cadwgan, Lord of Eyton, Erlisham and Borasham, *ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*; who thus, in right of his wife, became possessed of this estate, which continued to form a portion of the Eyton estate till the time of John Eyton Hên, Lord of Eyton and Seneschal, or steward of the lordship of Bromfield in 1477.

This John Eyton of Eyton and Watstay married Gwenhwyfar, second daughter and co-heiress of Einion ab Ithel of Rhiwaedog in Penllyn, esquire of the body to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and High Sheriff of Meirionydd for life, by whom he had issue two sons, Elis and William, and one daughter Margaret, wife of

Howel ab Rhys, Lord of Rûg. Soon after the birth of the eldest son Elis, it was discovered that his parents were too nearly related to each other, to be able to marry without a dispensation from the Pope, which, as they had not obtained, Elis was pronounced by the Church to be illegitimate, and his parents were divorced; and his youngest brother William, who was born after his parents had got married again with the necessary dispensation from Rome, was made the eldest legitimate son, and inherited the Eyton estate. The estate of Rhiwabon, however, was left by his father to Elis.

RHIWABON, AFTERWARDS CALLED WATSTAY,
AND NOW WYNNSTAY.

Oae Cyriog MS., Harl. MS., 4181.

ELIS EYTON of Rhiwabon, the eldest son of John Eyton of Eyton, married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Gruffydd Hanmer of Hanmer, by whom he had no issue. He married secondly, Angharad, daughter of Madog Puleston of Bers, *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three molets of the field, ab Robert Puleston ab Richard ab Sir Roger Puleston of Emral, knight, *sable*, three molets *argent*, by whom he had issue, besides a daughter Gwenllian, ux. John Edward Hên of Plâs Newydd, in the lordship of Chirk, receiver of Chirkland, from 2nd July, 13 Henry VII, to the 22 Henry VII, four sons—1, John ab Elis Eyton, of whom presently; 2, David Eyton, who married first, Marsly, daughter of Howel ab Rhys ab Howel, by whom he had no issue; and secondly, he married . . . daughter of Morgan ab David ab Madog, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Margaret, who married Randle Broughton ab Iorwerth Goch ab Ednyfed of Broughton, *ermine*, a lion statant gardant *gules*; 3, Elis Eyton, who married Parnel, daughter of Sir Thomas Bulkeley, knight, ab William Bulkeley of Shaklys, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Margaret, who married first, Randle Goch Brereton, eldest son of

Edward Brereton ab William Brereton of Borasham, Esq. ; and secondly, Richard Powel ab Howel Hynaf ab Morgan of Alrhey, *ermine*, a lion statant gardant *gules*; and 4, Sir Edward Eyton, a priest.

JOHN AB ELIS EYTON of Rhiwabon, the eldest son, fought in the army of King Henry VII, at the battle of Bosworth, in 1485. For his services in this battle, the King granted him a reward in land, as appears by a charter, seen by Mr. Salusbury of Erbistog. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Calveley of the Lee, and Lord of the Manor of Calveley in Cheshire, knight (who was killed at the battle of Bloreheath, in 1459), *argent*, a fess *gules*, inter three calves *sable*, and Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Gilbert Hoghton of Hoghton Tower in Lancashire, knight. Elizabeth died 11th June 1524, and was interred in the chancel of Rhiwfabon church; and her husband, John ab Elis Eyton, died 28th September 1526, and was buried with his wife in the chancel, under an altar tomb, with figures of monks weeping on the sides, and angels holding shields of now defaced arms. On the top are two figures recumbent, an armed man with a collar of SS, and a lady lying on a cloak; at their feet a lion, with a monk sitting on it, with his head recumbent on one hand. Round the edge of the tomb is this inscription:—Orate pro a'i'a Joh'is ap Elis Eyton Armigeri qui obiit vicesimo . . . die mensis Septembris An'o D'ni . . . El'sabeth Calfley uxoris ej' que obiit xj die mensis Junii Anno D'ni M'o D'o xxiv. Quor 'a'ibus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

By his wife, Elizabeth Calveley, John ab Elis Eyton had issue one son, John Eyton of Rhiwabon, of whom presently, and one daughter Margaret, ux. Robert ab Edward of Llwyn On, in the manor of Abynbury, and parish of Wrexham, ancestor of the Jones Parrys of Madryn and Llwyn On, *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. Margaret died in 1528, as appears by the inscription on her tombstone in Wrexham church.

John ab Elis Eyton had four illegitimate children by

two other women. By Eva, daughter and heiress of Richard ab David ab Sidan, he had Roger Eyton, who married Gwenhwyfar, daughter and heiress of Edward ab Madog ab Deio ab Madog Llwyd of Bodylltyn, and ancestor of the Eytons of Bodylltyn. By Margaret, daughter of Thomas ab Llewelyn ab Madog of Edeir-nion, who lived with him fifteen years, he had three daughters—1, Elizabeth, ux. William Bwras ab John ab Einion ab Iolyn ab Iorwerth of Bwras, or Borasham, (*ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*), by whom she had two sons, William Bwras, and Sir John Bwras, collated to the vicarage of Rhiwabon, in 1537; 2, Margaret Eyton, who married Gruffydd ab Nicholas ab Deicws of Coed y Llai, or Leeswood (her father loved her so dearly, that he caused her to name both her sons John Eyton, the same name as himself, in remembrance of him); and 3, Jane Eyton, ux. Gruffydd ab David Ddû ab Tudor.

JOHN EYTON of Rhiwabon, married, first, Emma, daughter of Sir Roger Kynaston of Hordley, knight (*ermine*, a chevron *gules*), by whom he had, besides a daughter, Elizabeth, ux. John Trevor Goch of Wignant, ab Edward Trevor, constable of Whittington Castle, a son and heir, John Eyton Fychan, who married Catherine, daughter of John Puleston Hên of Hafod y Wern and Bers (*argent*, on a bend *sable*, three molets of the field), by whom he had no issue. He died in 1534, a prisoner in Holt Castle, for having killed William Hanmer.

Oedd ner mil a hanner mil hyn (mawr alareth)

Marwolaeth Sion Eutyn

Peder ar ddeg teg at hyn

Ar hugain wr rhywiog wyn.—1534.

John Eyton of Rhiwabon married, secondly, Annest, daughter of Elissau ab Gruffydd ab Einion of Gwyddelwern, ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osbern Wyddel, of Cors y Gedol (*ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference), by whom he had issue four sons and five daughters; 1, William Eyton, of whom presently; 2, Owain Eyton of Glyn y Gwestl, now called Eglwyseg, who married Catherine, daughter of Hugh ab

John ab Ieuan ab Deicws of Llanerchrugog (*ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*), and daughter also of his own sister Catherine, as is shown in the *Harl. MS.*, 4181 (by his wife Catherine, Owain Eyton had a son and heir, William Eyton of Glyn y Gwestl, the father of Edward Eyton of Glyn y Gwestl, the father of Owain Eyton of Glyn y Gwestl); 3, Richard Eyton of Belan, sergeant-at-arms, who built Melin y Sergeant in Rhuddallt; and 4, Roger Eyton, who died *s. p.* The daughters of John Eyton, by his second wife, were; 1, Janet, ux. David Lloyd ab John ab Edward ab Madog Puleston of Plâs Uchaf, in Cristionydd; 2, Catherine, ux. Hugh ab John ab Ieuan ab Deicws of Llanerchrugog (*ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*); 3, Jane, ux. Matthew Wynn of Llys Trevor, in Nanheudwy (party per bend sinister, *ermine* and *erminees*, a lion rampant *or*, in a border *gules*); 4, Constans, ux. David Fychan ab Madog ab Robert ab Einion of Morton; and 5, Gwenhwyfar, ux. Robert Jones of Esclusham, brother of Edward Jones of Plâs Cadwgan, ab John ab David ab Robert ab Gruffydd ab Howel of Croes Foel, ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Ieuaaf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn (*ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*).

Besides these, John Eyton had several illegitimate children. By Gwenllian, daughter of Ieuan ab Howel, he had a son Edward Eyton; by Myfanwy, daughter of Gruffydd Llwyd of Llanfyllin, he had another son, John Eyton, butler to Sir Thomas Hanmer, and a daughter Margaret.

WILLIAM EYTON of Rhiwabon, the eldest son, married, first, Gwenhwyfar, second daughter and co-heir of Richard ab Rhys ab Maurice of Cynllaith, ab Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Cyffyn (party per fess *sable* and *argent*, a lion, rampant counterchanged), by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Martin Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwair, in the township of Morton Anglicorum (*argent*, a cross flory, engrailed *sable*, inter four Cornish choughs, ppr., on a chief *azure*, a boar's head couped *argent*, tusked *or*, and langued *gules*). William Eyton married,

secondly, Agnes, daughter of William ab William ab Gruffydd ab Robin ab Gruffydd ab Gwilym ab Gruffydd of Cwchwillan (*gules*, a chev. *ermine*, inter three Englishmen's heads couped at the shoulders, ppr.), and thirdly, he married Blanche, daughter of Richard Trevor ab Edward Trevor ab David ab Ednyfed Gam, by whom he had a daughter named Gwenhwyfar.

In 1637, William Eyton gave a house and lands in Crimbal Lane (the original income was £5 4s. 0d., but it is now £15, per annum), for the distribution of a loaf of white bread to the poor on Sundays; and it is still distributed as the will directs. On the plate of a large oak chest, which exists in the church, are the following lines:—

Within this chest are writings lay'd,
Whereby six pounds a year conveyed,
Unto Rhuabon poore t'was given,
By William Eyton, now in Heaven.

In 1641 he gave lands, the original income of which was £4 8s. 0d. per annum, to be given to the poor of the parish of Rhiwabon on Good Friday; which was thus distributed to the poor on that day, from 1642 to 1687.

William Eyton,¹ by his second wife Agnes, had issue four sons; 1, Edward Eyton, of whom presently; 2, John Eyton of Belan, who, by Jane his wife, daughter of Hugh Puleston, Esq., had a son and heir, William Eyton of Belan; 3, William Eyton of Plás Newydd, in Pentref Rhiwabon, in the villa of Rhuddallt, who died *s. p.* in 1633; and 4, Roger, who died young; and a daughter Mary, who married Edward Eyton of Eyton, Esq., whose

¹ William Eyton, it appears, bought the great or rectorial tithes of Wrexham, and a portion of the rectorial tithes of Rhiwabon; the other portion, viz., the tithes of Bodylltyn and Cristionydd Cynwrig being bought by Edward Lloyd, of Plás Madog, from Edward, Lord Wooton, to whom they had been granted, 9th September, 12th James I, 1615. The eldest sons of both William Eyton and Edward Lloyd died in their fathers' lifetime; and both estates, which had remained for so many centuries in the families, for both derived their lands from their common ancestor, Tudor Trevor, have now passed into the hands of strangers in no way connected with them.

only daughter and heiress, Mary, married Owain Brereton of Borasham, Esq.¹

EDWARD EYTON of Rhiwabon, who died 1623, in his father's lifetime, married, first, Catherine, only daughter and heiress of John Wynn Puleston of Plâs Isaf in Cristionydd, ab Howel ab Edward ab Madog Puleston; he married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Cynwrig ab Robert ab Howel of Bryn y Grogyn in Marchwail, ab David ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn Fychan ab Llewelyn ab Madog Foel of Marchwail, (*ermine*, a lion rampant and border *azure*), and relict of David Powel, D.D., vicar of Rhiwabon, by whom he had no issue; but it is said that he used to court her in the time of her first husband, the Doctor. By his first wife Catherine, Edward Eyton had issue two daughters co-heirs, Mary Eyton, who died young, and

DOROTHY EYTON of Rhiwabon, who married Richard Evans of Treflech, in the Lordship of Oswestry, son and heir of Thomas Evans Hên, Attorney-General for the Court of the Marches, then held at Ludlow Castle. *Argent*, a fess *gules*, fretty *or*, inter three fleurs-de-lys *sable*.¹ She died in giving birth to her only son,

THOMAS EVANS of Rhiwabon. He changed the name of his house to Watstay, and married Anne, daughter of David Powell of Rhuddallt, D.D., Vicar of Rhiwabon, (*sable*, on a chevron inter three goat's heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field), by whom he had issue a son and heir,

EYTON EVANS of Watstay, gwr lledwrion oedd. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Gerard Eyton of Eyton, knight banneret (*ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*), by whom he had four daughters, co-heirs:—

1. Elizabeth Eyton, who died young.

2. JANE EYTON, who had Watstay. She married John Wynn,² son of Henry Wynn of Rhiw Goch, tenth son of

¹ For an account of the Evanses of Treflech, see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July 1873, p. 248.

² Afterwards Sir John Wynn, Bart. He died in 1718, aged 91, and was buried with his wife in Ruabon Church. He changed the

Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, Bart. ; but she died without issue, at the age of forty-three, in the year 1675, yedi gwneuthur ei Thir drwy weithred ar ei Gwr, ac ir neb a welai ef yn dda yn dragwydd.

3. Sarah Eyton. She married Thomas Hill of Soulton, co. Salop, Esq., and died in giving birth to an only daughter, Sarah Hill, who married John Lloyd of Plás Einion, in Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd. Quarterly, first and fourth, *ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*; for difference, second and third *argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable*, inter four Cornish choughs ppr. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, January 1877.)

4. Mary Eyton, who married Charles Wind, son and heir of Colonel Richard Wind of Crugion, in co. Montgomery. She died in 1681, when yet young, like her sister, and her great grandmother Dorothy Eyton, in giving birth to a son who died soon after her.



PENNANT Y BELAN IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BELAN.

Cae Cyriog MS.

IEUAN LLOYD of Glyn Ceiriog in Nanheudwy, was the second son by Catherine his wife, daughter of Edward Pryce of Y Glwysegl, of Robert Lloyd of Plas Is y

name of the place from Watstay to Wynnstay, which he left to a relation of his, Sir Watkin Williams of Llanfordap, Bart., on condition of his taking the name of Wynn. He thus became Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, of Wynnstay, Bart., and was the ancestor of the present Baronet of Wynnstay. Although Sir John Wynn had no issue by his

Clawdd in the parish of Chirk, ab David Lloyd, third son of John Edwards Hên of Plâs Newydd, in the same parish, Esq. He married Gwenhwyfar, daughter of David ab Maredydd, by whom he had two sons, John Lloyd and Edward of Glyn Ceiriog.

EDWARD of Glyn, the second son of Ieuan Lloyd, was the father of Hugh ab Edward of Glyn; who had two sons, Edward ab Hugh of Glyn and John ab Hugh of Rhiwabon. Edward ab Hugh of Glyn had two sons, Owain of Crogen Iddon; and Hugh Edward of Glyn, whose only daughter and heiress married Richard Wynn of Aber Cynllaith, descended from Idnerth Benfras; both Richard Wynn and his wife Jane were living in 1697.

JOHN AP HUGH of Rhiwabon married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John ab Ieuan ab Howell of Pennant y Belan, by whom he had two sons; 1, Thomas Hughes; and 2, Gruffyd Hughes, who, by his will, dated 1706, left to the poor of Rhiwabon, lands adjoining Pentref Isaf farm, the annual rent of which, in 1828, was £21.

THOMAS HUGHES of Pennant y Belan, receiver of the king's rents in the greatest part of Maelor and other places, 1697. He married Sarah, fourth daughter and co-heiress of Edward ab Rondle of Rhuddallt, in the Manor of Rhiwabon, son of John ab John ab Madog ab Ieuan ab Madog ab Ieuf ab Madog ab Cadwgan Ddû ab Cadwgan Goch ab Y Gwion ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun (*sable*, on a chevron inter three goat's heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field). By this lady Thomas Hughes had issue three daughters, co-heirs:—

wife, he had several illegitimate children by other women. By Eliza, daughter of Edward ab Thomas, *alias* Edward Yr Housman, of Rhiwabon, he had John Wynn, Mary Wynn, and Mary who died young. By Elizabeth Partin, daughter of William Partin, of "The Gyfeiliau", in the parish of Rhiwabon, he had Jane Wynn, who married Thomas Hanmer, of Maes Gwaelod, in Maelor Saesneg, 1700; Catherine; and Elizabeth.

In 1678 he built a stone wall around a large piece of land at Watstay for a deer park, and in 1688 he made the avenues of oak, elm, and ash; and in 1691 he made the fishpond.

1. Mary, who married William Platt of Rhyd Onen, in the comot of Dogfeilin and in the parish of Llanynys in Dyffryn Clwyd, son and heir of Richard Platt of Pant Glâs, near Ruthin, and Mary, his wife daughter and heiress of John Edwards of Rhydonen. By his wife, Mary Hughes, William Platt had issue, an only daughter and heiress, Sarah, who was married at Llanynys, 20th December, 1723, to Rhys Lloyd of Clochfaen, in the parish of Llangurig in Arwystli Uwch y Coed, High Sheriff for the county of Montgomery, in 1743. Mrs. Sarah Lloyd died at the age of eighty-five, and was buried with her husband, who pre-deceased her, in the chancel of Llangurig Church, January 10th, 1781. Her only son, Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochfaen and Rhydonen, High Sheriff for co. Montgomery in 1755, married at Erbistog, in Maelor Gymraeg, April 30th, 1743, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heiress of Edward Lloyd of Plâs Madog in Bodylltyn, in the township of Rhiwabon.

2. Phœbe, the second daughter and co-heir, married David Lloyd of Llangollen, second son of Edward Lloyd of Llangollen, who died in the lifetime of his father; who was the son and heir of John Lloyd of Trevor, in Nanheudwy, who died in 1686, son of Edward Lloyd ab Edward Lloyd ab John ab Madog ab Iorwerth of Trevor, second son of Howel ab Ieuaf ab Adda ab Awr of Llys Trevor.

3. Rebecca, the third daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Hughes, married John Griffith, eldest son and heir of John Griffith of Cae Cyriog, in the township of Rhiwabon, the author of the folio volume of *Heraldry and Genealogy*, from whence this account is taken. John Griffith of Cae Cyriog became possessed, in right of his wife Rebecca, of Pennant y Belan, and took up his residence there. (See Cae Cyriog.) Thomas Hughes of Pennant y Belan, by his will dated 1715, left £15 to the poor of the parish of Rhiwabon.



CAE CYRIOG IN THE TOWNSHIP OF HAFOD.

JOHN of Cae Cyriog, son and heir of David of Cae Cyriog, who was living in 1560, son of Ieuan of Cae Cyriog, who was living in 1500, son of Llewelyn of Cae Cyriog, who was living in 1480, the son of David of Cae Cyriog, the third son of Deicws ab Dio of Llanerchrugog, in the township of Morton Uwch y Clawdd, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Robert ab John ab Robert of Synder ; by whom he had issue three sons, the youngest of whom was Gruffydd, of whom presently. John ab David married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Geoffry Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer, in the villa of Bodylltyn, and relict of John Lloyd ab Randle ab John of Plâs Madog, in Bodylltyn, by whom he had issue two sons ; William, who died in London, *s. p.*, and Gruffydd : and a daughter, Ermine, ux. Edward Fowler of Bryn y Fallen. John ab David of Cae Cyriog died, and was buried at Rhiwabon, 20th February 1619, and was succeeded by his third and only surviving son,

GRUFFYDD AB JOHN of Cae Cyriog. He married, first, Jane Brochtyn (Broughton), daughter of John Brochtyn ab David Brochtyn ab John Brochtyn, *alias* John ab John ab Tudor. This Jane was sister of Edward Broughton or Brochtyn, whose son William sold his ancient patrimony, and died without issue in Ireland.

By this lady Gruffydd ab John had issue three sons ; 1, John Griffith, of whom presently ; 2, Roger Griffith ; and 3, Edward Griffith : and two daughters, Margaret ; and Mary, at whose birth the mother died. Gruffydd

ab John married, secondly, Gwen, daughter of David ab David of Llan y Cafn, in the parish of Overton Madog, by whom he had David, Gruffydd, and Catherine; and, thirdly, he married the widow of Gruffydd Goch of Cefn.

JOHN GRIFFITH of Cae Cyriog, son and heir of Gruffydd ab John ab David, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter (by Joice, his wife, daughter of John Eyton of Bodylltyn, ab Edward ab Roger Eyton of Bodylltyn) of William Eyton, second son of Cynwrig Eyton of Eyton, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Brooke of Norton, in Cheshire, knight. John Griffith married, secondly, Alice, daughter of Thomas ab David of Rhiwabon; she died in 1675. And, thirdly, he married Jane, relict of Robert Wynn, jun., of Tref Fechan, in Cristionydd, and daughter of Plâs y Drain, in the township of Morton Uwch y Clawdd, son of David Lloyd of Pentref Clawdd, in the villa of Hafod. John Griffith died May 26th, 1688, leaving issue by his first wife Elizabeth, three sons, John, Roger, and Peter.

JOHN GRIFFITH of Cae Cyriog, the eldest son and heir, was the author of a folio volume of *Heraldry and Genealogy*. He had a large and excellent library, which contained, among other valuable works, the *Black Book of Basingwerk Abbey*, by Guttyn Owain, which is still in the possession of the family. He married Catherine, daughter (by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Venerables of Ysgeifiog) of Hugh Piers¹ of Penbedw; by whom he had issue one son, John Griffith, and one daughter, Margaret. He died October 31st, 1698, aged forty-four, and was succeeded by his only son,

JOHN GRIFFITH of Cae Cyriog, who was born in February 1678, and married, January 13th, 1701, Rebecca,

¹ Hugh Piers, of Penbedw, ab Piers ab Hugh, 1588, ab Piers ab William ab Ithel Fychan ab Cynwrig ab Bleddyn ab Madog (this Madog lived in the time of Edward I) ab Madog Coch ab Owain Fychan ab Owain Wynn ab Rhys ab Iorwerth o Mon. Descended from Ithel Felyn, Lord of Iâl.—*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 300.

The mother of Hugh Piers of Penbedw was Catherine, sister of William Dolben, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1632, and daughter of Robert Wynn Dolben, of Denbigh, Esq., and Jane, his wife, daughter of Owain ab Reignallt ab Meurig ab Rhys ab Howel Coetmor, of Glyn Llugwy in Llanrwst.

third daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Hughes of Pennant y Belan ; by which marriage he became possessed of Pennant y Belan, which he made his residence. By Rebecca, his wife, who died in 1724, he had issue two sons, John and Thomas ; and, dying in September 1763, was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN GRIFFITH of Pennant y Belan and Cae Cyriog. He was born in 1702, and subsequently went to Jesus College, Oxford, and became Vicar of Nanerch. He married Miss Jones of Park Side, and, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

THOMAS GRIFFITH of Pennant y Belan and Cae Cyriog, who was born March 25th, 1711. He married Mary, relict of Mr. Williams of Ellesmere, and, dying in April 1808, aged ninety-seven, was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS GRIFFITH of Wrexham, Pennant y Belan and Cae Cyriog, baptised August 28th, 1753. He married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of William Tandy of South Littleton House, near Evesham, Esq., the eldest son of John Tandy, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Francis Taylor of South Littleton, son and heir of the Rev. William Taylor (or, as it is written in the *Register*, Taylour) ; who married Judith, daughter of John Chaslett of Cropthorne, co. Worcester, D.D., Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral in 1607. Thomas Griffith died in September 1847, aged ninety-three, and was succeeded by his second son,

THOMAS TAYLOR GRIFFITH, Esq., F.R.C.S. of Wrexham, Pennant y Belan, Cae Cyriog, and South Littleton. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Captain Robertson of Keavel in Fifeshire, descended from Robertson of Stuean, by whom he had issue two sons ; 1, Thomas Llywelyn Griffith, and 2, James Drummond Griffith, born July 22, 1829, of Baliol College, Oxford, Barrister-at-Law : and one daughter, Elizabeth, born July 24th, 1832, and died in September 1839. Thomas Taylor Griffith died at Wrexham, and was succeeded in his estates by his eldest son,

THOMAS LLYWELYN GRIFFITH, Clk., Rector of Deal,

born in February 1828. He married Mary Moncrief, daughter of Captain Whitmore, R.E., eldest son of General Sir George Whitmore, K.C.B., R.E., by whom he has issue Thomas Llywelyn George Griffith.

TOWNSHIP OF RHIWABON, BODYLLTYN.

Harl. MS., 4,181.

MADOG LLWYD of Maelor Saesneg, eldest son and heir of Gruffydd, Lord of Maelor Saesneg, second son of Iorwerth Foel, Lord of Chirk, Maelor Saesneg, and Nanheudwy married three times: by his first wife Catherine, daughter of Owain Barton of Chester, he had a son and heir David, ancestor of the Lloyds of Tal y Wern or Talorne, and Willington; secondly, he married Lleucu, daughter of Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Awr, third son of Ieuaf ab Llywarch of Sonlli and Eyton Uchaf, ab Ieuaf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn (*ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*); and thirdly, he married Gwerfyl, daughter of Ednuyfed ab Gruffydd of Bodylltyn, second son of Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Cadwgan, Lord of Eyton, Erlisham, and Borasham (*ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*), by whom he had a third and youngest son, Ieuan of Rhuddallt, who married daughter of Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog, by whom he had a daughter and heiress, Gwenllian, ux. Jenkin ab Llewelyn ab Ithel Goch (*ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*; see Bersham). By his second wife Lleicu, Madog Llwyd had issue one son, David, of whom presently; and four daughters, Margaret, ux. Thomas Roydon; Cari, ux. John Hoord, Lord of Walvern, in co. Salop; Agnes, ux. Sir — Roydon of Kent; and Dwgws, ux. Howel ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth Fychan of Croes Foel (*ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*).

DAVID AB MADOG married Angharad, daughter of Ieuan ab Madog of Rhuddallt, second son of Cadwgan Ddû ab Cadwgan Goch, Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun (*sable*, on a chevron inter three goat's heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field), by whom he had issue two sons; 1, Madog, of whom presently; and 2, Griffith, the father of Madog, the father of Gruffydd, who married Angharad, daughter

of Gruffydd ab John ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Hwfa, by whom he had a son Roger ab Gruffydd. Besides these two sons, David ab Madog had four daughters; Eva, ux. 1, Gruffydd Goch, and 2, Richard ab Llewelyn Gethin; Lleucu married, first, Gruffydd of Rhuddallt ab Iorwerth ab Madog, and, secondly, Adda ab David ab Ieuan ab Adda; Dwgws, ux. Deicws ab Badi ab David Goch ab Iorwerth Ddu ab Howel, of the same descent as Jenkin Llwyd ab Ieuan; and Angharad, who married, first, Jenkin ab Ieuan, David y Rhug, and, secondly, Edward ab David Fychan.

MADOG AB DAVID, the eldest son, married Gwenllian, illegitimate daughter of Madog Llwyd ab Hwfa ab Ieuaif ab Hwfa ab Madog yr Athro of Bodylltyn, by whom he had a son and heir,

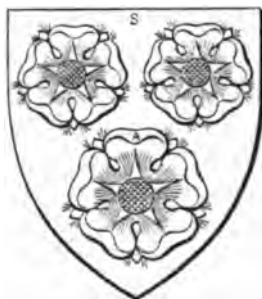
EDWARD AB MADOG of Bodylltyn, who married Alice, daughter and heir of Madog ab Einion ab David ab David ab Ieuan, fourth son of Iorwerth ab David Hên of Llai, ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab Moreiddig ab Sanddef Hardd, Lord of Burton and Llai (*vert*, semé of broomslips, a lion rampant *or*), by whom he had an only daughter and heiress Gwenllian, who married Roger Eyton, a son of John ab Elis Eyton of Rhiwabon.

ROGER EYTON, of Bodylltyn, died in 1581, and had issue by his wife Gwenllian, a son and heir,

EDWARD EYTON, of Bodylltyn. He married Margaret, daughter of Edward Pryse of Y Glwysegl, ab Rhys ab David ab Gwilym, descended from Alo ab Rhwallawn Llwyd of Trefnant, by whom he had issue nine sons and five daughters: 1, Edward Eyton, ob. *s. p.*; 2, John, of whom presently; 3, John Fychan; 4, Richard; 5, Roger Eyton of Cefn y Carneddau, alias Tir y Cellach, in the township of Cristionydd Cynwrig (see Plâs Kunaston); 6, Geoffrey Eyton; 7, Robert; 8, Thomas; and 9, William. The five daughters were; Margaret, ux. Lewys ab David ab Ieuan ab Thomas ab David Fychan of Nant Ffyllon, in Mechain Is y Coed; Catherine, ux. Lewys ab David ab William; Elizabeth; Gwenllian; and Angharad. Edward Eyton, of Bodylltyn, died in 1587, and was succeeded by his second son,

JOHN EYTON, of Bodylltyn and Fferm, who married Jane, daughter of Robert Wynn ab Cadwaladr of Foelas, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1549 and 1574) *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, holding in its paws a rose of the second, leaves and stem *ppr.*, by whom he had issue two sons, John and Edward; and two daughters, Grace and Joyce. John Eyton was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN EYTON, of Bodylltyn and Fferm. He married Catherine, daughter of John Wynn Lloyd of Plâs y Bada (now called New Hall) in the township of Morton Is y Clawdd, by whom he had no issue. He was living in 1620, and sold Bodylltyn to John Wills of London, a merchant; and he sold Fferm to another person.



BODYLLTYN.

In 1620, John Powell, brother of Sir Thomas Powell of Plâs yn Horslli, Bart., and second son of Thomas Powell of Plâs yn Horslli, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1591, was in possession of this place, which he acquired by his wife Jane, the daughter of John Wills of London, merchant, who purchased it from John Eyton. By his wife Jane, John Powell had issue three daughters, co-heirs; 1, Jane, ux. Edward Williams of Hafod y Bwch, in the parish of Wrexham, son and heir of William ab David ab Ieuan Llwyd (*ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*); 2, Catherine, ux. Rev. Maurice Matthews, Rector of Erbistog, in 1660 (see Blodwel Fechan, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, January 1876); and 3,, who sold her lands to the Rector of Erbistog.

After the death of Mr. John Powell, his widow, Jane, married one Hugh ab Ieuan (Ty gwas), and by him had a son called Charles Hughes.



PLAS MADOG IN RHIWABON.

AWR, second son of Ieuf ab Llywarch ab Nyniaw ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn, Lord of Sonlli and Eyton Uchaf, according to some authorities, and according to others, the son of Ieuf ab Nyniaw ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, married, and had issue a son and heir,

Iorwerth ab Awr ab Ieuf, who married Margaret, daughter of Ednyfed ab Iorwerth, fourth son of Meilir Eyton, Lord of Eyton, Erlisham, and Borasham (*ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*), by whom he had issue three sons ; 1, Iorwerth Fychan ; 2, Hwfa ; and 3, Howel.

IORWERTH FYCHAN, married twice : by his first wife Agnes, daughter of Hwfa ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Gruffydd ab Ieuf ab Niniaw, he had issue two sons ; 1, Ieuan ; and 2, Howel ab Trevor.

Ieuan married Lleucu, daughter of Howel ab Ednyfed ab Iorwerth ab Einion Goch of Sonlli, by whom he had issue six children : 1, Howel, of whom presently ; and five daughters ; Lleucu, ux. Ieuan ab Gruffydd of Blaen Iâl ; Angharad, ux. Einion ab Ieuf Goch ; Eva, ux. Ieuan ab Deicws of Wrexham ; Catherine, ux. Deicws ab Iorwerth of Bangor Is y Coed ; and Sibyl, ux. Einws ab Ieuf ab Madog of Y Glwysegl.

Howel ab Ieuan, of Coed y Llai, married and had issue, besides three younger children, David, Janet, and Angharad, a son and heir,

Llewelyn of Coed y Llai, whose son and heir, Ieuaf, married . . . daughter of John ab Ieuaf of Pengwern in Ffestiniog, ab Einion ab Gruffudd ab Llywelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osbern Fitz-Gerald, of Cors y Gedol (*ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or* for difference), by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Isabel, who married Edward ab Edward of Esclusham, ab David ab Madog ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Ieuaf ab Niniaf (*ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*).

Howel of Trevor, the second son of Iorwerth Fychan, married Annesta, daughter of Madog Ddû ab Ieuan Goch ab Iorwerth ab Einion ab Iorwerth ab Philip, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, who married Llewelyn ab Adda ab Howel ab Ieuaf of Llys Trevor.

Iorwerth Fychan, who was living in 1332, married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Madog ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, lord of Eyton, Erlisham, and Bwras, or Bora-sham (*ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*). This Madog died in 1331, and was buried on the feast of St. Matthias, in the north aisle of Gresford church, with the family of his wife Angharad, daughter of David Hên ab Goronwy of Burton and Llai, ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab Moreiddig ab Sanddef Hardd, lord of Morton or Burton, and Llai (*vert*, semé of broomslips, a lion rampant *or*). By this lady, Iorwerth Fychan had issue, besides a daughter Lleucu, wife of Madog Llwyd, eldest son and heir of Gruffydd, Lord of Maelor Saesneg, second son of Iorwerth Foel, lord of Chirk, Maelor Saesneg, and Nanheudwy, a son,

EDNYFED LLWYD, who married the sister and heiress of Ednyfed ab Iorwerth ab Madog of Horslli, in the lordship of Merffordd and parish of Gresford, ab David Hên ab Goronwy of Burton and Llai (*vert*, semé of broomslips, a lion rampant *or*), by whom he had issue two sons ; 1, Llewelyn, of whom presently : 2, Gruffydd, who married, and had issue a daughter Lleucu, who married Llewelyn ab Einion ab Celynin of Llwydiarth (*sable*, a he goat *argent*, attired, bearded, and unguled, *or*) ; and a daughter Elen, who married Llewelyn Fychan of Pentref Madog, in Dudleston, son of Llewelyn ab Goronwy

ab Sir Roger de Powys, knight of Rhodes, lord of Whittington or Blancheville (*vert*, a boar *or*).

LLEWELYN AB EDNYFED, the eldest son, married Angharad (or Gwenllian, according to Rhys Cain), daughter of Adda ab Howel ab Ieuaf ab Adda ab Awr, of Llys Trevor in Nanheudwy (party per bend sinister, *ermine* and *ermine*s, a lion rampant *or*, in a border *gules*), by whom he had issue four sons ; 1, David, of whom presently ; 2, Gruffydd ab Llewelyn, who married, and had issue five daughters and co-heirs : Tibot, ux. Gruffydd ab Hugh, and had issue John ab Hugh ; Margaret, ux. Iorwerth ab Ieuan ab Llewelyn ab Madog Foel ab Ieuaf of Y Glwysegl, ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig Efell, lord of Y Glwysegl (*gules*, on a bend *argent*, a lion passant *sable*) ; Alice, ux. Llewelyn ab ab of Wrexham, by whom she had issue David Llwyd ; Constans, ux. Tudor ab Ieuan ab Jenkyn of Wrexham, ab Llewelyn ab Ithel Goch ab Llewelyn Sais ab Madog ab Einion ab Madog ab Bleddyn, fourth son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn (*ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*) ; and Catherine, ux. David ab Goronwy ab Iolyn ; 3, Madog ab Llewelyn, who married, and had issue a daughter, Angharad, ux. Madog ab Ieuan ab Madog, of Rhuddallt Isaf, ab Cadwgan Ddû ab Cadwgan Goch ab Y Gwion, lord of Iâl (*sable*, on a chev. inter three goat's heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field) ; and 4, Iorwerth Goch of Cristionydd Cynwrig, who was killed in 1490. He married Angharad, daughter of Gruffydd ab Howel ab Ieuan ab Howel Fychan ab Howel ab Cynwrig Fychan ab Cynwrig ab Hoedliw of Cristionydd, fifth son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn (*ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*).

DAVID AB LLEWELYN of Plâs Madog in Bodylltyn, one of the grand jury at the assizes held at Holt Castle, 7 Edw. IV, 1468. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of David ab Hwfa ab Ieuaf ab Hwfa ab Madog yr Athro of Plâs Madog in Bodylltyn, by whom he had issue, besides a daughter, Gwenllian, ux. John ab Ieuan of Fron Dêg, ab Iolyn ab David ab Deicws ab Ieuaf ab Iolyn Foel ab Madog Goch ab Madog ab

Ieuaſ ab Niniaſ ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn (*ermine*; a lion rampant *sable*), four ſons: 1, John ab David, of whom preſently; 2, Gruffudd ab David, who married, and had iſſue a ſon Iorwerth, who married Margaret, daughter of Llewelyn Fychan ab Llewelyn, by whom he had a ſon Ieuan; 3, David Fychan; and 4, Iorwerth ab David, who married, and had iſſue three daughters, co-heirs: 1, Angharad, ux. David Lloyd ab Nicholas of Yr Hôb, ab Goronwy ab Gwilym ab Maredydd of Yr Hôb, ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Ynyr of Iâl (*gules*, three pales *or*, in a border of the third, charged with eight ogreſſes); 2, Gwenhwyſar, ux. David ab Llewelyn ab John ab Iolyn Fawr of Criſtionydd; and 3, Alice.

JOHN AB DAVID, of Plâs Madog. He married Angharad, daughter (by Philippa his firſt wife, daughter of Sir Randle Brereton of Malpas, knight) of Howel ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd of Bersham, deſcended from Ednyfed, Lord of Broughton (*ermine*, a lion ſtatant gardant *gules*), ſecond ſon of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn; by whom he had iſſue, beſides a daughter Angharad, wife of Madog ab David ab Gruffydd ab Howel ab Ieuan of Criſtionydd ab Howel Fychan ab Howel ab Cynwrig Fychan of Criſtionydd (*ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*), a ſon and heir,

RONDLE AB JOHN of Plâs Madog, who married Angharad, daughter of John ab Ieuan ab Deicws ab Dio of Llanerchrugog (*ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*), and had a ſon and heir,

JOHN LLOYD of Plâs Madog, living 1 Edward VI, 1547, and July 5, 1563.¹ He married Janet, daughter of Geoffrey Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer, in the township of Rhiwabon, deſcended from Idnerth Benfras, Lord of Maesbrwg (*argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable*, inter four Corniſh choughs ppr., on a chief *azure*, a boar's head couped *argent*). Geoffrey Bromfield was a gentleman of the bedchamber to Henry VIII, and was made Ranger of the "Little Park", in the Lordſhip of Chirk, for life, 10th April, 30 Henry VIII. (*Patent Rolls*.) The *Harl. MS.* 1977, ſtates that this Geoffrey Brom-

¹ He was one of the Grand Jury for co. Denbigh 3rd Elizabeth.

field was the son of Tudor of Bromfield ab Gruffydd of Bromfield, ab Cadwgan Deckaf ab Iorwerth ab Cadwgan ab Iorwerth, the eldest son of Cadwgan Ddu, Lord of Iâl. Among the *Gaol Files* of the 37 Henry VIII (1546) we find the following:—"Henricus Octavus Dei Gra' etc., etc., vic' Denbigh. Salt'm p'cipe Joh'i ab Rondill ap John q'd inste et sine d'tione reddat Angharad que fuit ux' Rondill ap John raionabit dotem suam que eam contingit de lib'o ten'to q'd p'd'e'i Rondill quond'm viri sui in Gresford Ruabon Kristyonyth Kyn Horsley et Morten unde nichil het vt dicit. Et vnde querit q'd p'dic'us Joh'es ap Rondill ci defore. Et nisi fecit. Et p'tia Angharad fecit se securd de clam suo p's tunc sum p' bon' sum p'dem Joh'em q'd sit coram Justic' n'ro Denbigh ad p'ox' magn' Session' com' ten' ubicu'q' tem' contig'it infra com' p'dem' ostens quare non fecit. Et heas ibi sum' a hoc bre' P' meip'o apud' Denbigh ultimo die Junii anno M.D. tricesimo septimo."—See *Gaol Files*, 37 H. VIII. The property in Gresford, Horsley, and Morten was acquired by the marriage of Ednyfed Llwyd with the sister and heiress of Ednyfed ab Iorwerth ab Madog of Horslli. By his wife, Janet, John Lloyd had a son and heir,

WILLIAM LLOYD of Plâs Madog,¹ who married Catherine, daughter of Owain Brereton of Borasham, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1581 and 1588, and Elizabeth, his first wife, the only sister of the unfortunate Thomas Salusbury, heir of Llyweni, who was executed in 1586 for his connection with Babington's conspiracy. By this lady William Lloyd had issue five sons and two daughters: 1, Edward, of whom presently; 2, Owain, who married Jane, relict of John Ffachnallt of Ffachnallt in Tegeingl, second daughter and co-heiress (by Margaret, relict of Robert Empson of London, and daughter of Hugh Wynn of Wigfair in Meiriadog, descended from Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales) of John Brereton of Esclusham, second son of Owain Brereton of Borasham, and Elizabeth Salusbury, his

¹ He was one of the Grand Jury 23rd Elizabeth, 30th, 38th, 1596.

first wife. John Brereton died 24th Jan. 1622, and was buried at Wrexham (arms, 1, *argent*, two bars *sable*, for Brereton; 2, *argent*, a chevron inter three crescents *gules*, for Ipstones of Ipstones; 3, *or*, two ravens ppr., for Corbet of Wattlesborough; and, 4, *sable*, an escarbuncle of eight rays *or*, for Tirret). By this lady Owain Lloyd had issue one son, Thomas, a merchant, who died without issue at Hamburgh, and one daughter and eventual heiress, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Lloyd of Plâs Madog; 3, Richard Lloyd, who married Jane, fourth daughter (by Gwenhwyfar or Gwenllian, his wife, daughter of John Erddig ab David Goch of Erddig (*ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*) of John Hughes of Llanerchrugog ab Hugh ab John ab Ieuan ab Deicws (*ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*); 4, John Lloyd; and, 5, Roger Lloyd. Catherine, the eldest daughter, married Hugh ab John Wynn ab John ab Robert of Rhiwabon; and Mary, the second daughter, became the wife of Humphrey Lloyd of Llwyn Yn, in Ystrad Alun, descended from Edwin ab Goronwy. William Lloyd was succeeded by his eldest son,

EDWARD LLOYD of Plâs Madog, who was living in 1620. He married Anne, daughter of John Eyton of Leeswood, or Coed y Llai, in Ystrad Alun, descended from Cynwrig Efell, Lord of Y Glwysegl (*gules*, on a bend *argent*, a lion passant *sable*), and Jane his wife, daughter of John Lloyd of Bodidris yn Iâl, by whom he had issue six sons and two daughters: 1, Edward Lloyd of Y Glwysegl, M.A., who died in his father's lifetime; 2, Piers Lloyd of London, baptised 5th Jan. 1601; 3, Thomas; 4, John; 5, Owain; and, 6, Matthew. Jane, the eldest of the two daughters, married Owain Bady ab Roger Bady of Rhiwabon (*ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*); and Elizabeth, the second daughter, became the wife of John Lloyd ab John Lloyd ab Richard of Coed Cristionydd. Edward Lloyd of Y Glwysegl, M.A., the eldest son of Edward Lloyd of Plâs Madog, died in his father's lifetime in Cambridgeshire, leaving issue two young children; Edward, of whom presently; and Cath-

erine, who became the wife of John Powel of Rhuddallt, eldest son of Daniel Powel ab David Powel, D.D., of Rhuddallt, vicar of Rhiwabon, the celebrated Welsh historian (*sable*, on a chevron inter three goat's heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field). This Edward Lloyd of Plâs Madog bought the great tithes of Bodylltyn and Cristionydd Cynwrig from the Lord Wootton, who owned the abbey of Valle Crucis. He died in December 1636, and was buried at Rhiwabon, 1st January 1637; his wife Anne, who predeceased him, was buried at Rhiwabon 22nd August 1636: he was succeeded by his grandson,

EDWARD LLOYD of Plâs Madog. He married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Owain, second son of William Lloyd of Plâs Madog, by whom he had issue,—1, John of Plâs Madog, who was a captain in the Royal army, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Robert Ellis of Y Groes Newydd near Wrexham. In the engagement that took place at Middlewick, March 13th, 1643, Colonel Ellis and Captain Lloyd were taken prisoners, the former continuing in custody till the following September.¹ Captain Lloyd subsequently took part in the attempt made by Lord Byron to relieve Beeston Castle, when six men of his company were taken prisoners, January 18th, 1645, by the Parliamentarians under Sir William Brereton.² Captain Lloyd was one of the seven Denbighshire gentlemen deemed fit and qualified to be made a Knight of the Royal Oak. At that date his estate was valued at £800 per annum.³ He was living in 1667, but was killed in London with Sir Evan Lloyd of Bodidris; 2, William, who died without issue; and 3, Samuel, who succeeded to Plas Madog; and one daughter Anne, who married William Lloyd of Plas Benion in Bodylltyn, and Trefynant in Cristionydd Cynwrig.

Edward Lloyd of Plâs Madog died in 1691, and was

¹ Phillip's *Civil War in Wales*, i, 142-5; ii, 62.

² *Ibid.*, ii, 227.

³ *Gwaith Gwalter Mechain*, ii, 192.

buried at Rhiwabon ; and his wife Elizabeth was buried there October 28th, 1676 : he was succeeded by his third and youngest son,

SAMUEL LLOYD of Plâs Madog, baptised June 1st, 1633. He married Sarah, second daughter and co-heiress of Luke Lloyd of the Bryn in the parish of Hanmer, descended from Tudor Trevor. By this lady, who was buried at Rhiwabon, June 7th, 1699, he had issue six sons : 1, Edward, of whom presently ; 2, John, buried at Rhiwabon, December 28th, 1694 ; 3, William, buried December 1st, 1698 ; 4, Charles, buried December 16th, 1698 ; 5, Samuel, buried September 2nd, 1723 ; and 6, Luke. Samuel Lloyd of Plâs Madog was buried at Rhiwabon, May 2nd, 1701, aged 68, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

EDWARD LLOYD, of Plâs Madog, baptised December 1686. He married Anne, second daughter and co-heiress of William Lloyd of Plâs Benion and Trefynant, second son of Joseph Lloyd of Castle Lyons, in Ireland, second son of John Lloyd ab John Lloyd ab Richard of Coed Cristionydd ; by which lady, who died the 23rd Sept., and was buried at Rhiwabon on the 26th of the same month, 1745, he had issue one son and five daughters.

Edward Lloyd, born in 1716, married Margaret, second daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Lloyd, of Trevor Hall, Glanhavon, and Valle Crucis Abbey, High Sheriff for co. Montgomery in 1716, but died without issue in 1734, aged 18.

1. Elizabeth, born April 31st, 1718, married at Er-bistog, April 30th, 1743, to Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochfaen, in the parish of Llangurig, in Arwystli Uwch Coed. She died at Plâs yn y Wern in Cristionydd Cynwrig, and was buried at Rhiwabon, December 12, 1758, aged 40, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Sarah, aged twelve years at the time of her mother's death.

2. Mary, born in 1719, married Edward Williams of Hafod y Bwch (*ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*), who assumed the name of Lloyd, upon succeeding to the estate of Pen-y-lan. By this gentleman she had issue an only daughter, Mary Lloyd, heiress of Pen-y-lan, who married

Roger Kenyon of Cefn, brother of Lloyd, first Lord Kenyon.

3. Anne, who received for her share of the property, Plâs Benion in Bodylltyn, and Trefynant. She married John Rowland, Esq. In 1782, she built four dwellings at Nant y Gwaliau, near Pont Adam, which she freely gave to four poor families of the parish of Rhiwabon, each family to be appointed and placed there by Mrs. Rowland and her heirs for ever.

4. Margaret, who married Robert Ingram, of Neuadd Glyn Hafren, in the parish of Llanidloes, Esq.

5. Bennette, who was married to Lewys Lewys of Rhuddallt.

Edward Lloyd of Plâs Madog died August 8, aged 74, and was buried on the 11th of the same month, 1760. By his will, dated 1757, he left to the poor of the parish of Rhiwabon £150, to be distributed in coals, schooling for three boys and two girls from the townships of Cristionydd and Coed Cristionydd, secured by a rent-charge on lands in Westyn Rhyn, in the parish of St. Martin's, co. Salop. These lands were purchased from the Lloyd family by Mr. Kenyon of Pen-y-lan.

PEDIGREE OF MADOG YR ATHRO.

Cae Cyriog MS. ; Harl. MS. 2299 ; Add. MSS. 9864-5.

<p>Ieua¹ ab Nyniaw ab Cynwrig— ab Rhiwallawn Cynwrig was slain in Lleyn in 1074.</p>	<p>Mali, daughter of Llywarch, eldest son of Trahairn ab Caradawg, King of North Wales, who was slain at Mynydd y Garn in 1080. <i>Sable</i>, three fleurs-de-lys <i>argent</i>. —<i>Harl. MS. 4181.</i></p>
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<p>2nd son. Gruffudd— of Bers or Ber- sham.</p>	<p>Eva, d. of Bledrws, son of Ednowain Bendew of Llys Coed y Mynydd in Boed Vari, and Chief of one of the Noble Tribes. <i>Argent</i>, a chevron <i>gules</i>, inter three boar's heads couped <i>sable</i>, tusked <i>or</i>, langued of the second.</p>
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¹ John Salusbury, of Erbistog, states that this Ieua¹ married Eva, daughter of Einion ab Howel ab Ieua¹, Lord of Arwystli ; which marriage would be impossible, as it would make Howel ab Ieua¹, who fought against Owain Cyfeiliog in 1161, and who died in 1186, to be contemporary with Trahairn ab Caradawg and Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn.

Iorwerth ab Gruffudd of Bersham. *Gules*, two lions passant *arg-nt*. Margaret, d. of Cynwrig Fychan ab Cynwrig ab Hoedliw, of Cristionydd, fifth son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*.

Hwfa ab Iorwerth of Bersham. Janet, d. of Ithel Dalfrith ab Trahaiarn Goch of Lleyn, ab Madog ab Rhys Gloff ab Rhys Fychan ab Gruffudd ab Rhys ab Tudor Mawr, Prince of South Wales. *Azure*, a chevron inter three dolphins naiant embowed *argent*, for Trahaiarn Goch of Lleyn.

Madog yr Athro. According to the *Harl. MS.* 4181, he was the fifth son of Hwfa ab Iorwerth of Havod y Wern. *Sable*, three lions passant *argent*. Angharad, d. and sole heiress of Howel Grach, third son of Llywelyn ab Gruffudd ab Cadwgan, Lord of Eytton, Erlisham, and Borusham. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*. Her mother was Margaret, d. and co-heiress of David, Lord of Penttyrch, Celli Caswallawn, Penarch, and Rhiwarch, fifth son of Gruffudd ab Gwenwynwyn, the last sovereign Prince of Upper Powys, who died in 1289, and was buried in the church of the Franciscans, or Grey Friars, in Shrewsbury. *Or*, a lion ramp. *gules*.

Hwfa ab Madog. Agnes d. of Madog Goch of Lloran Uchaf, ab Ieuf ab Cuhelyn ab Rhun ab Einion Evell, Lord of Cynllaith. Party per fess *sable* and *argent*, a lion rampant counter-changed.

Ieuf ab Hwfa. Agnes, d. of Gruffudd ab Cynwrig ab Ieuf ab Caswallawn ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun. *Sable*, on a chevron inter three goat's heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field. David ab Hwfa.

Hwfa ab Ieuf.	Gwenllian, dau. of Ieuan Llwyd ab Ieuan ab Gruffudd Foel ab Gruffudd ab Ieuf ab Nyniaw ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn.	Agnes, ux. Madog Ddû ab Gruffudd ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Ieuf ab Nyniaw ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn.	Catherine, ux. Gruffudd ab David Dinllais, ab David ab Madog ab Richard ab Howel ab Llywarch ab Rhirid ab Owain ab Edwyn ab Goronwy.
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David ab Hwfa.	Madog Llwyd.	Marselli, d. of Howel Pigot ab William Pigot.	Annesta, ux. Iorwerth ab Madog ab David Goch ab Gruffudd ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Ieuf ab Nyniaw.	Catherine, ux. Madog ab Llywelyn ab Ieuf ab Adda ab Awr of Trevor.
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Gwenhwyfar, ux. John Lloyd ab Deicws Fongam ab Madog of Llwyn y Cnotiau, fourth son of Llywelyn ab Iorwerth ab Gruffudd ab Iorwerth of Llwyn On, ab Ieuf ab Nyniaw ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*.

Margaret, heiress, ux. David ab Llewelyn ab Ednyfed Llwyd, of Plas Madog in Bodylltyn, one of the Grand Jury at the Sessions held at Holt Castle, 7th Edw. IV, 1467.



LLOYD OF PLAS MADOG AND CLOCHFAEN IN
LLANGURIG, IN ARWYSTLI.

MADOG DANWR ("Ignifer, Fire-bearer"), or, as he is called in some MSS., Madog Danwr Trevor, Lord of Llangurig, Aber Havesp, and Dolfachwen. He was a faithful servant, and a commanding officer, in the army of Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys; and for his services in battle, the prince gave him the whole parish of Llangurig, and many other lands¹ in Llanidloes and other places, and at the same time granted him, as an augmentation to his coat of arms, a border *gules*, charged with eight mullets *argent*; or, according to others, charged with eight lions rampant *or*;² others, again, state that the border was charged with eight bezants or cinquefoils *or*.³ Having obtained these lands in Arwystli, at the time that Gwenwynwyn conquered that province in 1197, he made Llangurig his place of residence, and became the founder of many families in Llangurig and Llanidloes, some of whom still have possession of their ancestral lands at the present time. An account of the descendants of Madog Danwr has already been published in the *History of the Parish of Llangurig*.⁴ This parish contains 49,604 acres, and the *Harl. MS.* 4181, p. 317, states that the Lord of Powys gave the whole lordship of Llangurig to Madog Danwr for his good services.

¹ *Harl. MS.* 1977, p. 64.

² *Golden Grove MS.*

³ *Ibid.*, *Harl. MS.*, 1977.

⁴ *History of the Parish of Llangurig*. By Edward Hamer and Howel W. Lloyd, Esqrs.

"DANWR hael yn dwyn rheolaeth
Hên ben haeddol boneddig
Ai brig ar Gurig i gyd."

"DANWR the generous, the bearer of rule ;
The noble, meritorious, ancient stock,
Whose branches are spread over the whole of Llangurig."

MADOG DANWR was the son of Ieuan ab Maredudd ab Madog ab Gruffudd ab David, sixth son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn, lord of Maelor Gymraeg or Bromfield (who bore *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*), who was killed in battle against Gruffudd ab Cynan, who had come upon him unawares in Lleyn, in the year 1074. See vol. i, "Trahaiarn Caradawg".

Madog Danwr married, and had issue three sons ; 1, Idnerth Goch ; 2, MAREDUDD ; and 3, Gruffudd, who had Cefn yr Hafodau.

MAREDUDD, Bydr ei Hosanau, was Lord of Llangurig, and was Lord of Aber Havesp in Cydewain, and Dolfachwen in Arwystli. He married Arddun, daughter of Einion ab Llywelyn ab Meilir Grûg, lord of Trefgynon and Westbury, descended from Brochwael Ysgythrog, King of Powys (*sable*, three horse's heads erased *argent*), by whom he had issue three sons ; 1, IORWERTH, of whom presently ; 2, Gruffudd ab Maredudd, ancestor of Ieuan ab Jenkyn ab Llywelyn of Esgair Graig,¹ and 3, Philip ab Maredudd.

IORWERTH AB MAREDUDD, the eldest son, married . . . daughter of Ieuan Goch ab Goronwy ab Meilir of Geneu'r Glyn in Ceredigion, ab Gwallawg ab Gwrgeneu Fychan ab Gwrgeneu ab Hoedliw ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlis, founder of the Fourth Royal Tribe of Wales (quarterly 1st and 4th *gules*, a lion rampant regardant *or*, 2nd and 3rd *argent*, three boar's heads couped *argent*, tusked *or*, and langued *gules*), by whom he had issue, besides a daughter Margaret, the wife of Maredudd ab Ieuan Glynn of Glyn Clywedog, descended from Aleth, King of Dyfed (*azure*, three cocks

¹ Ieuan ab Jenkyn of Esgair Graig in Llanywared, 1600, ab Llywelyn ab David ab Ieuan Ddu ab Ieuan Dwn ab Philip ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Maredudd ab Madog Danwr.—*Harl. MSS.* 4181, 2299.

argent, crested, wattled, and armed *or*), three sons; 1, Llywelyn, of whom presently; 2, Philip; and 3, Einion ab Iorwerth.

LLYWELYN AB IORWERTH, the eldest son, married Eva,¹ daughter of Howel ab Iorwerth ab Trahaiarn ab Iorwerth, Lord of Garth Mael (*argent*, three lions passant gardant in pale *gules*), son of Einion ab Rhys Goch ab Llywelyn Fychan ab Llywelyn Eurdorchog, Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun, by whom he had issue two sons; 1, Howel Lloyd of Llangurig; and 2, Philip of Cefn yr Hafodau; who married a daughter of Gruffudd Llwyd ab Gruffudd Fraslwyd of Pwll Glâs in Tref Eglwys, son of Gruffudd ab Meilir ab Selyf ab Brochwael ab Aeddan of Glanerch Brochwael (*sable*, three horse's heads erased *argent*), by whom he had issue, besides a daughter the wife of Ieuan ab Gwilym ab Goronwy Gethin, a son and heir, Llywelyn of Cefn yr Hafodau; who by . . . his wife, daughter of Rhys Gethin ab Llywelyn ab Gwalter, had issue an only daughter Angharad, the heiress of Cefn yr Hafodau. Angharad married, first, Rhys ab Llywelyn ab David Chwith of Cynwyl Gaio in Caermarthenshire² (*sable*, a wolf passant *argent*, its head and nails *gules*, for Meurig Goch): and, secondly, she married Llywelyn ab Howel ab Rhys ab David of Galfachwen in Cardiganshire, descended from Cadifor ab Dyfnwal, lord of Castell Hywel.

Llywelyn ab Iorwerth was succeeded in the upper portion of the parish of Llangurig, viz., the townships of Llan y fynu, Llan y wared, Glyn Gynwydd and Glyn Brochan, by his eldest son,

HOWEL LLOYD of Llangurig, who appears to have resided at Clochfaen. He is spoken of by the bards in the highest terms of praise as a warrior, as we shall presently see in the few poems that have come down to us

¹ In two different places in the *Golden Grove MS.*, Eva, the daughter of Howel ab Iorwerth ab Trahaiarn, is stated to have been the mother of Howel Lloyd.

² David Chwith, of Cynwyl Gaio, was the son of Rhys ab Iorwerth ab Gruffudd Fychan ab Gruffudd ab David Fychan ab David Fongam ab David ab Meurig Cêch, Lord of Cil y Cwm, who bore, *sable*, a wolf passant *argent*, its head and nails embued.

in honour of some of his descendants. Unfortunately, all accounts of his exploits, or any poems that might have been addressed to him, appear to have been all lost, for what MSS. were preserved at Clochfaen all perished in the flames, when the house, an old timber one similar to many still existing in Montgomeryshire, was burnt down in 1760; and all we can now gather of the history of this branch of the House of Tudor Trevor, is from the genealogies, and the poems in the Llyfr Ceniarth, which appear to have been transcribed from the originals at Clochfaen; and the poems preserved in the British Museum. Howel Lloyd was succeeded by his son and heir,

GRUFFUDD AB HOWEL of Clochfaen. From the allusions in the poems addressed to his son Ieuan, he appears to have married . . . the daughter and co-heiress of Rhys Lloyd of Creuddyn, ab Iorwerth of Creuddyn, ab Rhys of Llan Uwch Aeron, ab Gruffudd ab Iorwerth ab Cadifor ab Gwaethfoed, lord of Ceredigion (who bore *or* a lion rampant regardant *sable*), by whom he had issue two sons; 1, IEUAN, of whom presently; and 2, Rhys Ddû of Pont y Rhydgaled; who married Margaret, daughter of Ieuan of Rhys Gethin of Creuddyn ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab Llawddyn, Lord of Uwch Aeron (*gules*, a griffin, segreant *or*), by whom he had a son Thomas of Pont y Rhydgaled the ancestor of the Richards of Llangurig, now extinct.

IEUAN AB GRUFFUDD of Clochfaen, who was living in 1430, married, first, Gwenllian, daughter and co-heir of Ieuan ab Gruffudd Goch ab Philip ab Iorwerth ab Maredudd ab Madog Danwr, by whom he had two sons; 1, Jenkyn Goch, his successor; and 2, Llewelyn of Llangurig, who married Gwenllian, daughter of Ieuan Llwyd ab Howel, by whom he had a son, Maurice of Llangurig, for an account of whose descendants, see *History of the Parish of Llangurig*, p. 303. Ieuan ab Gruffudd married, secondly, Gwenllian, daughter of Rhys ab David ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab Llywelyn, by whom he had one daughter, Golenbryd, ux. David of Llangurig, son of Rhys ab Adda ab Howel of Henfaes in Ceri, ab Adda Ddu ab Gruffudd of Maes Mawr, ab Maredudd ab Einion ab Cyufelyn, Lord of Manafon (*azure*, a lion passant

argent), ab Doiphwyn ab Rhiwallawn ab Madog ab Cadwgawn, Lord of Nannau (*or*, a lion rampant *azure*). From the poems we learn that Ieuan had lands in Ceri and Creuddyn, given him by his kinsman Rhys Lloyd of Creuddyn.

The following fragments of a poem entitled "Cywydd i Teulu y Clochfaen", an Ode to the Clochfaen family, are to be found in the *Llyfr CeniARTH*:—

CYWYDD I TEULU Y CLOCHFAEN.

Un agwedd, wrth fynegi,
A Mursen feinwen wyf fi;
Chwer(th)in, a thro (i) min i'r medd
Wylo blin y'r ail blynedd.
E wŷr Duw y roed Ieuan
Yrnwrw 'n oed dydd ym mron tân;
O lawer swydd hen ffordd yw Lys,
Gair mawr a gai dir Morys,
Am ei roi i Sais mawr les wyr
. . . . Ieuan werth tri o wyr.

I bear a likeness, if the truth be told,
To a fair coquettish dame,
Who laughs, and puts her lips to the mead,
Yet weeps wearily in the second year.
Ieuan, God knows, was given
To place himself, as the day waned before the fire;
To many an office is his mansion the ancient road.
The land of Maurice has gained a high repute
For its gift to the Saxon of a large aid in men.
. . . . Ieuan the worth of three men.

From the above, it appears that Ieuan went with a large body of men from Llangurig, to aid the English in some of their wars. Who Maurice was, I know not; for Maurice, the father of the four brothers of Llangurig, was the grandson of the Ieuan mentioned in this poem. Unfortunately, we know scarcely anything of the history of the parish of Llangurig during the 13th, 14th, and the 15th centuries, with the exception of the glimmering light thrown upon it by the poems in the *Harl. MS.* and the fragmentary poems preserved in the *Llyfr CeniARTH*.

The following fragments of poems, in praise of Ieuan of Clochfaen, and of the Church and Parish of Llangurig, are likewise preserved in the *Llyfr Ceniarth*, and translated, like the preceding ones, by Howel Wm. Lloyd, Esq.

CYWYDD I HENAFIAID Y CLOCHFAEN.

· · · · ·
Côr gloew Nef cwrr glan afon,
Gardd i holl gerddwyr yw hon.
Aml yw 'n gwin am lân ganiad,
Aml un gael aur ymlaen gwlad.
· · le trym i dylawd dramwy,
· · teg yw i mi deutu Gwy."

· · · · ·
P'le well un plwy' ni ellir,
Plwy' Curig nid tebyg tir;
· · · · ·

· · · · ·
Fy nhir eisoes, fy nhrysor,
A'm maes f'd gynt, a'm stôr,
Fy lluniaeth, a'm llawenydd,
Fy lles erioed, fy llys rydd,
Fy aml wîn, fy melynaur,
Fry yn mhws fy arian a'm aur;
Fy llun, fy mhob peth, fy lles,
Fy holl iechyd, fy lloches.

* * * * *
Llaw Dduw, ai barch llwyddo y bydd
Llu ein genedl yn llawn gwinwydd;
Ni aned neb ond unwr
· · · o waed Himp y Tanwr.¹
Canwaith, fel y cae weiniaid,
Yr aeth fry i help wrth fy rhaid.
Fy helpu 'n rhydd, rhag dydd dig,
Y ceir carwyr côr Curig:
Na ddout i lawr, ydynt lân,
Y gair da a gai rodd Ieuan.

TRANSLATION.

A resplendent choir of Heaven is in a nook of the river's
bank,
A garden for all minstrels is this.

¹ Madog Danwr.

Abundant is our wine for the sacred song.
 Many a one obtains gold in sight of all the land.
 . . . a spot delightful for a poor man to traverse,
 . . . fair to me are the banks of the Wye.

Nowhere can there be a better parish,
 There is no land like the parish of Curig.

Long since, my own land—my treasure,
 My cornfield, and my storehouse in time past,
 My maintenance and my joy,
 My gain since time began, my free mansion,
 My abundance of wine, my yellow gold,
 My silver and gold laid up in my purse,
 My picture, my profit, my all,
 My whole safety, and my retreat.

* * * * *
 The hand of God, because we revere Him, will prosper
 The host of our race, as prolific as the vine;
 Yet not a man, save one, hath been born
 A true . . . graft on the blood of the Fire-bearer.¹
 A hundred times, when he knew us to be poor,
 Has he come to me in my need.
 My generous helpers, against the day of wrath,
 Are the lovers of the Choir of Curig.
 Let them not be brought low, for they are pure,
 'Tis Ieuan's gifts that bring him good repute.

COWYDD I RAI O HENAFIAD Y CLOCHFAN O LANGURIG YM MHOWYS.

(LLYF E CENIARTH.)

Pwy, yn lew trin ar fyddin fawr,
 Pan fai lewnach, pwy'n flaenawr
 Pwy draw'n cael y powdri
 Pabfau cawr gwyh
 Plad a dyrr, plaid a dery
 Post ar frig y Pwysdir fry?
 Ieuan,² ffurf, ei ewin a' i ffon,
 Yn square ac yn seyrion

¹ Madog Danwr.

² Ieuan ab Gruffudd ab Hywel Llwyd, of Clochfaen.

Milwr gwrdd, mal a gwyddynt,
A mawr wayw square morys gynt.

* * * * *
Dwyn d' enau fawr dan dy fys
Dy wain y bioedd dwy Bowys,
Crwn i d[ir] oi wyr Ceri 'n d'ol,
pawb olynol.

Pedair llinell ar goll.
* * * oded yn ddidaw
allan draw
câr ydwyd,
a gwyh cefnog wyd;
un cadarn yw ein ceidwad
wedi eich tad
dy gar wyf
ffwrdd ydwyf
barn i
haelioni
Pob rhai ddaw, pob rhyw ddyn,
At dy deir bort i'w derbyn:
Dy wraig¹ Ieuan dragywydd
I'r byd rhoddai bwydau 'n rhydd,
Ni bydd gwyl heb weddi 'r gwan
Nac yn llaw wag Wenllian;
Ni lanwai o lawenydd

Heb weini dewr o ben y dydd,
I'w dylawd hen, o deled hwyr,
Ieuan addwyn weinyddwr;
dewr
gweision

Dy ran a phwys dwrn a ffon
Hwn drwy havog a rhyfel
Tair Llinell ar goll.

Dy wenith pur down i'th (barth)
Ydyw hoiew barch Deheubarth.
Da yw'r achau glan (odduchod),
Dichwyn yw dy achau ynod,
Dy les yn dy Lys iddyn',
Saig y wraig a wisg siwgr gwyn;
Gwell y doe gwellhad i'r gwan
O ganllawiaeth Gwenllian:

¹ Gwenllian, daughter and co-heiress of Ieuan ab Gruffudd Goch
ab Philip ab Iorwerth ab Maredudd ab Madog Danwr.

Gair mawr hyd gwrr môr aeth,
 Ag ei dyg eu gwaedogaeth;
 Fe roi i'r milwyr aur melyn,
 Ieuan ei thad a wnaeth hyn;
 Dyn wyd a fydd dyn difalch,
 A dant ar bob dyn taerfalch,
 Ei arwain i ben trwyn y bange,
 Nawdyn Cryf a dynn a crafangc,
 Nid ae dyn, o(n)d oedd annoeth,
 Ae ran draw dyn chwyrn dewr doeth,
 Ni bu ddewr hael ni. bydd y rhawg.

. na ddyg o wynt
 wr distaw diwynt
 nid hwynt a fid hwy
 edwyn 'r adwy
 dyn olwyn oes
 am dy einioes
 draw bin . . . et tra balch

. Ieuan ni ddygid
 Ronyn bach o ran neb yd,
 Nid oes wr o (n)d ei sorri
 Na chryno chais i 'ch ran chwi
 O red ar y iad orig
 Waed un neu ddau, od ei yn ddig,
 Ae ni ddwg dim yn ddig di
 Ond ei eithe i'n dywchwi,
 Cwynion bod cynnen ni bydd.
 Uwch y lan, o chei lonydd.
 Ni ddygi law'n dy ddagarr,
 Oni red y gwaed ar dy warr;
 Nid da aros hwynt orig
 Dan dy ddwrn o ei'n dy ddig:
 Chwyrn wr wyd, chwyrnia 'r adwen;
 Chwarddwn bawb eich rhoddi'n ben.

Huw Arwystl ai Cânt, Gorphen a y 12 ed
 1501.¹

¹ This date is doubtless as apocryphal in the case of this as of the other poems to which dates have been affixed, probably from conjecture only, by the compiler of the "CeniARTH MS."—*History of the Parish of Llangurig*, p. 193. Ieuan and Gwenllian were living in the year 1400.

ODE TO IEUAN AND GWENLLIAN OF CLOCHFAEN,
ANCESTORS OF THE CLOCHFAEN FAMILY.

Translated by HOWEL W. LLOYD, Esq., M.A.

Who is the valiant arrayer of the mighty host?
When its complement is full, who is leader?
Who is it yonder holds the powder
With the hands of a stately hero?
Who will shatter a plate [of armour], who will strike its
side,

A pillar on the topmost height of Powys-land?
It is Ieuan¹—in frame, grasp, and staff,
Square-built and impetuous—
A vigorous soldier as they well know,
With the huge square spear of old Morys.

[*Four imperfect lines.*]

Bring but thy potent lips beneath thy finger
And the two Powyses are subject to thy scabbard
To turn the men of round Ceri behind thee,
. all in succession.

[*A gap of four missing lines, and four imperfect lines.*]

A mighty one is our guardian!

[*Five imperfect lines.*]

All—every sort of person—will come
To thy three ports to be received;
Thy wife,² Ieuan, for ever
Would be freely distributing meats to all the world.
No festival would there be without the prayer of the
poor,

Nor will Gwenllian be empty-handed.
Ieuan, a courteous server,
Would not fill [his cup] for joy
Without ministering constantly, from the close of day,
To his old and poor one if he come late.

[*Two imperfect lines.*]

Thy portion with weight of fist and staff
He, thro' havoc and war.³

¹ Ieuan ab Gruffudd ab Howel Lloyd.

² Ieuan married Gwenllian, daughter and co-heiress of Ieuan ab Gruffudd Goch ab Philip ab Iorwerth ab Maredudd ab Madog Danwr.

³ The wars referred to in this poem may have been those of Owain Glyndyfrdwy, in whose army Ieuan, as he was living in 1430, probably served. Owain Glyndyfrdwy died in 1415.—See vol. i.

[*Three imperfect lines.*]

Thy pure wheat, if we come thy way,
Is the [object of] the lively respect of South Wales.
Good are thy pure pedigrees from their source—
Faultless are thy pedigrees in thee.
Thy bounty in thy mansion for a while
Would the bards obtain, happy they!
A good profit to them was thy mansion,
The lady's dish was covered with white sugar.
Very soon would the sick begin to mend,
From the ministration of Gwenllian;
The great reputation hath reached the (extreme) corner
of the sea,
That her illustrious blood has brought her.
She bestows on the soldiers yellow gold,
Ieuan, her father,¹ hath caused this.
Thou art one who will be a man free from pride,
With a fang on every man obstinate in his pride:
Nine strong men shall drag him in their grasp,
And shall lead him to the farthest end of the bench.
No man would go unless he were unwise,
When yonder man, impetuous, resolute, and wise, bears
his part.
There hath not been—there will not be hereafter, one
resolute and generous.

[*A line wanting.*]

[*Seven imperfect lines.*]

[*A line wanting.*]

. . . . By Ieuan hath not been taken
The least grain of any one's share of corn:
There is not a man but it would be worse for him,
Who would not quake at an enquiry on thy part.
If there flow upon the cheek but for a little while
The blood of one or two, thou wilt become angry;
And when thou art angry, no one will take anything in
thy wrath
But, should he have decamped, will bring it back.
Complaints tho' there be, dissension there will be none
Over the hill if thou hast thy way:
Thou wilt not lay hand on thy dagger,
Unless the blood run on thy neck.

¹ Ieuan ab Gruffyd Goch ab Philip ab Maredudd ab Madog
Danwr.

They had better not remain an instant
 Under thy fist, if thou get angry :
 Thou art an energetic man, the most energetic that I
 know :
 We shall all be merry, now that thou art made our head.

CYWYDD I BONT GWY.

(LLYFR CENIARTH.)

Amcenais yma ei cwynaf,
 Mewn dull dewr myn 'dlle nesaf.
 Tristâu 'r wyf am lwybrau i Lys
 Ieuan,¹ fawredd hen Forys ;
 Ymrydd i'w dy mawr ydoedd,
 Iachau da' leni uwch dŵl oedd,
 Blysais fod lle bai loewsaig
 Ieuan ireiddlan, a'i wraig :
 Tynu tros Wy lle tramawdd
 At hwn i'r Clochfaen nid hawdd ;
 D'rysawdd i'm llif dd'rysglawdd draw,
 (Rhwydd lef Gwenllian rhoddaw),
 Ffurf daer lif rhydaw redeg
 Ffwrdd a darn o'rn ffordd deg ;
 Bwriodd Gwy i lawr bruddgolwaith .
 Ben trwyn y bont ar lyn waith ;
 Y Bont-goed bu hwnt gadarn,
 A wnai ddöe ddwr yn ddau ddarn,
 . . . suo . . bryn wasgfa.
 darn gan Wy ddaeth.
 lwyd wedi 'r wlaw
 am anreithaw
 osod rhyfalch
 punt feddw hynt falch
 fwllith gnaafloer
 goleddu i'rn gwlaw oer
 gynilwraig y nant
 Arglwydd o'r cornant
 yw harferodd fan
 gwpl a gipian
 Pont rhyfedd gwnai 'r dialedd dig
 'Does garw yn ymyl drws Gurig.

¹ Clochfaen.

Cyfodwch hon, cyfion ei caid.
 Coedio dwyn cardod enaid.
 Er hyd aros, rhoi dirwy.
 I mendio gwaith garw daith Gwy
 Câf gan Dduw hoyw fford loywlân
 O'r diwedd i dy Ieuan,
 O wnewch er fy mwyn achwynwr,
 Godi 'r darn aeth gydâ'r dw'r.
 Trwsiwch hi, am gael, trwy Iesu,
 Well y bont ar Wy lle bu.

ODE TO THE BRIDGE OF THE WYE.

TRANSLATED BY HOWEL W. LLOYD, Esq.

I purposed—here will I lament it—
 In resolute guise to go the nearest way.
 I am sad for (want of) paths to the Court
 Of Ieuan,¹ who possesses old Maurice's greatness.
 There was a vast gathering to his house:
 Good families this year were above the dale.
 I longed to be where was the rich broth of Ieuan and his
 wife.

To draw, across the Wye where it is wide-spread,
 Towards Clochfaen to him, is not easy:
 A tangled dyke impeded the flood before me
 ('The free speech of Gwenllian urged the gift).
 In impetuous fashion the flood rushed on unheard,
 And carried away a piece of my fine road.
 The Wye threw down the projecting earth-work
 Of the wooden bridge—hitherto its wood was strong—
 The water yesterday made two pieces.

[*Twelve imperfect lines.*]

The vengeance of wrath made a strange bridge.
 Is it not cruel, close to Curig's door?²
 Raise it up again; to bring wood for it
 Would be found just. 'Twould be alms for the soul,
 Against long delay, to grant a rate
 For mending the work of the rough onset of the Wye.
 I shall obtain of God a quick, clear, and clean road
 At last, to the house of Ieuan,

¹ Ieuan ab Maurice ab Jenkyn Goch of Clochfaen, 1500.

² The bridge is close to Llangurig Church.

If, for the sake of me, the complainant,
 Ye will replace the piece that is gone with the water.
 Repair it, that so we may, through Jesus,
 Have a better bridge where it has been over the Wye.

CYWYDD I HENAFIAD Y CLOCHFAEN, 1400.¹

Duw a'i roi gynt, nid ar gam,
 Drwy Ebrwy Dir [i] Abram,
 Dyfawd iddo'r blaidd [uf]ydd.
 O'i gordd, cyn amled a'r gwydd.
 Rhodod [gan] Dduw i rwyd dwyrain.
 I ddawn Abram ddoen Ebryw,
 A'i rodd a ddiolchodd ei Dduw.
 Fy rodd innau, 'nghefn² yr haf,
 I Dduw eilwaith a ddiolchaf;
 Mae Duw 'n rhoi i ni dy'n rhydd,
 Rhwng gwar min Gwy a'r mynydd;
 Mab Gwilym Gam, ddinam, ddoeth,
 A gae Ieuan i'w gyfoeth.
 Myfi'r haf, mwy yw fy rhan,
 Yw gwr y ty ar Gwrt Ieuan;
 Mwyn, brud yr wyf mewn bord rydd,
 Mawl a'i hyder mal hedydd,
 Cywydd a wna ef, hedydd haf,
 Yn fwrw'n ochr y fron uchaf;
 Cerais, ar hynt cwrs yr hydd,
 Felly i fwrw fy lleferydd.³
 Gwych, trym, oedd iach i'w tramwy,
 Clochfan Gwrt cylch afon Gwy
 . . . gynnes gwar mynydd
 . . . d iach frig dy dydd
 Ba le bynnag y bai 'r nod,
 Byw yno y mae'n benod.
 . . . a geiff enwog wedd
 Morys [ar] ol a mawredd.

¹ This ode was addressed to Ieuan ab Gruffudd ab Hywel Lloyd of Clochfaen, and his wife Gwenllian, the daughter and heiress of Ieuan ab Gruffudd Goch. But the above heading was thus given by the compiler of the *Llyfr CeniARTH*.

² "Cefn, pars superior," Dr. Davies's *Dict.*, s.v.

³ "E. lly ei." in MS.

Mab yw, ni byddi'm dydd dig,
 Mur ceraint¹ ymro Curig,
 Corff Rolant Siancyn ffrwlwyd
 Goch hil llin gwydch Howel Llwyd.
 Câr Rhys Llwyd accw rhoes lun
 Craig ruddaur Ceri Creuddyn.
 Llawn ei bord Wenllian bydd,
 Hwylte rywll [iant] mewn trefydd.
 Ystyried is y Daren
 A wna hi wrth wan a hên.
 Gras a rhoes gwir Iesu i'w rhan,
 Syn i ran synwyr Ieuan.
 Araf yw'r gwydcha' o'er gwyr,
 Araf yw hedfa'r eryr.
 Ar genedl pan fo'r gynhen,
 Oni bydd Pont, ni bydd Pen.
 Rhain geidw gweilch hengoed gynt
 Heb wanhâu neb o honynt :
 Cad [ar] na'r cornor coed allt,
 I'w ennyn ar war wen'r allt.
 Ond da yw yntau Ieuan,²
 (Gy) da' i' droed gadw 'i ran.³
 (Tra fydd ei'r) hwysg, llew'r trefydd
 Arwystli fawr ar ei ol fydd.
 (Nid) dyn fu⁴ mwy yno
 (Yn ei farn) Ieuan tra fo,
 (Ni bydd) gwaed heb unben gwyr.
 * * * * *

TRANSLATION.

God, of old time, granted not unjustly
 To Abraham, thro' the Hebrew land,
 The coming to Him of the obedient people
 By his impulsion : numerous as the forest.
 God gave the East to be taken as in a net,
 By the onslaught of their twelve tribes.
 To the endowment of Abraham came the Hebrews,
 And for his gift he gave thanks to God.

¹ In MS. "Twr Cornint." The metre requires a word beginning with m.

² The MS. has "d da in gulan Ieuan." The reading, as amended, is conjectural only.

³ The original has "waed", and "a'i ran" in the next line.

⁴ "Dyuru" in MS.

For my gift, too, in the height of summer,
 To God in my turn will I give thanks.
 It is God who freely gives us a house,
 Between the slope of Wye's bank and the mountain.
 The son of Gwilym Gam, blameless and wise,
 Possesses Ieuan for his weal.
 I, myself, in the summer—the greater is my portion—
 Am goodman of the house over Ieuan's Court:
 Courteous and free am I at the generous board.
 In praise whose boldness is like the lark's?
 A strain he utters—he, the lark of summer,
 Throwing his breast askant in its ascent.
 I have loved, in following the chase of the hurt,
 In like manner to pour forth my voice.
 Gay, trim, and pleasant to frequent
 Is Clochfaen Court on the winding of the Wye.
 . . . Warm is the slope of the hill,
 And wheresoever my lot be cast,
 To live there is best of all.
 Maurice¹ shall gain distinguished rank
 And greatness in the future.
 A youth who will never be angry with me—
 A wall of strength to his kindred in Curig's land
 Is Jenkyn Goch, of pale complexion;—a Roland² in
 stature—
 Scion of the noble line of Howel Lloyd,
 Kinsman of Rhys Lloyd³ yonder, who gave him
 The rock of Ceri, Creuddyn⁴ red as gold.
 Full will the table of Gwenllian be;⁵
 They also shall rule in towns.
 Consideration beneath the oak
 Will she entertain for the weak and old.
 Grace verily hath Jesus given for her portion.
 Marvel at the understanding allotted to Ieuan—
 Deliberate is the noblest of men—

¹ Maurice was the son and heir of Jenkyn Goch, and the grandson of Ieuan.

² The hero of romance, and nephew of Charlemagne.

³ Ieuan's mother was one of the daughters and co-heirs of Rhys Lloyd of Creuddyn.

⁴ Creuddyn was one of the three comots of Cantref Penwedig in Ceredigion.

⁵ Ieuan married Gwenllian, daughter and co-heiress of Ieuan ab Gruffudd Goch ab Philip ab Iorwerth ab Maredudd ab Madog Danwr.

Deliberate is the flight of the eagle.
 In the Tribe, when strife hath arisen,
 No Head will there be, except there be a Bridge.
 These shall preserve the hawks of the ancient forest—
 Not one of them shall be made weak—
 In the strongest corner of the wooded upland,
 To incite them on the crown of the smiling hill.
 But Ieuan also is well able
 With his foot to hold his ground.
 So long as his lion's career shall last,
 Shall the towns of Arwystli be great at his back.
 There no man has been greater than he.
 . . . So long as Ieuan shall live,
 Its men shall not want a Chieftain of their blood.

* * * * *

This is all that remains of this poem, from which it appears that Ieuan must have been advanced in years at the time in which it was written. At his death, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

JENKYN GOCH of Clochfaen. He married Catherine, daughter and heiress¹ of Maurice Fychan ab Maurice ab Madog ab Einion ab Howel of Ceri and Mochdref, second son of Tudor ab Einion Fychan ab Einion, Lord of Cefn y Llys. Einion, Lord of Cefn y Llys, married Janet, daughter and heiress of Owain ab Maredudd ab Rotpert or Robert, Lord of Cydewen, ab Llywarch, son of Trahaiarn ab Caradawg, King of Powys and Gwynedd, who was slain by Gruffudd ab Cynan, at Mynydd y Garn, in 1080. *Argent*, a lion salient *sable*, crowned *or*, armed and langued *gules*.² Einion, Lord of Cefn y Llys, was the son of Ieuaf, Lord of Cefn y Llys, in the comot of Is Mynydd in the cantref of Elvael, son of Goronwy ab Ifor ab Idnerth ab Cadwgawn ab Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlis (quarterly 1st and 4th *gules*, a lion rampant regardant *gules*, 2nd and 3rd *argent* three boar's heads couped *sable*, tusked *or*, and langued *gules*.) The mother of Catherine, the daughter and heiress of Maurice Fychan, was Janet, daughter of Ieuan

¹ *Hurl. MS.* 1973, pp. 96D, 97D; *Add. MS.* 9865.

² *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, pp. 15, 45.

ab Howel of Bryngwyn, in the parish of Llanfechain.¹ For a further account of this family, see the *History of the Parish of Llangurig*, p. 336 to p. 358.

By his wife Catherine, Jenkyn Goch had issue two sons; Maurice, who succeeded him, and Ieuan; and five daughters; 1, Catherine, wife of Ieuan Wynn ab Jenkyn ab Llywelyn of Cefn yr Hafodau, ab Howel ab Rhys ab David ab Howel Fychan of Gilfach Wen, co. Cardigan (*sable*, a spear-head *argent*, embued between three scaling-ladders of the second, two and one; on a chief *gules*, a tower triple-turreted, ppr.); 2, Angharad, wife of Llywelyn Lloyd of Llanidloes, descended from Einion ab Cyufelyn, Lord of Manafon (*azure*, a lion passant *argent*, armed and langued *gules*), ancestor of the Gwynns of Llanidloes; 3, Deuli, wife of Ieuan Goch ab Maurice ab Rhys ab Cadwgan ab Llywelyn Y Moel-Wyn Mawr Lord of Buallt, ab Maredudd Bengoch ab Hywel Lord of Pen Buallt ab Sitsyllt ab Llywelyn, Lord of Buallt, eighth son of Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrudd Prince of Fferlis, by whom she had an only daughter and heiress, Deuli, who married Thomas of Aber-Magwr, in the parish of Llanfihangl-y-Creuddyn, younger son of Maurice Vaughan of Trawsgoed (Crosswood Park) co. Cardigan, ancestor of the Earls of Lisburn, descended from Einion ab Collwyn ab Tangno Lord of Eivionydd and Ardudwy (*sable*, a chevron inter three fleurs-de-lis *argent*); and 4, Annie, the wife of Morgan ab Ieuan ab Dio ab David of Creuddyn, ab Gruffudd ab Rhys ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab Llawdden Lord of Uwch Aeron (*gules*, a griffon, segreant *or*).

MAURICE AB JENKYN GOCH of Clochfaen, married Margaret, daughter of Llywelyn ab Rhys Lloyd of Creuddyn, ab Gruffudd ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn ab Rhys ab Gruffudd ab Rhys ab Iorwerth ab Cadifor ab Gwaethfoed Lord of Ceredigion (1, *or*, a lion rampant regardant *sable*; 2, *sable*, a lion rampant *argent*, armed and langued for Teithwalch Lord of Ceredigion; 3, party per

¹ Ab Ieuan ab Maredudd ab Gruffudd ab Tudor ab Madog ab Einion ab Madog ab Gwylawg ab Eginir ab Lles ab Iduerth Benfras, Lord of Mecsbrwg.

pale, *azure* and *argent*, three fleurs-de-lis *or*, for Ynyr King of Gwent; 4, as the first).

The mother of Margaret was Elen, daughter of Gruffudd ab Llywelyn ab Rhys of Creuddyn, ab Llywelyn ab Rhys ab Iorwerth ab Rhys ab Gruffudd ab Einion ab Collwyn ab Tangno, Lord of Eifionydd, Ardudwy, and a part of Lleyn (*sable*, a chev. inter three fleurs-de-lys *argent*).¹ Elen's mother was Arvillo, daughter of Medifor Fychan ab Ieuan ab Hywel Fychan.²

By this lady, Maurice had issue four sons; 1, Ieuan of Crŷnant; 2, Owain; 3, Jenkyn; and 4, William; of all of whom presently: and four daughters; 1, Elen, wife of Llywelyn ab Maurice of Llangurig, ab Rhys ab Adda ab Hywel of Henfaes in Ceri, ab Adda Ddu ab Gruffudd of Maesmawr in Arwystli, ab Maredudd ab Einion ab Cynfelyn, Lord of Manafon and Maesmawr (*azure*, a lion passant *argent*); 2, Goleubryd; 3, Margaret, second wife of Thomas ab David Dêg of Carno in Arwystli, ab Ieuan ab Maredudd ab Ieuan ab Owain Goch ab Llewelyn ab Tudor ab Gwen ab Goronwy ab Einion ab Seisyllt Lord of Mathafarn in Cyfeiliog (*argent*, a lion passant *sable*, inter three fleurs-de-lys *gules*), by whom she had issue three sons, Ieuan, Maurice, and Iorwerth; 4, Tangwystl; and 5, Gwenllïan.

Huw Cae Llwyd, a bard who flourished from 1450 to 1480, composed the following ode in praise of Ieuan, Owain, Jenkyn, and William, the four sons of Maurice ab Jenkyn Goch.

CYWYDD Y PEDWAR BRODYR O LANGURIG.³

Pwy a rydd peunydd aur pwys?
Piau holl iachau Powys?
A'r soldau gorau a gaid?
Pond wyrion penawduriad?
Piau'r glod pwy ar gwledydd,
Pa frodyr yn filwyr fydd?

¹ See vol. i.

² Harl. MS. 1973.

³ From the MS. in the British Museum called *Y Melynhir*, and numbered *Additional MSS.* 14,965—167k. The last twenty lines

Pedwar cymar, rhag camwedd,
 Cedyrn iawn y caid yr un wedd
 Ieuan, tarian anturwyr,
 Torri y'mlaen tair mil o wyr,
 Owain ddewr, yn y ddwy ran,
 Awdr yw ni edy ei ran :
 Siancyn, roddwin wreiddwyb,
 A llew dinam, William wych :
 Meibion Morys, fur awchys frig,
 Llyna Geirw Llangurig,
 Ag wyrion enwog eryr ;
 Siancyn, a roe wyn i wyr,¹
 Gwych a gadarn y'th farnwyd,
 A hael yw llin Hywel Llwyd.
 Gwaed Fadog, enwog o wr,
 Gwaed Einion, ag o Danwr²
 Coed Rhys, yn cadw 'r oesoedd,
 Cawr o wr, Llwyd, car Iarll oedd,
 Caid o tril coed wehelyth,
 Caterw fydd coetir fyth.
 Caid anian yn cadw ynys,
 Cawn roddion gorwyrion Rys.
 Ond haelion, gwybion, yw'r gwyr !
 Ond tewrion, ac anturwyr !
 Ond tyfeilch yn eu tyfiad,
 I rannu 'r tir o'er un tad !
 O dderwen fawr, o'r ddar ffon,
 Y cadeiriodd coed irion :
 Ceingian yn golofnau gwlad ;
 Ceirw a'u hofn a'u cariad ;
 Cyd tyfu y caid hefyd,
 Cyd ffynu a'u caru i gyd ;
 Curig, o'fewn y curas,
 A'u cryfed, cadwed rhag cas !

are found also in the *Llyfr Ceniarth*, tacked on to a fragment of another poem, ascribed to Huw Cae Llwyd, containing a part of the "Legend of St. Curig".—*History of the Parish of Llangurig*, p. 162.

¹ This wine must have been imported direct from France to the neighbouring port of Aberystwyth. This passage, and one in another poem, in which Llangurig is described as noted for the excellence of its wine, furnishes a curious proof of the existence of a trade with France in wine at that early period. I have been informed that the Welsh got the wine in exchange for their wool.

² Madog Danwr, the immediate founder of the Clochfaen family.

Cyd treulio y caid rheolwyr,
 Cyd gildio, cyd gostio gwyr;
 Cyd henaint y caid¹ eu heinios
 Cyd rhannu hwnt,² cyd rhoi'n eu hoes;
 Cyd garu r Cymru y caid;
 Cyd gynnal, cadw gweiniaid;
 Cadw meirch ar frasgeirch fry,
 Cadw gwyr, a'u cyd garu,
 Cadw eu gwlad mal eu tadau,
 Cadwasant naw cant ynian.³
 Os gwyr yn garwyr a gaid,
 Oes gerddiant yn esgweiriaid.⁴
 Tyfasent at twf asen,
 Mal ar hyd y milwyr hen.
 Tri wyr o'r un bortreiaid,
 Tri maen, gwn tryma'n y gäad;
 Tri ag un a fydd unair.
 Tri chapten, tri phen y ffair.
 Teiroes oll i'r tri sydd,
 Pedeiroes i'r pedwerydd.
 HUW CAE LLWYD, a'i Cânt.

THE FOUR BROTHERS OF LLANGURIG.

BY HUW CAE LLWYD.

TRANSLATED BY HOWEL W. LLOYD, Esq., M.A.

Who daily scatter weighty gold?
 Whose veins the blood of Powys hold?
 Whose soldiers are the best in fight?
 The grandsons they of Chiefs of might.
 What brothers they—well known to fame,
 Since every land hath heard their name?
 Four comrades these, in force full strong,
 To ban the boldest deeds of wrong.
 In front, lo! Ieuan shields the rash,
 Three thousand dare not wait his dash.
 Braver than all—in either host—
 Never will Owain quit his post;

¹ Y caid. The *Llyfr Ceniarth* has "cadwo".

² Cyd rhannu hwnt. The *Llyfr Ceniarth* has "Cydran himp".

³ The *Llyfr Ceniarth* has "ynial".

⁴ The British Museum MS. has "gerddiant ysgweirerenaid".

The gentle Siankyn gives the wine;
 William 's the lion of his line;
 Four sons of Morys, noble all,
 These are Llangurig's ward and wall,
 In war their grandsire¹ was renown'd,
 Noble and valiant was he found,
 Siancyn, who gave his men the wine,
 (For lavish is Howel Llwyd's line),
 Madog, the Fire-bearer's blood,
 A man renown'd of Einion's brood,
 Kin to an Earl, Rhys Lloyd,² of old—
 All these the brothers forbears bold.
 A forest ever will they be,
 Wide spread is Rhys's progeny.
 His grandson's sons our island guard,
 Their precious gifts are our reward.
 How noble they! their hands how free!
 How mettlesome their chivalry!
 How stately in their mien they stand,
 Sharing alike their father's land!
 A mighty oak, on either side,
 Hath spread abroad its branches wide—
 These branches are their country's stay—
 Its pillars loved and feared are they.
 Together are they seen to grow,
 Their love and wealth together go;
 Saint Curig! shield them well from wrong,
 Encased in mail, oh! make them strong.
 Together they maintain the host,
 Together feast, and share the cost,
 Givers together in their time,
 Together may they pass their prime!
 The Cymry they together love.
 Their stature to a rib is told,
 Measured as mighty men of old.
 As three vast rocks they stand secure,
 The three bear all one portraiture.
 The three have one consentient word,
 They rule the fair with one accord.
 Tree lives, I ween, have all the three,
 As four, then, may the fourth life be!

¹ Jenkyn Goch.

² Margaret, the daughter of Llywelyn ab Rhys Lloyd of Creuddyn was the mother of the four brothers.

The *Llyfr Ceniarth* contains also the following fragment of a poem in praise of the Four Brothers of Llangurig.

"Apla' yw lle cerdd plwy' (Curig)"

"The parish of Curig is the seat of most skilful song."

"Ni adawodd Duw un dydd dig
 Wahanu'r Ceirw yn nhir Curig.
 Glana' gwaed lle'r glân gwawdyr,
 Ceirw'n gad yn crynhoi gwyr.
 Lln'n glwyd gref yn llanw gwlad gron,
 Llewod unoed Llwyd union;
 Gwyr oll yn bwrw gair well-well,
 Gwyr, mi wn, da. ni goreuwell."

"God hath not suffered a single day of wrangling
 To disunite the Stags of Curig's land.
 Purest is the blood where the panegyrist's are pure;
 Stags (are they) who array their men in battle.
 A host like a strong round shield, filling the land,
 Grisly Lions in even line are they, equal in age,
 Men all growing ever in public esteem,
 Men so good, that none I know are better."

CRUGNANT.

FROM JOHN SALUSBURY OF EBBISTOG.

IEUAN, the eldest of the Four Brothers of Llangurig, the sons of Maurice ab Jenkyn Goch of Clochfaen, had Crugnant for his share of the family property. His name appears as sixth on the Grand Jury of the Assize held at Llanidloes in 1546, 35 Henry VIII. He married Margaret, daughter of Rhys Lloyd ab Llywelyn of Creuddyn, descended from Cadifor ab Gwaethfoed Lord of Ceredigion (*or*, a lion rampant regardant *or*), by whom he had issue two sons: 1, Thomas; 2, Jenkyn, the father of Ieuan ab Jenkyn; and a daughter, Golenbryd, the wife of John ab David of Glâsgrûg in Cefn yr Hafodau, son of Ieuan Wynn ab Jenkyn ab Llywelyn of Cefn yr Hafodau, descended from Cadifor ab Dyfnwal Lord of Castell Hywel (*sable*, a spear's head *argent*, em-

brued inter three scaling-ladders of the second, two and one; on a chief *gules*, a tower triple-turreted ppr.).

THOMAS AB IEUAN of Crugniant was living in 1583. He married Elen, daughter of Thomas Lloyd, who was the third son of Rhys Lloyd of Rhos Fferrig, by Jane his wife, daughter of William Herbert ab Sir Richard Herbert of Montgomery, Knt. The said Rhys Lloyd was the son of Thomas Lloyd ab Maredudd ab Morgan ab Gruffudd ab Owain of Rhos Fferrig, son of Richard of Buallt ab Gruffudd ab Llywelyn Moelwyn Mawr Lord of Buallt, ab Maredudd ab Hywel Lord of Penbuallt, ab Sitsyllt ab Llywelyn Lord of Buallt, ab Cadwgawn ab Elystan Glodrudd Prince of Fferlis (quarterly, 1st and 4th *gules*, a lion rampant regardant *or*; 2nd and 3rd *argent*, three boar's heads couped *sable*). By this lady, Thomas ab Ieuan had issue, besides a daughter, Florence, the wife of David ab Ieuan ab David ab Owen, two sons: 1, Rhys ab Thomas; and 2, Ieuan ab Thomas, who married Jane, daughter to Rhys ab Thomas ab Y Bedo, according to the *Add. MS.* 9865, by whom he had issue, Thomas, Edward, and Anne.

RHYS AB THOMAS of Crugniant. His name appears on the Grand Jury list at the Assize held at Llanidloes in 1606. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of David, fourth son of Rhys ab Maurice ab Llywelyn, second son of Ieuan ab Gruffudd ab Hywel Lloyd of Clochfaen. The mother of Elizabeth was Jane, daughter of Maredudd of Llandinam, youngest son of John Pryse ab Maredudd of Glan Miheli in Ceri, ab Rhys ab David Lloyd of Newtown Hall in Cydewen, descended from Elystan Glodrudd Prince of Fferlis. By this lady, Rhys ab Thomas had issue, besides two daughters, 1, Margaret, the wife of Rhys ab Ieuan ab Rhys of Llangam-march in Buallt,¹ and 2, Florence, the wife of David ab Ieuan ab David ab Owain of Llangurig,¹ a son and heir,

IEUAN AB RHYS of Crugniant. He married Jane, daughter of Rhys ab Thomas ab Y Bedo ab Stephen of Cwm Deuddwr.¹ Her mother was Deilu daughter of

¹ *Wynnstay MS.*

Jenkyn ab Llywelyn ab David ab Ieuan Ddu of Esgair Graig in Llangurig parish, descended from Madog, Danwr.

CYWYDD I IEUAN AB MORYS AB SIANCYN
GOCH O'R CLOCHFAEN YN LLANGURIG.¹

Da fuw Duw, a difai dyn!
Ai at rediad y tri dyn,
Ieuan; tri chant ar eich ol
A ddaw yn geraint dyn gwrol:
Pen wyt heddyw pont iddyn',
Palf cawr gwych, plwy' Curig wyn;
Doeth, iraidd, a da y'th riwyd,
Dewr a i wynt² erioed wyd;
. . . dwyn 'r ôd yna'r ydych
Dau fâr dwrn, Edn Forys wych.
. . . Mae'r anian mawr ynoch,
Eres lan gwr, wyr Siancyn Goch.
Coed da Ieuan cyd tyfant
At hên ryw gweilch Tanwr gynt.
Hil o wydd Howel oeddych,
Hael llew dewr Howel Lloyd wych.
. . . yw³ elw dwy'n ol di
. . . . cawr fâr Cerri⁴
. . . . fawr bar edn Forys,
. . . . bawb dan un bys.⁵

ODE TO IEUAN AB MORYS AB SIANCYN GOCH
OF CLOCHFAEN IN LLANGURIG.

Translated by HOWEL W. LLOYD, Esq.

God has been good, and man blameless.
Thou goest to the course⁶ of the three men,
Ieuan; at thy back come three hundred men,
As kinsmen of a valiant man.

¹ The title in the MS. is "Cowydd i'r Clochfan" only.

² *Sic*, the line seems corrupt.

⁴ "Corri" in MS.

⁶ "Rhediad", literally a *running*. Perhaps a foot-race is meant.

To-day thou art at the head of the bridge for them—
The people of Blessed Curig—with thy gallant giant's
palm.

Wise, vigorous, and well bred art thou,
Resolute ever art thou
. there thou bearest the palm,
With a spear in thy two fists, thou scion of noble Morys !
. great is the nature within thee,
Thou marvellous man, grandson of Jenkyn Goch !
To Ieuan shall a noble forest of sons grow up together.
To the old breed of Hawks of the "Tanwr" of yore.
From the wood of Howel were ye sprung—
The generous, resolute, gallant Lion, Howel Lloyd.

*The next four lines are imperfect and untranslatable.
Cætera desunt.*

CLOCHFAEN.

OWAIN, the second of the four brothers of Llangurig, the sons of Maurice ab Jenkyn Goch of Clochfaen, appears to have lived at the ancestral mansion with his brothers Jenkyn and William, the latter of whom appears to have died unmarried.

Owain married Tangwystl,¹ daughter of Morgan ab Maurice, younger son of Thomas of Aber Magwr in the parish of Llanfihangel y Creuddyn, a younger son of Maurice Vychan of Trawscoed in the parish of Llanavan y Creuddyn in Cardiganshire, descended from Einion ab Collwyn ab Tangno, Lord of Eivionydd and Ardudwy (*sable*, a chevron inter three fleurs-de-lys *argent*).

The mother of Tangwystl was Catrin, daughter of David ab Ieuan of Llwyn Newidion in the parish of Llanfihangel y Creuddyn, ab Maurice ab Llywelyn ab Rhys Goch of Creuddyn,² ab Ieuan ab Rhys Du ab Llywelyn ab Cadwgawn of Carrog, ab Cadwgawn Vychan ab

¹ *Lewys Dunn*, vol. i, p. 37, "Llwyn Newidion".

² Rhys Goch of Creuddyn married Gwladys, daughter and co-heiress of Rhys Lloyd ab Iorwerth of Creuddyn ab Rhys ab Gruffudd ab Iorwerth ab Cadifor ab Gwaethfoed, Lord of Ceredigion. *Or*, a lion rampant regardant *sable*.—*Lewys Dunn*, vol. i, p. 48.

Cadwgawn Vawr ab Rickart ab Rhys ab Rhydderch ab Cadifor ab Dyfnwal, Lord of Castell Hywel.

The following fragment of a poem in praise of Owain is found tacked on to another poem, in praise of Ieuan ab Gruffudd and Gwenllïan of Clochfaen, in the *Llyfr Ceniarth* :

“Ni bu erioed heb angau
Far Owain frod Einion frau ;
Frwm o'i gedyrn train gydiwyd
Du aros Llew dewr Rys Llwyd.”

“Never at any time has Owain's spear,
Fervent with Einion's onset, been without death.
A heavy train of his strong men was joined together
To await the black bold Lion, Rhys Lloyd.”¹

Owain had issue by his wife Tangwystl several sons, and a daughter named Mallt. He died on the evening of January 8th, 1500, as we learn from one of the elegies composed upon him, fragments of two of which are preserved in the *Llyfr Ceniarth*, and have been translated by Howel Wm. Lloyd, Esq.

CYWYDD MARWNAD OWAIN (AB MORYS)² AB
SIANCYN GOCH O LLANGURIG.

Gwae ninnau, Duw gwyn ! o'n dig,
Gae'r bryn cwyr ger bron Curig.
Du oedd wyneb dydd Ionawr
I gwyno mab Gwinai mawr.
Doe fu torri daear a phren,
Rhoi daear ar iad Owain :
Yn ol y corph wylo y caid,
Dydd angladd deuddeng wlad ;
Oerodd y wlad ar ddwy lys,
Heddyw i farw hydd Forys ;
E fai trës ar³ fôr trosoch
Wers gan gwymp wyr Siancyn Goch :
Oeriai 'stil⁴ grêf Arwystl gron
O frig Ceri i fro Caron.⁵

¹ Rhys bore *or*, a lion rampant regardant *sable*.

² The bracketed words are omitted in *Ll. C.*

³ “Tressai”, *Ll. C.*

⁴ *Anglicè*, “steel”.

⁵ *I.e.*, from Ceri in Montgomeryshire to Tregaron in Cardiganshire.

Gwae'r Creuddyn ! garw ceryddyd !
 Gwae drasau llin gwaed Rhys Llwyd !
 Pan edrychwyd paun drechach ?
 Pa un oedd well pan yn iach ?
 Mentrai wyneb y trinoedd,
 Mwy na deg mewn adwy oedd.
 Ni ddoe Arthur oddiwrthaw,
 Ban fai drin heb anaf draw,
 Nid ae gawr ond a gurwyd,
 Dan hawl law edn Howel Llwyd.
 Cyn o'i farw cae neufûr oedd,
 Adwy fry wedi ei farw ydoedd.
 chladdiad wych luddwr
 well ag arf yn lle gwr.
 Bydd waeth-waeth¹ oes byth weithian,
 Gladdu glaif² neu gleddau glân,
 . . . lwyddiant y flwyddyn,
 . . . leinw hap ymlaen hyn.
 . . . fod gwlaw Ebrill tawel,
 . . . aid â'i ffrwd cyd y ddêl
 E ddaw rad oedd sôr hoywdeg,
 O flaen twrf oleuni têt ;
 Anian 'r heulwen, yn rhylew,
 Aiaf garw hwnt a fag rew ;
 Cynnydd ai, cyn ei ddiwedd,
 Ar Owain wyrch yr un wedd :
 Y dyn oedd a dawn iddaw,
 A'i olud tros y wlad draw,
 Ar hoel ddoe'r haul oedd wen,
 A niwl yno³ 'n ol Owen.
 Galw ar ei fedd gwelir fi,
 Ynte Owain yn tewi.
 Gwae'r tir isod, gwae'r trasoedd,
 Gwae wlad gwalch goludog oedd,
 Gwae dri brawd a geidw'r brodir,
 Gwae'r tir o hyd agor tir ;
 Gwae ninnau 'n llwyr gynne'n llas
 Gwae erioed gweled gwr dulas ;
 Mawr weled (y) mor-filwr
 Mwy bo'n gael meibion y gwr.

Mor oer (i'n) ucho, Mair wen !

Here a leaf has been torn out of the MS.

¹ "Wyth", *Ll. C.*

² "O'r glais", *Ll. C.*

³ "Yw'n ol", *Ll. C.*

Oer oedd unllaf roe ddoe (wan)
 Yn ei llewig Wenllian.
 Câr gwiw hael, carw Gwehelyth,
 Tra¹ chwaer oedd fyw, ni chwardd fyth.
 Merched hyd nef yn llefain :
 Mae'r ia neu² rew ymronnau rhain.
 Och ! heb wleddoedd chweblwydd (yn)
 Och ! brydded, och ! briddo dyn ;
 Och ! oferedd, och Farwn ;
 Roi ar Ddduw³ Saint air dros hwn ;
 Och ! drymed ucho dramwy ;
 Och ! mwy nag ym min⁴ Gwy.
 Och ! yngan ; och ! a gwynwn,
 A mwyfyth am y fath hwn !
 Och Dduw'n glain wych duai glew nerth !
 Och, drom am na chaid ei werth !
 O'r lliff pa well, er lles pen.
 Na chrio oni cheir Owen !
 Aed-bu ewyllys Duw bellach—
 Owain i nef wen yn iach.

Huw Arwystli a'i cânt, Ionawr 8ed, 1500.

ELEGY ON OWAIN AB MORYS AB JENKYN GOCH OF LLANGURIG.

Translated by HOWEL W. LLOYD, Esq., M.A.

Woe to us, blessed God ! because of thine anger towards us,
 Bearing is all the hill-side sad tapers of wax before Curig.
 Lo ! the January day hath dight its visage in blackness—
 Mourns the day itself for the son of Gwinai⁵ the mighty,
 Yesterday hath there been cutting of earth and of wood for
 the laying
 Over the temples of Owain the earth as he lay in his coffin.
 Full twelve lands made wailing that day, as they followed
 his body.
 In cold sorrow is steeped the country for two of its mansions,
 Sorrow that death hath seized the noble scion of Morys.
 Now should the Ocean chant a funeral dirge for Owain ;

¹ "Na", *Ll. C.*

³ "Deany", *Ll. C.*

⁵ This, if the word be read as "gwrnau", may mean "the excellent auburn-haired youth".

² "Ne", *Ll. C.*

⁴ "Ymin", *Ll. C.*

'Fall'n is the grandson of Jenkyn Goch' should be its burden.

Cold is the heart of steel that beat high for the round Arwystli,

From the heights of Ceri as far as the region of Caron.

Woe is Creuddyn now! chastised hath she been severely.

Woe is the line of Rhys Lloyd's blood,¹ and all of his kindred!

When hath there ever been seen upon the earth a more powerful gallant?

What man better than he, when whilom in health and in vigour

Boldly the hero would face the foe when arrayed for battle?

Not ten men in a pass, if they met, could overmatch him;

If King Arthur himself had fought him in single combat

Not King Arthur himself had ridden scatheless after:

Surely a giant were worsted, if giant had dared to attack him,

Under the process made by the scion of Howel Lloyd.

Like to a fortress or rampart was Owain before his departure;

Now is the rampart a breach, for Owain lives no longer.

[*Two imperfect lines.*]

Worse shall the world wax now, for the bright blade of Owain is buried.

[*Four imperfect lines.*]

Then shall that which was gloom be changed into lively enjoyment,

Just as the light serene oft-times is foreshadowed by tempest;

'Tis the bright sun's nature, by anticipation, to nurture

With its pervading force the frost of the rugged winter;

So, overcasting the time, in similar manner, hath increase

Haply befallen Owain for a season before his departure,

Owain gifted with talents, of wealth far and wide the possessor.

Yesternoon, on the street, the sun with its rays fell brightly;

Owain is gone, and to-day it is buried in gloom for Owain.

Lo! I am here, on his grave, and calling—but Owain is silent.

Woe to the earth beneath, woe, woe to his kindred above it.

Woe to the country around, that rejoiced in the wealth of the rich man.

Woe to the Brothers Three, the defenders now of the district.

¹ Owain's mother was Margaret, daughter of Llywelyn ab Rhys Lloyd of Creuddyn.

Woe to the earth itself, for the earth is constantly opened !
 Woe to us all beside, for we have all been slain with sorrow !
 Woe that we e'er should have gazed on the livid corpse of
 the hero !

Great have we seen the soldier by sea, may his sons be yet
 greater.

[*Hiatus of one or three lines.*]

Mary, blest Virgin Mother ! how grievous it is to bewail him !

[Here follows an hiatus of several lines, and a leaf has been torn from the MS. The last line has certainly the appearance of being a closing one ; and, if so, the above lines must have formed a separate elegy, and the following fragments have been part of another. In that case, probably, each was composed by a different author.]

Faintly Gwenllian hath uttered a cry, ere she swooned in her
 sorrow,

Cold on our hearts hath it struck,—that cry of sorrow for
 Owain !

Owain the pride of his race, her noble and generous brother ;
 Ne'er will his sister smile, while she bides in the land of the
 living.

Up to the Heaven above hath ascended the wailing of maidens,
 Frozen with grief are their bosoms ! six years are we left
 without banquets.

Woe for the burial ! Woe the world's vanity ! Woe is the
 Baron !

May the Saints offer their prayers for the peace and repose of
 his Spirit !

Woe for the greatest on Wye that we heavily make lamentation !
 Woe for the tidings abroad ! and the grief that it daily grows
 greater !

Woe to us, God ! that the lustre which shone in our jewel is
 darkened.

Woe to us, heavy the grief that its worth is departed for ever.
 What, for the loss of our Owain, save rivers of tears can
 console us ?

And, to the Will divine, since nought now is left save submission,
 Speed him to Heaven with prayers that God may receive him
 to glory.

8th January, 1500.

ENGLYNION, SEF MARWNAD ELEN, GWRAIG
LLYWELYN AB MORYS GOCH AB RHYS AB ADDA
O LANGURIG YN UWCHGOED.

1.

Mair! pond du ein arddelydd—bla
Blin yw gwaith elorwydd;
Mair! Mair! ni chawn ddial lawnddydd.
Mwy lle i minau maen mynydd.

2.

Oer fydd blaen mynedd, blin i 'm yw—mhla
Am Elen dda ei wyth ryw;
Nid braendod ond bâr un Duw,
Ni henwyd fath hono'n fyw!

3.

Difyw¹ brig bro Curig o'r cerydd—hil² llon
Howel Lloyd ni gorfydd;
Dodau'r dull dyn o'r dydd,
Du rew'n glwyd ar ein gwledydd.

4.

I'r gwledydd trist troes Duw faith—bla
I'n blino nosulgwaith;
Hwyr fydd i'n byw Duw, o'r daith;
I wan esgor y nosgwaith.

5.

Nôs glaf a fu'n anaf i fonedd—Howel
Tynnu'n hol ymgeledd;
Nidâ, a ni'u byw dan nenn bedd
Wraig rywogach o'r gwragedd!

6.

Cai bedd pen gwragedd ai gryn pan gadd
Pen gwaed Curig breuddyn;
Alaeth oedd ar dylwyth hyn,
A Llyw aelwyd Llywelyn.

7.

Aelwydd bywyd torri bon—y pren
Adfyd prudd ei dylodion;
Arhoi anaf ar weinion,
Le ymlaen fu'r glân blant hon,

¹ The MS. has "Dewrw".

² "Bill" in MS.

8.

Glan feibion gwychion'n rhoi gawr—'n dost
Yn dwyn derwenllawr;
Ni chwardd na thylawd na chrythawr,
Weled roi lled gwlad i'r llawr!

9.

Aeth wlad i ddwyn cwyr iwch canol—lle
Lle'r â'r byd olynol;
Ond rhoi gair da rhagorol,
Ei cho' yw hwm—serch i'w hol.

10.

Elen yn ol pen lle'i poenawyd—ni than
Ac ni thyrr yr anwyd;
Llwyr o'r cwyn yn ei difwynwyd,
Lle bu ar ben llwybr roi bwryd.

11.

A ru o'i bwyd a gladdwyd Llys Gelyddon—braf
Lle bu briffordd tylodion;
Mawr yw'r anap ar weinïon,
Mair! bydd hwyr marw bath hom.

HUW AEWYSTLI AI CANT.

ELEGY¹ ON ELEN,² WIFE OF LLYWELYN AB MORYS
GOCH OF LLANGURIG IN UWCHGOED.

1.

Mary! the gloom of night hath us o'erspread,
The bier's unwelcome work hath made us weary,
Ah, Mary! vengeance boots not for the dead;
The hill-side crag for me were home less dreary.

2.

For Ellen, noble thro' her eight degrees,
Cold is my heart, as blast upon the mountain;
By God's command alone the spirit flees—
Ne'er hath her like been born of honour's fountain.

3.

A lady's form hath vanished from the light,
And Curig's land is lifeless in its sorrow,
As when with blackening frost its face is dight;
The joy of Howel's³ race hath found its morrow.

¹ Translated by Howel W. Lloyd, Esq., M.A.

² Elen was the eldest daughter of Maurice ab Jenkyn Goch of Clochfuen.

³ Howel Lloyd.

4.

With weak'ning vigils are our people worn,
 God on our land hath lain a long affliction ;
 Mute will our travail be until the morn,
 O God ! that dawns upon our dereliction.

5.

A night of suffering hath befall'n the line
 Of Howel Lloyd, and all its scions noble ;
 Ah, never, while we live, within a shrine
 Shall lie entomb'd a woman less ignoble.

6.

Fled from his land is Curig's purest blood,
 Of Creuddyn's best the grave hath gained possession,
 And mourning on the house hath burst in flood,
 Its Lord, Llewelyn, boots not intercession.

7.

The hearth is stricken—trunkless is the tree—
 To sick and poor alike their hope is blighted,
 The land where chiefest would her children be
 Is wounded sore by stroke on her that lighted.

8.

Her fair and gallant sons bear forth the shroud
 Upon its oaken bier with bitter wailing ;
 Sound merrily no more, or harp, or crowd,¹
 Naught save the sobs are heard of poor and ailing.

9.

Borne by the hands of all the country side,
 Dim tapers these in slow procession follow ;²
 The name she leaves behind her will abide
 Memorial in all hearts that are not hollow.

10.

Behind her, Ellen's place of pain is left,
 Nor heat nor cold can reach her blissful mansion ;
 The poor her smiles and bounty mourn bereft,
 Upon the path that knew their sweet expression.

¹ The "Crwth", a musical instrument, the player on which was, by the English, called a "crowder", whence the name Crowdero in *Hudibras*.

² "Aeth wlad i ddwyn cwyr," i.e., to bear wax tapers in the funeral procession. The funeral seems to have taken place at night.

11.

In Llys Gelyddon, whither thronged the poor,
 Buried is she who gave of her provision ;
 Woe is the sick despoiled of all her store !
 Mary ! how long her like shall fail our vision.

Two only of Ellen's sons are given in the *Harl. MS.*, 1973, and the *Add. MS.*, 9865. These two sons, David Lloyd ab Llywelyn, and Morgan ab Llywelyn, whose names appear on the gaol file, 35 Henry VIII, 1543 ; Morgan was also High Constable of the hundred of Llanidloes, 8 Elizabeth. Ellen was the second wife of Llywelyn ab Maurice, whose first wife was Goleubryd, daughter of Thomas ab Rhys Ddû of Pont y Rhydgaled, ab Gruffudd ab Howel Lloyd of Clochfaen, by whom he had two sons, Jenkyn ab Maurice of Llangurig, whose name appears on the Grand Jury List, 10 Elizabeth ; and John Fychan, whose name is mentioned on the gaol file, 35 Henry VIII.¹

JENKYN, the third of the four brothers of Llangurig, succeeded his father Maurice ab Jenkyn Goch at Clochfaen. He married Catherine, daughter of Morgan ab Rhys ab Howel of Llangurig, ab David ab Howel Fychan of Gilfachwen in Ceredigion, ab Howel ab Rhys Foel of Gilfachwen, ab Rhys ab Rhydderch ab Cadifor ab Dyfnwal Lord of Castell Howel, Gilfachwen, and Pant Streimon (*sable*, a spear-head *argent*, embrued between three scaling-ladders of the second two and one ; on a chief *gules*, a tower triple-turreted ppr.). The mother of Catherine was Catherine, daughter of Bedo ab Rhys ab Llywelyn ab Dafydd Chwith of Cynwyl Gaio in Caermarddenshire, ab Rhys ab Iorwerth ab Gruffudd ab Meurig ab Gruffudd of Cynwyl Gaio, son of David Fongam Lord of Cil y Cwm, ab David ab Meurig Goch Lord of Cil y Cwm (who bore *sable*, a wolf *argent*, his head and claws *gules*), son of Gruffudd Lord of Cyl y Cwm, ab Cadifor Lord of Cil y Cwm son of Selyf King of Dyfed. The arms of Cadifor ab Selyf were *ermine*, a chevron

¹ *History of the Parish of Llangurig*, p. 86.

or, on a chief *argent*, a lion passant *gules*, which were the armorial bearings of his mother Eva, daughter and co-heir of Gruffudd ab Morda Frych Lord of Cil, y Cwm. By this lady Jenkyn ab Maurice had issue two sons; 1, David ab Jenkyn, of whom presently; and 2, Ieuan ab Jenkyn, who had Clochfaen Isaf; who married and had one son, Edward ab Ieuan of Clochfaen Isaf, together with a daughter Catherine, the wife of Owain Gwynn ab Morgan Gwynn of Llanidloes.

In 1546, 37 Henry VIII, Jenkyn ab Maurice ab Jenkyn gave six shillings and eightpence to the collection of the benevolence from the inhabitants of the hundred of Llanidloes.¹

ENGLYNION I GENEDLE CLOCHFAEN.

1.

“Hir iechyd, sadfyd, i wr syth—cry’
Crafanc hawl o’r gwalnyth;
Hir garw hael o’r gwehelyth;
Hir hoedl, boed hwyr dy ail byth!

2.

“Byth bro Curig at ragor—hil llon
Howel Lloyd a Threfor;²
Byrdde i’ th barth beirdd a ’th³ borthor,
I’w byrdde ’stent⁴ beirdd a’u stor.

3.

“Mae’n feirdd fel dy gael gelwyr—dawn
Duw ’n dy ran, gobeithir;
Dan dy adael, doniau d’wedir,
Siancyn, wyr Siancyn wers hir.

4.

“Flurf gryf Siancyn tyst ti wyd—i’th (rhan)
Iach Danwr a Rhys Llwyd;⁵
Ffriw ’n ganllaw hoff raen gwynll (wyd),
Ffurf gwr a’i faint ffurf gryf wyd.

¹ *Exchequer Subsidies (Lay)*, 37 Henry VIII.

² Tudor Trefor.

³ “Breydddeath” in *L. C.*

⁴ This word seems to be a corruption of the Latin “*Extentus*”.

⁵ Rhys Llwyd of Creuddyn.

5.

" Carw Morus¹ ffurf gryf cydgyfiawn—dy wg
 Dithau 'n gadarn coffhawn;
 Ceri fyth gwaith cryf y 'ath cawn,
 Carai² ffyniant ceiru cyff Einiawn.

6.

" Gwalch Einiawn gloewddawn glewddys—cadarn
 Da genym dy gynwys;
 Byw mal y'ch cawn, bach, ddawn (ys),
 Yn ddigamwedd oedd gymwys.

7.

" Dyn³ lle rhof y'ch caf i'ch cyfan—
 Catrin⁴ hael Merch Morgan;
 . da iwch iach Fort⁵ lydan
 Duw'n eich rhan.

8.

" gwin . . gwenllys—y Clochfan
 moethus;
 . llu mawr glân llew Morus
 . adolym yn dy lys.

9.

" . ith nod amod yma—yw lladd y bai;
 Lladd y byd y mae traha;
 Nid aeth yn⁶ dy waith yna,
 Yn dy oes dim onid sy dda.

10.

" Byw'n dda draw i endiaw i gytundel—Duw
 Ydyw dull cyfiawndeb;
 Byw 'n ddrwg yw trin trawsineb;
 Byw y wneist heb gynwys bai neb.

11.

" Apla 'n fyw d'wythryw o dreth wyd—y gwg
 Pen fu'r gwaith diarswyd;
 Apla' gwaed palfog ydwyd,
 Apla' grym palfau gwr wyd.

12.

" Dyn draw, wyd canllaw da i ei caid—egni sad
 Gynwys help gwirioniaid;

¹ The father of the "Four Brothers".

² "Care", *Ll. C.*

³ The non-repetition of a word from the last line of the preceding stanza shows an hiatus here.

⁴ The wife of Jenkyn ab Maurice.

⁵ Fort, *i.e.*, bord.

⁶ "Ond", *Ll. C.*

Da'n gynwys hyd wyn gweiniaid,
Dyn heb un plyg, da'n ben plaid.

13.

"Ni phlygest, onest union—gyfiawn swydd
Ni byw o'r bolchwydd neb o'r beilchion ;
Ni roddest, ddurfrest ddewrfron,
I ddinas er torddynion.

14.

" . . rydd gynydd i gweinion—neb¹ awr
A llawr dy weddillion ;
 tan tylodion,
Gael waddus Llys Gelyddon.
[*There is a considerable hiatus in the MS. ;
some stanzas probably are wanting.*]

15.

" Chwerw 'stad fres wiad nid
 . . Ar helw Harri Wyth ;
Y rhain oedd oll o'r un llwyth,
Caent rediad cyn troi adwyth.

16.

" Curig adwyth y daethom—moes
— Moes, Wynn, gyrru'n halon ;
Bod, ar dyrfa, haeldra hon,
O dref Idlos draw, fodlon

17.

" Boed brig plwyf Curig o' i cyd—hyna (fiaeth)²
Yn odiaeth ar heidyd ;
Da 'n Hafren ydyn' hefyd
Glewon a gwyr glân i gyd.

[*The following ten lines must have belonged to two or more
different stanzas.*]

18.

" Glewder llid i'w casau, glewder llewod
Wyr a glewder milwyr ar glod yr amaelant,
Glew iawn rym difeiaidd, glew (on ynt) er modd(iant)
Glew a neb o feddwl, glew i'n byw a fyddant.

19.

" Glewon, myn Mair, y ceir, carant Idlos³ beunydd,
Glan eu⁴ deuan gynydd, glewon er digonant,

¹ "Heb", *Ll. C.*

² This reading seems required by the rhyming word "odiaeth" in the next line.

³ "Idis", *Ll. C.*

⁴ "Ei", *Ll. C.*

Tylodion gofal cās erioed nis dygasant
 Curig a 'i rās lluddiodd, Curig a roes ('llwyddiant),
 Gair i 'w coffywenyd . . . Curig foliant,
 Curig a'i rād iddyn, Curig anrhyddant.

20.

“Gwyr a geir (my)n Mair, a mynant—wrth ei alw
 Cwyr ag yna 'i ddelw, Curig Wyn addolant,
 Am Curig a'i ddelw, yma . . . i'r ymgroesant,¹
 Am Curig a'i groeso,² pawb Curig a garant,
 Curig Ior ei hunan accw 'r gwr a . . .
 Curig hoiew Dduw Iesu, Curig (a) wed(diant).

21.

[*An hiatus of four lines.*]

“Curig . . . wyr iw 'r bryd i gyd a gadwant,
 (I'r Nef) ag un negeswr Curig Wyn a (ânt).

22.

“

 gwmpianiant,
 waed reiwl gytun iawn a t'rawant,
 yniwl wiwddysg, gytun 'r ymladdant,
 howaidd welion, gytun 'r heddychant.

23.

“(Nid y)dynt ffwl nis dull na dall chwant—na dwl
 Cnid hwn un feddwl, cytun iawn a fyddant;
 Cytun eu caid Eleirch, cytun a³ cweyrlant,
 Cytun yw 'r hoiem garwyr, cytun a rhagorant,
 Cytun hap ar fwyd, cytun eu pyrfeiant,
 Cytun eu gwiw hoiewddysg, cytun eu gwahoddant.

24.

“Cytun bod daw 'r gwyliaw y galwant—ger bron
 Cytun y caid haelion, cytun y cyd—talant,
 Pen difai waed oeddyn, pendefo(d) a wyddant,
 Pen aig, ydyn' ie, ymadrodd penna 'i gyd a medrant,
 Penna llu trwy olud, penna 'oll eu treblant,
 Penna n y bwllch anfeddwl, pen beilchion a fyddant.

25.

“Pennaf, y caid Meistraid Mwstreant—hyd ym Mynyw;
 Penna ffelof⁴ heddyw, penna' fydd eu llwyddiant,

¹ “Mgroesmaent”, *Ll. C.* ² “Cros”, *Ll. C.* ³ “Ei”, *Ll. C.*

⁴ This word is unintelligible as it stands. The poet may have written “Pennaf helynt”, or “Penna'n hollaw!”

Pen gwraidd wiw gamp, pen y gair a ddygant,
 Pen eu gwlad 'n hollaw! pen y glod ynnilliant,
 Pa le fwy lân hoiewlin, aplaf a gynhaliant,
 Pa le fwy gwres a phennaeth,¹ plwyf â gras a ffyniant."

ODE TO JENKYN AB MORYS AB JENKYN GOCH OF
 CLOCHFAEN AND HIS BROTHERS.

Translated by HOWEL W. LLOYD, Esq., M.A.

1.

"Long and lasting be thy health and life, thou upright man !
 the privilege
 Of the strong-taloned bird from its sheltered nest is thine !
 Thou art the tallest, the most generous gentleman of thy
 race !
 Thine be it long to live, and late may thy son² succeed thee !

2.

"May scions of the line of Howel Lloyd and Trevor
 In the land of Curig be ever on the increase !
 Tables hast thou—thy porter ushers in bards—
 For bards are the tables outspread with cheer.

3.

"They who are invited are bards, to the end that thou mayst
 obtain,
 As it is hoped, a gift from God in thy portion ;
 At parting with thee are recited the virtues
 Of Jenkyn, grandson of Jenkyn—a long narration.

4.

"To Jenkyn's powerful frame art thou witness, to thy portion
 Thou hast the pedigree of the Fire-bearer,³ and of Rhys
 Lloyd.⁴
 Thy mien bespeaks his character, amiable and holy ;
 The hero's form and stature reappear in thy powerful frame.

5.

"A stag of Morys' powerful frame, and as just ; vividly
 Shall we recall thy stern aspect ;
 Thou lovest toil, we find thee strong ;
 The stags of Einion's⁵ stock love success.

¹ "Peneath", *Ll. C.*

² David, heir of Clochfaen.

³ Madog Danwr.

⁴ Rhys Llyd of Creuddyn.

⁵ Jenkyn Goch of Clochfaen married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Maurice Fychan ab Maurice ab Madog ab Einion ab Howel of Mochdref and Ceri, son of Tudor ab Einion Fychan ab Einion, Lord of Cefn y Lys.

6.

"Brave progeny of Einion, bright is thy genius, sturdy thy
 courage; in thy strength
 We are joyful to possess thee;
 It befits us that we live to enjoy thee,
 The gifted one we love, who hast no guile.

7.

"A man whom, when I give him away, I will have him all
 back again . . .
 Catherine, the generous daughter of Morgan,
 . . . good for you is a solid broad table,
 God in your portion.

8.

". . . wine . . . the bright mansion of the Clochfaen,
 , . . . luxurious;
 The great host of the noble lion, Morys,¹
 . . . we worship in thy mansion.²

9.

"The note of thy covenant here is the destruction of evil:
 Arrogance is destroying the world:
 In the work of thy life there has been done
 Nought save that which is good.

10.

"Rectitude of life will lead to union at last: God
 Is the Exemplar of justice;
 To live wickedly is to encourage iniquity;
 Thy life has been such as to uphold vice in none.

11.

"Of thine eight generations thine estate is the greatest; in
 aspect
 Thou art fearless when there is work to be done:
 Of a talented race thou art the ablest;
 The ablest of men in the strength of thy hands.

12.

"O man, to him who finds it thou art an excellent prop; thy
 firm energy
 Undertakes the aid of the innocent;

¹ Morys ab Jenkyn Goch of Clochfaen.

² As the Roman Catholic religion was suppressed about 1535, the offices of that creed appear from this to have been secretly solemnised in the house of Clochfaen, the mansion of Jenkyn ab Maurice.

Well dost thou maintain the cause of the guiltless and weak,
Thou man that swervest not, well dost thou head thy fol-
lowers!

13.

Honest and true, thou hast not swerved ; just in thine office,
The proud ones shall not live by their arrogance ;
Thy dauntless breast, thine heart of steel, hast thou not
given

To a city, for all its men of high stomach.

14.

. will give increase to the weak ; at no time
Does the floor receive thy remnants :
. that the poor should obtain
Fire is befitting to Llys Gelyddon.

An hiatus of several stanzas.

15.

A bitter condition
. . . for the gain of Harry the Eighth ;
These were all of the same tribe ;
Ere our affliction can be reversed, they must run their
course.

16.

Curig ! we have come to affliction—give,
Give us, Blessed One ! to drive away our foes ;
Such beneficence will greatly rejoice
The populace in yonder town of Idloes.

17.

May the uplands of Curig's parish of its ancient people
Be superabundant in population ;
On Severn also are they good,
Brave, and pure men all.

18.

Men are they animated with the bravery of wrath against
their enemies—the bravery of lions ;
With the bravery of soldiers do they grasp at glory ;
Very brave in their blameless strength, brave are they to
my heart's content,
Braver than thought can reach, brave will they be during
life.
Brave men, By Mary ! are they found, daily do they love
Idloes ;
Pure is the increase of both for the satisfying of brave men ;
Never have they deemed distasteful the care of the poor.

The favour of Curig hath prevented it, Curig hath brought
prosperity;
A word to the memory, praise of Curig,
Curig do they honour—Curig for his favour towards them.

19.

Men, By Mary! are they, who, in invoking him,
With wax-tapers worship Blessed Curig in his image;
For Curig and his image here¹ they sign them-
selves with the cross,
Curig do they welcome, they all love Curig.
The Lord Himself the man Curig yonder,
They earnestly pray to Curig, the energetic (servant) of
Jesus our God.

20.

An hiatus of four lines.

. all men bear Curig in remembrance,
One—the Blessed Curig—is their conductor to Heaven.

21.

An hiatus of two lines and a half.

. they accompany,
. of royal blood they strike very harmoniously
together
. concordantly with surpassing vigour and skill
do they fight,
. concordantly do they make peace.

22.

They are not irrational, they follow blindly no phantom of
passion or judgment;
If one have a thought they agree well together,
Like swans are they in harmony, concordantly do they
quarrel,
Concordantly are they ardent lovers, concordantly they excel;
Concordant are their chances in life, concordant their pur-
veyance;
Concordant are their energy and skill, concordant their in-
vitations.

23.

Concordantly do they both² invite to festivals in public,
Concordantly are they generous, concordantly do they pay;
Of a blameless race are they the head, they have learnt the
best manners,

¹ At Clochfaen.

² Viz, the two surviving brothers.

They are the heads of society, yea, as to speech, they are the best informed of all ;
 By their wealth they are the heads of the host, at the head of all is their shout,
 Heading the ambush in the pass, of proud ones are they the head.

24.

Chief masters are they of musters—even so far as St. David's ;
 Chiefest in their career to-day, theirs is the chiefest prosperity ;
 The chief roots of noble achievements, they bear the chiefest fame ;
 The chief of all their country, they gain the chiefest praise ;
 The purer and livelier the blood, the abler the upholders of their line ;
 Proportionate to the fervour of their rulers is the favour and fortune of the people.

CYWYDD I GENEDL Y CLOCHFAEN YN LLANGURIG.

Gwr y maint a grym yntaw,
 Y'th menter¹ wrth y maint draw,
 tan y fron
 . . llwyd winau 'n² lle dynion,
 ystryw³ yw dy vraid,
 Siancyn wyr Siancyn⁴ iraid ;
 Breuddewr wyd, o bai ryw ddig,
 Breugyw eryr Bro Gurig ;
 Mur ranwydd mawr yr hen welch,
 Mawr yw'r balf am warrau beilch ;
 Llin edn⁵ Howel llawn odiaeth,
 Llwyd, trwy waed leirll, draw y daeth ;
 O daw rhywiau⁶ da i'r heol,
 Edn i edn Tanwr wyt—aent ar ol.
 Duw a'i rhodd, Ffwg⁷ dewriad ffon,
 Doraeth⁸ hynod wrth Einion,⁹

¹ "Menter" is not found in the Dictionaries.

² "r", *Ll. C.*

⁴ *I.e.*, Jenkyn Goch.

⁶ "rhiwiau", *Ll. C.*

⁸ "Doreth", *Ll. C.* ; "ynod", *Ll. C.*

⁹ Einion ab Howel ab Tudor of Mochdref and Ceri.

³ "Ystriw", *Ll. C.*

⁵ "Eow", *Ll. C.*

⁷ "Fwg", *Ll. C.*

O Geri dau¹ gwraidd wyd,
 Craig yn ol carw gwineulwyd.²
 Dewr o ddyrnod oedd arnynt
 D'aros, llid gweilch Rhys Llwyd gynt.
 o'th wobryaeth³ briawd,
 I ddai Rent,⁴ les iddyn', tylawd.
 Cathrin lân cydranai wledd
 I'th fyw, Eryr, a'th fawredd.
 Porthiant yd i'th parth hwnt oedd,
 A mawr, sad, o'r Mars ydoedd.
 . . bob peth i'r wyneb wych.

 Ni roed, eurner, wyd arnyn',
 Win, fedd, er anfodd un.
 Triniwr beilch dy ran o'r bri,
 I was gwaedwyllt nis gadewi;
 Ni fagech law fwg awch (lym)
 Yn y ffair, on'd pherid (grym);⁵
 Gwr (h)ynod a gyrr wenwyn,
 Cadwed yr ael gydâ i drwyn.
 Ni thynwyd arf o'th wain di,
 Heb roi bâr obry i'w beri.
 O rhoed hwynt; fâr, rhaid hwyn' fu,
 Erchi'r enaid, a chrynu,
 Ni thrwsiwyd, o'th nawfed ach
 Un a chalon uchelach.
 I'th dai odiaeth diodydd,
 A bwyd i bawb, o daw bydd.
 Braidd⁶ a'u nych, a'r breuddyn chwyn⁷
 Etto i yfed i'r terfyn,
 Troi gwirod traw ag agos,
 Yn rhawian (w)naen'r hyd y nos;
 Ai da hyn, wedi hynny,
 Roi i gytild⁸ gwraig y ty?

¹ "Dau gwraedd" or "'dai' gwraidd", *Ll. C.* Einion married Nesta, daughter and heiress of Adda ab Meurig ab Adda of Ceri, son and heir of Madog, Lord of Ceri, who was one of the three hostages for Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, who was put to death by King John in 1213.—See *History of the Parish of Llangurig*.

² "Gwinelwyd", *Ll. C.*

³ "Obrwayth", *Ll. C.*

⁴ For "y deuai Rhent".

⁵ The last two syllables are supplied from conjecture.

⁶ "Beirdd ai", *Ll. C.*

⁷ "Chwynr", *Ll. C.*

⁸ "Tild", *Ll. C.*; and "gilt" in next line.

Talwyd un gild, dyled yw'n gwaith,
 I gael talu gild eilwaith?
 Da genyd ei digoni,
 Dalu dy hun ei dyled hi,
 Ni chawdd¹ gair, iechyd gwerin
 I'w addoli ar dy ddeulin²
 Gwr ni ddwg graen weddw wych.

. odiaeth
 ar warr dy waith
 os dymunwn.

ODE TO JENKYN AB MORYS AB JENKYN GOCH OF CLOCHFAEN IN LLANGURIG.

Translated by HOWEL W. LLOYD, Esq., M.A.

Man of stature, and of strength,
 Thy daring is proportionate to thy size,
 (Three imperfect lines.)
 Jenkyn, thou grandson of Jenkyn the Sturdy,
 Thou art ready and resolute, if there be any provocation.
 Thou spirited fledgling of the Eagle of Curig's Land,
 Thou huge rampart of the domain of the ancient Falcons,
 Mighty is thy talon's clutch of the necks of proud ones.
 Wondrously perfect is the line of Howel Lloyd,
 That hath come down from afar, through the blood of Earls.³
 If families of high birth enter the street,
 Thou art a scion of the line of the Fire-bearer⁴—let them give
 place.
 Thy staff hath the stoutness of Fulk's⁵—it is God's gift.
 Distinguished on Einion's⁶ side is thy race.

¹ "Hi chawdd", *Ll. C.*

² "Dai lin", *Ll. C.*

³ Tudor Trefor, Lluddoccaf, and Caradog, who were successively Earls, or, more properly speaking, "Reguli, Kings of Hereford and Gloucester.

⁴ Madog Danwr.

⁵ Sir Fulke FitzWarren, a Lord Marcher, son and heir of Sir Warren de Weaux, a nobleman of Lorraine. He attacked, defeated, and slew Sir Meurig Llwyd, Knight, Lord of Whittington, and took possession of his castle and lordship, which were confirmed to him by Henry III.

⁶ Einion ab Howel ab Tudor of Mochdref and Ceri, of the Royal House of Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlis.

From Ceri thou possessest two¹ roots,
 Who art a rock in the path of a tawny stag.
 Stout, if a blow from thy fist fell upon them,
 Would be those who await thee, whose wrath is that of Rhys
 Lloyd's falcons of old,

. by thy special donation
 Has rent come to the poor for their benefit.
 The fair Catherine² hath distributed the banquet
 For thy support, O Eagle, and for thy greatness.
 There was provision of corn for thy party yonder,
 And great and powerful was it over the March.
 . . . everything fair to the view,

[*An hiatus of two lines.*]

There hath not been given—so bountiful a Lord art thou over
 them—

Wine or mead to the discontent of any one.
 A marshaller of proud ones, thou wilt not leave
 The mead of honour to a hot tempered servant.
 Thou wouldst not support a hand as sharp as smoke
 In the fair, were thou not compelled to it:
 A man of mark will dispel mischief;
 Let such a one use his nose to guard his eyebrow.
 Never hath weapon been drawn by thee from its sheath,
 Save when necessitated by offence given from below.
 If they have given thee offence, of necessity they must
 Tremble, and beg for their lives.
 Never was equipped, since thy ninth ancestor,
 One of higher mettle than thou art.
 At thy mansion is the very best of drink,
 And of meat for all who enter it.
 Scarcely will it pain them, when the gallant gentleman
 urges it
 Again to drink on to the end.
 They would toss off the liquor, far and near,
 In shovelsful all the night long.
 Is it a decent thing that, after this,
 All should pay their quota to the good wife?
 One contribution³ has been paid; is it a duty on our part

¹ Two roots, for Einion married Nesta, the daughter and heiress of Adda ab Meurig ab Adda of Ceri, son and heir of Madog, Lord of Ceri, who was one of the three hostages for Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, who was put to death by King John in 1213.

² Catherine, the wife of Jenkyn Goch.

³ "Gildio, computationum expensas persolvere."—Davies's *Dict.*

To have to pay a contribution a second time ?
 Thou wert pleased to satisfy her,
 By paying her due thyself.
 There is no offence in a word—the weal of the populace
 Is to be worshipped on both thy knees.

[*The poem concludes with one blank and three imperfect, and (in their present state) unintelligible lines.*]

DAVID, the eldest son of Jenkyn ab Maurice, succeeded his father at Clochfaen. He married Catherine, daughter of Ieuan ab David ab Ieuan ab Gutto ab Gruffudd of Creuddyn, ab Maredudd ab Rhys ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab Llawddyn, Lord of Uwch Aeron, who bore *gules*, a griffon segreant *or*. Her mother was Tangwystl daughter of Ieuan Wynn of Dol Bachog, descended from Cadifor ab Dyfnwal, Lord of Castell Howel. By this marriage David ab Jenkyn had issue, besides a daughter Elen, wife of Jenkyn¹ ab Maurice ab Rhys ab Maurice ab Llewelyn of Llangurig, second son of Ieuan ab Gruffudd ab Howel Lloyd of Clochfaen, two sons ; 1, Evan, his successor ; and 2, Jenkyn, who married Owain Blaeney of Ystymgwen, ab Howel ab Owain ab Ieuan Blaeney of Grugynog (*sable*, three horse's heads erased *argent*).

EVAN AB DAVID of Clochfaen, living anno 1626. His name is on the list of the Grand Jury summoned for the Assize held at Llanidloes in 1606. He married Mallt, or, according to others, Elizabeth, daughter of David Lloyd Blaeney of Grugynog, in Cydewen, High Sheriff for co. Montgomery in 1577 and 1585 (*sable*, three horse's heads erased *argent*), and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Lewys Gwynn of Bishop's Castle, by whom he had issue two sons ; 1, Rhys Lloyd, his successor ; 2, David Lloyd, and a daughter, Gwenhwyfar, the wife of John Glyn, second son of Morgan Glynn of Glyn Clywedog, in the parish of Llanidloes, descended from Aleth, King of Dyfed, who bore *azure*, three cocks *argent*, crested and wattled *or*.

¹ One of the Grand Jury at the Assize held at Llanidloes in 1606.

RHYS LLOYD of Clochfaen, who was a staunch Royalist, was obliged to compound for his estate with the Parliament by a payment of "£011 000s, 10d."¹ He married in 1626, Margaret, daughter of Jenkyn Lloyd of Berth Lloyd, High Sheriff for co. Montgomery in 1588 and 1606, and seneschal or steward of Arwystli, in the reigns of James I and Charles I (*ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, in a border *gules*, charged with eight mullets *argent*), and Dorothy, his first wife, daughter of Edmund Walter of Ludlow, Chief Justice of South Wales, and Mary his wife, daughter of Thomas Hackluit of Eyton. Rhys Lloyd's name was on the Grand Jury list in 1650, during the time of the Commonwealth, but he was not selected, on account of his being a Royalist. By his wife Margaret he had three sons; 1, Jenkyn Lloyd; 2, Edward Lloyd of Glyn Gynwydd, who was on the Grand Jury list of Llanidloes, 14 Charles II. 16th October 1663, but not selected, on account of his being a recusant, and his refusing to frequent the parish church of Llangurig or elsewhere, for which he and his wife Margaret were presented before the Grand Jury; and 3, Evan Lloyd of Bwlch y Garreg, in the parish of Llangurig, who, together with his wife Mary, was presented by the Grand Jury, for not frequenting their parish church, on the 16th October 1663.

Rhys Lloyd, who was living in 1650, was succeeded, at his death, by his eldest son,

JENKYN LLOYD of Clochfaen. He married Mallt, daughter of Morgan ab David ab Ieuan of Llanbryn-mair, ab David Gethin ab Gruffudd ab David Bwl ab Madog ab Llywelyn of Cyfeiliog, ab Gruffudd of Cyfeiliog, who was one of the twenty hostages given by Prince Gwenwynwyn to King John in A.D. 1204; son of Maredudd of Cyfeiliog, who was one of the witnesses to a charter of Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Upper Powys, to the Abbey of Strata Marcella in 1199, son of Philip of Cyfeiliog, son of Uchdryd, Lord of Cyfeiliog, son of Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl (*argent*, a cross flory en-

¹ *History of the Parish of Llangurig.*

grailed *sable*, inter four Cornish choughs ppr.), by whom he had issue eight sons; 1, Rhys Lloyd, his successor; 2, Morgan Lloyd, who married Sarah, daughter and heiress of Richard Morgan of Caelan in Llanbrynmair, son of Morgan ab David ab Ieuan ab David Gethin of Llanbrynmair, as above, by whom he had issue two sons; Littleton Lloyd, a clergyman of the Church of England; and Rhys Lloyd, both of whom died without issue; and one daughter Sarah, who married Edward Pritchard of Ceniarth, near Machynlleth. Morgan Lloyd's will bears the date of 13th November 1702; by it he bequeathed a "tenement in the parish of Trefeglwys, called Cefn y Cloddiau, to the poor of the parish of Llanbrynmair, the rents, issues, and profits thereof to be distributed at the discretion of the vicar and overseers of the poor of the said parish".¹ Part of the rent is now applied to the maintenance of the parish school. An old local bard named David Manuel, whose residence was in the neighbourhood of Cefn y Cloddiau, wrote an Elegy on the death of Mr. Lloyd, and another on the death of his wife Sarah, which is dated in 1696; 3, John Lloyd of St. Harmon's; 4, David Lloyd of Darowain; 5, Jenkyn; 6, Evan; 7, Kyffin; and 8, Richard Lloyd. Of the daughters, Mabel, married Humphrey Williams² of Pentref Cynddelw, in Llanbrynmair, descended from Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlis. Jenkyn Lloyd was on the Grand Jury, 14 Charles II, 16th October 1663, and was succeeded, at his death, by his eldest son,

¹ See *History of the Parish of Llangurig*.

² Humphrey Williams of Pentref Cynddelw, was the son and heir (by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Humphrey Jones of Clygerddur, in Llanbryn Mair—*azure*, a lion passant *argent*) of William ab Thomas ab William ab Thomas ab John ab David, who first settled at Pentref Cynddelw, ab Gwilyn ab Bedo of Cemaes, ab Gutto ab Dio ab Madog Hir, a younger son of Gruffydd ab Ieuan of Rhiwsaeson, ab Meilir ab Henwyn ab Ithel Aur Gledddyf of Rhiwsaeson, in the parish of Llanbryn Mair in Cyfeiliog, ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Ednyfed ab Idnerth ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlis.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th *gules*, a lion rampant regardant *or*; 2nd and 3rd *argent*, three boar's heads couped *sable*, tusked *or*, and langued *gules*.

RHYS LLOYD of Clochfaen. He married Mary, daughter of John Thomas of Belan Dêg, in the parish of Manafon, and of Llanlloddian, in the parish of Llanfair Caer Einion, ab Thomas ab John of Belan Dêg, ab Ieuan ab John ab David Fychan ab David Lloyd ab Gwellin ab Einion ab Ieuan ab Einion ab Llywelyn ab Meilir Grûg ab Gruffudd ab Iorwerth ab Owain ab Roderic ab Howel ab Gwaeddan, Lord of Tref Gynon and Westbury, son of Brochwael ab Aeddan, of Llanerch Brochwael, Lord of Cegidfa, Broniarth, and Deuddwn (*sable*, three horse's heads erased *argent*). Mr. Thomas became possessed of the estate in Llanfair in right of his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of John Owen of Llanlloddian, ab Owen ab Ieuan Llwyd ab Dackin ab Deio ab Gruffudd Wynn. Besides his daughter Mary, John ab Thomas had a son and heir, Evan Jones of Llanlloddian, whose son and heir Evan Jones, married Miss Cupper the heiress of Llantysilio Hall in Iâl, and was the ancestor of the Joneses of Llanlloddian and Llantysilio Hall. Rhys Lloyd was buried at Llangurig, 11th December 1699, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JENKYN LLOYD of Clochfaen, who was born in 1681, and was Mayor of Llanidloes in 1705, and High Sheriff for Montgomeryshire in 1713. He married at Llangurig, 21st Feb. 1698, Rachel, sister and co-heir of Edward Fowler of Abbey Cwm Hir in the county of Radnor, High Sheriff for that county in 1715, and daughter of John Fowler of Abbey Cwm Hir and Bron Dref Fawr, High Sheriff for Radnorshire in 1690. John Fowler was a younger son (by Margaret his wife, daughter of Richard, Lord Newport of High Ercall, and Rachel his wife, sister of Sir Richard Levison of Trentham, co. Stafford, Knt., and daughter of John Levison of Haling in Kent, Esq.) of Richard Fowler of Harnage Grange in the county of Salop, High Sheriff for Radnorshire in 1655, eldest son of William Fowler, eldest son of Richard Fowler of Harnage Grange, co. Salop, Esq., High Sheriff of Radnorshire in 1600, by Mary his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton Hall, co. Stafford,

Knt., and Margaret his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Devereux, Knt., youngest son of Walter, Lord Viscount Hereford, K.G., who died in 1558. John Fowler, who inherited Abbey Cwm Hir from his father, made an immense fortune as a merchant, and purchased several other large estates. He died in 1697, and was buried at Llanbistair. By his will, which was proved the following year at Doctor's Commons, he left all his lordships, manors, estates, and hereditaments in the several counties of Radnor, Salop, and Montgomery, to his three children, Edward, Rachel, and Jane. Edward died unmarried in 1722, and was buried at Llanbistair. He entailed the Abbey Cwm Hir estates upon his sisters and their heirs, appointing his cousin Sir Richard Fowler of Harnage Grange, Bart., to be trustee. In the Llanbistair parish registers the names of John Fowler and Edward Fowler have been nearly erased, and those of Sir Richard Fowler and his son Sir William Fowler written over them on the erasure. Jane, the second daughter of John Fowler, married George Robinson of Brithdir in the county of Montgomery, Esq., of the family of Nicholas Robinson, Bishop of Bangor, and died without issue; the following is a copy of her will.

In the name of God Amen. I Jane Robinson of Brithdir in the county of Montgomery wife of George Robinson of the same Gentn being of a sound and disposing mind and memory thanks be to Almighty God do make publish and declare this my last will and Testament in writing. First I recommend my soul to my creator hoping thro' the merits and Intercession of Jesus Christ my Redeemer to obtain full pardon and remission of all my sins and Transgressions and my Body to be Buried in Christian Burial at the Discretion of my said Husband and to be laid as near as may be to the coffin of my Father and Mother in the Chappell Abby Cwm hyre in Radnorshire. And as there is a power sealed by my Husband George Robinson upon the 8th July 1712 for my giving £100 to who I please with other things Now my will is and I beg of my Husband it may be performed that the £100 be given to my Niece Jane Lloyd Daughter of my dear sister Rachel she being my God Daughter and in case she dies before the pay-

ment of this £100 then my Brother Edwd Fowler and Sister to have it to sutch use as they think best and my Niece Jane Lloyd to have all my wearing apparell and cloaths of all sorts and two Trunks that were my Fathers with Hayre on the Leather of them the one having a place to put a Hat in and a Box that was my Fathers where I keep my Hoods and Fans in and a little comb Box that is varnished over with Yellow and Black and my Twiggin Basket that is in our chamber on the top of the serwtore and my Common Prayer Book and a feather Bed I Bought the Tick we lay on it moast times and Boulster that is Reeved at the ends and two Fustian Pillows and two Blankets of those that John Baylock did weave and a little Pillow Beers with I F in each and the old Red and White covering for the Bed and a piece of the same that is on the Drawrs in our chamber and one pair of fine sheets—that has thread drawn out and working in the Hemming and a couple of Scotch Cloth Pillow Beers. I desire my Brother to have the five silver spoons to one that he has already during his Life and then the six to my Niece Jane Lloyd What I have writ here I hope my Husband George Robinson will not scruple to do which I have put my Hand and Seal this 12th day of May 1720.

JANE ROBINSON.

Witness:—Rd Rowland The X mark of Elizth Lewis.
John Evans.

Extracted from MSS. of the late Mr. Dovaston, Attorney at Law, Llanymynech.

Jenkyn Lloyd died in 1722, and was buried at Llangurig on December 11th; his wife Rachel survived him, and, dying in 1749, was also buried at Llangurig, leaving issue three sons and three daughters,—1, Rhys Lloyd; 2, John Lloyd, who had Llwyn Gwyn. He was born in 1702, and died unmarried in 1766. He left his estate of Llwyn Gwyn to his sister Jane; and 3, Edward Lloyd, who died *s. p.*; 1, Anne, born in 1701, ux. Charles Richards of Penglais, co. Cardigan; 2, Jane, born in 1702, ux. Richard Ingram, Clk., Vicar of Llangurig and Rector of Cemais in 1747, and son of Robert Ingram of Neuadd Glyn Hafren, Esq., son of Richard Ingram of the same place, High Sheriff for co. Montgomery in 1680 (*ermine, on a fess gules, three escallops or*), by whom she had an only daughter, Mary Ingram,

heiress of Llwyn Gwyn, who married David Owen of Glyn Gyngynwydd, who persuaded his son, Evan Owen, when he came of age, to cut the deed of entail, and thus the estate passed by mortgage to their relative Sir Arthur Owen of Glansevern, co. Montgomery, Knt. Mary, the third daughter of Jenkyn Lloyd, was born in 1707 and died in 1796. Married, first, Lingaine Owen of Bettws Hall, in the county of Montgomery (*argent*, a lion rampant, and canton *sable*); and secondly, John Gethyn of Vaenor (*or*, a cross moline, pierced inter four lozenges *azure*).

RHYS LLOYD, the eldest son, succeeded his father at Clochfaen. He was baptised at Llangurig 10 March 1699, and married, the 20th December 1723, Sarah daughter and heiress of William Platt of Rhydonen in the comot of Dogfeilin, and parish of Llanynys in Dyffryn Clwyd (*azure*, on a chevron inter three escallops *argent*, three leopard's faces *gules*), and Mary his wife, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Hughes of Pennant y Belan in Rhiwabon, descended from Tudor Trevor. (See p. 183.)

The Abbey Cwm Hir estates were the property of Mr. Lloyd's mother, who was imbecile, which afforded an excuse for the trustee, Sir Richard Fowler, retaining the management of the property, and he, at his death in 1737, transmitted it to his son Sir William Fowler. Rhys Lloyd was High Sheriff for Montgomeryshire in 1743, and, dying in 1748, was buried at Llangurig the 15th of July in that year. His wife, who was born at Rhydonen in 1696, survived him, and at her death was buried at Llangurig, 10th January 1781. Rhys Lloyd left issue, besides three daughters,—1, Mary, who died *s. p.*; 2, Rachel, who was one of the maids of honour to Caroline, wife of Frederick Prince of Wales (mother of George III), and afterwards housekeeper at Kensington Palace, who died in 1793, and was buried at Llangurig; and 3, Sarah, born in 1728, who married John Jones of Dol y Myneich in Radnorshire—an only son and heir,

JENKYN LLOYD of Clochfaen and, *jure uxoris*, of Plâs Madog. He was born in 1724, and married 30th April

1743, at Erbistog, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heiress of Edward Lloyd of Plas Madog in Rhiwabon, descended from Tudor Trevor (see p. 197). He was High Sheriff for Montgomeryshire in 1755, and shortly after the death of his grandmother Rachel Fowler, which took place at Llangurig in 1749, he commenced a lawsuit for the recovery of the Abbey Cwm Hir estates, which were then retained by Sir William Fowler. To meet the expenses, Mr. Lloyd had to sell and mortgage a considerable portion of the Clochfaen estates. The suit was progressing favourably up to the Christmas of 1765, at which time Mr. Lloyd, not feeling very well, went to Shrewsbury to consult his medical adviser. At Shrewsbury he had an interview with Sir William Fowler, and, in a few days afterwards, on January 6th, 1766, he died suddenly from the effects of poison, which was supposed to have been administered to him in his medicine. He was buried first at Shrewsbury, but was afterwards disinterred and buried at Rhiwabon, February 5th, 1766, and a mural tablet has recently been put up in the Church there to his memory. Soon after this, Sir William Fowler left England in a ship bound for Calcutta, which foundered at sea and all on board perished. I must here record a remarkable instance of fidelity and affection evinced by a dog. Jenkyn Lloyd had a favourite setter that always slept on his bed at night; when, in consequence of his ill health, he had to go to Shrewsbury, the dog refused to quit his room, and for some time kept up a continued howling, and refused to leave the room except when hunger and thirst compelled him to do so, and after he had satisfied himself he returned to the empty room. This was his constant practice till the 5th of February 1766, on which day the remains of his loved master were brought to Rhiwabon. Impelled by some instinct he accompanied those who left the house to meet the funeral procession as it was passing along the road, then about a mile from the house, and walked quietly under the hearse till it reached the village. When the coffin was brought into the Church and placed

on the bier in front of the Communion Table, the dog jumped upon it and there lay full stretched out till the coffin was lowered into the grave, and the affectionate animal leaped down after it, and there remained howling piteously till the service was ended, when it was forcibly removed and ran off, and, it is said, was never seen afterwards.

Mr. Lloyd left an only daughter Sarah Lloyd, the heiress of Clochfaen, Plâs Madog, and Rhydonen. She was born February 19th, and baptised at Rhiwabon, March 2nd, 1746. She married, first, in 1768, John Edwards of Glyn in Crogen Iddon in Nantheudwy, Gallt y Celyn, Hendref Brys, and Plâs Iolyn in Yspytty-Ieuan, and Lord of the Manor of Yspytty-Ieuan, descended through Madog Ddu of Cop'r Goleuni from Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl (*pall* of six pieces *argent* and *sable*), by whom (who died in 1771) she had no issue. She married, secondly, in 1773, the Rev. Thomas Youde, of Brasenose College, Oxford, and of Rowley's Mansion in Shrewsbury, the eldest son of Thomas Youde of Galchog, near Ruthin, the eldest son of Thomas Youde or Eude, a French gentleman (*argent*, a lion rampant *azure*, the shoulder charged with a fleur-de-lys *or*), who was sent by the Court at St. Germain on a political errand to Sir Gruffydd Jefferies of Acton, near Wrexham, in 1711. Here he became acquainted with, and shortly afterwards married, Mary, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of John Hill of Rowley's Mansion in Shrewsbury, by his first wife Priscilla, daughter and heiress of Seth Rowley, of Rowley's Mansion, younger son of William Rowley son and heir of Roger Rowley of Rowley, Esq., the head of an ancient family long seated at Rowley, in the parish of Worfield, co. Salop, who bore *argent*, on a bend *sable*, inter two Cornish choughs *ppr.*, three escallops of the field. The mother of the Rev. Thomas Youde (who died in 1806 at the age of 78, and was buried at Rhiwabon), was Dorothy, daughter of John Jones of Calchog, near Ruthin, and Mary his wife, sister of Eubule Thel-

wall of Jesus College, Oxford, and daughter and heiress of Edward Thelwall of Ruthin, son of Thomas Thelwall, son of Edward Thelwall, second son of John Wynn Thelwall of Bathafarn Park, Esq. (*gules*, on a fess *or*, between three boar's heads couped *argent*, three trefoils *sable*). The above-named John Jones (who bore *vert*, a stag trippant *argent*, attired and unguled *or*, quartered with *sable*, guttée d'*or*; on a bend cottised of the second, a rose between two annulets of the field; on the sinister side, two crossed swords of the second) had a considerable property in the several parishes of Y Fanechtyd, Cyffyliog, Clocaenog, Llanrhudd, Llanfwrog, and Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd. This property was all sold by the trustees of the Rev. Thomas Youde.

Mrs. Sarah Youde died at Plâs Madog, December 20th, 1837, and was buried at Rhiwabon in the ninety-third year of her age. She had issue,—1, Thomas Watkin, born 1775, who succeeded to the Clochfaen and Plâs Madog estates on his father's death in 1806. He was a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Denbigh, and High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1816. He died unmarried at Cheltenham, and was buried at Rhiwabon in 1821. 2, Edward, born in 1781, who succeeded to the estates on the death of his mother in 1837. He sold Rowley's Mansion, and, dying at Ostend, was buried at the village of Ghistalles, near that town, in 1846. He married Mary, sister and heiress of Charles Greenaway, Esq., of Barrington and Burford Priory, co. Oxon, Esq., late M.P. for Leominster, by whom he had issue one daughter, Mary Jane, now of Burford Priory. And 3, Charles Madog, who died unmarried in 1797, and was buried at Rhiwabon.

Mrs. Sarah Youde had likewise three daughters; 1, Sarah, who died unmarried, in her eighteenth year, and was buried at Rhiwabon, in 1798; 2, Julia Elizabeth, who was born 29th May 1783, succeeded to the estates on the death of her brother Edward, and, dying unmarried, at Weymouth, 19th September 1857, was buried at Llangurig; and 3, Harriet, who was born 30th March

1787; married at Rhiwabon, June 29th, 1815, Jacob William Hinde, of the 15th Hussars, D.L. and J.P. for Middlesex, eldest son of Charles Hinde of Langham Hall, co. Essex, and lord of that manor, late captain in the 15th Hussars, and major in the 3rd Buffs, and deputy-lieutenant for the counties of Essex and Middlesex.

Captain J. W. Hinde died at Clifton, July 1st, 1868, and was buried at Brislington; and Mrs. Hinde died at Heffleton House, in the county of Dorset, 24th October 1856, and was buried at Llangurig, having had issue three sons and three daughters.

I. J. YOUDE WILLIAM, now of Clochfaen, M.A. of Wadham College, Oxford. In March 1868, he joined the Pontifical Zouaves, and on the 12th December 1868, received Her Majesty's licence and authority to assume the name of Lloyd of Clochfaen, in lieu of that of Hinde, and also to bear the arms of Lloyd. In September 1870, he was created a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, by Pope Pius IX. The Plâs Madog estate passed by mortgage, in 1858, to G. H. Whalley, Esq., M.P. for Peterborough.

II. Charles Thomas Edward, born at Plâs Madog in 1820, entered the service of the East India Company in 1840. In 1853, he volunteered his services to Omar Pasha, then commanding the Turkish Army on the Danube, and was appointed a lieutenant-colonel, under the name of Beyzad Bey. Shortly afterwards he acted as adjutant-general to the force under General Cannon (Bairam Pasha), which was despatched from Shumla for the relief of Silistria. He took part in the defence of the latter town, and was lying side by side in an embrasure at Redoubt Kale, with the late Captain O. Butler, at the time he received his death-wound. In July 1854, he took an active part in the passage of the Danube, and the battle of Guirgevo. He accompanied the army of the Danube to Bucharest, thence to Eupatoria, and was present at various skirmishes before Sebastopol, in the years 1855-56. From the Crimea he accompanied the force of Omar Pasha to Mingrelia, and was present at

the battle and passage of the Ingur. For these various services he received the English Crimean Medal, the Turkish medals for Silistria, the Danube, and the Order of Medijee, together with his brevet majority, and honorary lieutenant-colonelcy. He returned to India in 1857, and was at once appointed to a command in the state of Rewah, where he raised and organised a force of 800 men, and at their head, in January 1858, opened the grand Deccan road by capturing six forts, with forty guns and two mortars from the mutineers, for which service he received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council. Twice more during the mutiny he received the thanks of the Governor-General of India in Council. He was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1862, and to that of major-general in January 1870. He married Harriette Georgina, only daughter of the late Captain Souter, by whom he had issue a daughter, Harriet-Julia-Morforwyn, who was born at the Castle House, Aberystwyth, and married, in 1866, George Hope Verney, Esq., of the Rifle Brigade, second son of Sir Harry Verney of Claydon, in the county of Bucks, Bart. Major-General Hinde died at Brussels, on the 15th of May 1870, and was buried in the cemetery of Ixelle.

III. Edward Lloyd, who died in infancy, and was buried at Rhiwabon.

Of the three daughters, the eldest, Harriet Esther Julia, married Daniel Todd of Buncrana Castle, county of Donegal, J.P., and deputy-lieutenant for that county. She died *s. p.*, at Weston-super-Mare, 16th December 1864, and was buried at Torquay, where her husband, who predeceased her, had been previously interred; 2, Julia Sarah, who was born at Plâs Madog, died at the Castle House, Aberystwyth, 11th August 1843, and was buried at Llangurig; and 3, Mary Charlotte, who died at Southsea, 27th April 1880, and was buried at Llangurig.

Captain George Hope Verney, by his wife Morforwyn, has issue three sons and two daughters.

1. James Hope Verney, born 5th February, and christened 5th March 1869. In August 1881 he and

his brother Vortigern, aged seven, were playing in a lonely spot, far from any house, on the banks of the river Mole, which runs at the bottom of the grounds of a place called The Cedars, in Esher, Surrey. Not far off from the shore, and parallel to it, is a spring board, which the little Vortigern tried to jump to, but, missing his footing, tumbled into the river, at that time much swollen by the recent heavy rains. He was immediately carried away by the now rapid torrent of water, when James, aged only twelve, immediately jumped in after him, and, after some time, and being carried into deep water, where the current was not so strong, he managed to save the life of his little brother, and brought him safe to the bank of the river, where he was able to get him out and to bring him home. In September, the Royal Humane Society awarded him their bronze medal for his heroic act.

II. Harry Lloyd Verney, born 23rd January, and christened at Esher, 6th March 1872.

III. Edward Vortigern Verney, born 8th March, and christened at Esher, 6th May 1874.

I. Catherine Morforwyn Verney, born 4th August, and christened at Calcutta, 1867.

II. Morforwyn Mary Levison Verney, born at Esher, 6th August 1880.

CYWYDD MARWNAD MR. MORGAN LLOYD O'R
CLOCHFAEN, LLANGURIG. See p. 249.

Och fy awen, oer fy achwyn,
Beth a geni, beth o gŵyn?
Och! weithian Ceulan ceula,
Digrif wyf, dwfr ag iâ;
Gwn y bydd glenydd â gwlaw,
A diliw rhwng ei dwy law;
Gwag yw'r plwyf, mwy am y mawl,
Unig iawn, anigonawl;
Adwy a ddaeth, wedi dydd.
Adwy lydan, hyd wledydd,
Adwy am wr oedd dymerus,
Ym mhob llan, ag ymhob llys.

Duw a ddel, a da ddylai
 Ebwch hir, a'i fab uwch ai,
 Gydâ ei lwydd, i gadw ei le.
 O fawl antur, fel ynte.
 Torri cyf¹ wna o'r cyfion,
 Twrw oer torri gau ffon,
 Twrw mawr gwynt² torri 'n un gant,
 Torri pen teuan'r Pennant;
 Torri angel ymgeledd,
 Torri nod glain, torri enaid gwledd.
 Poen dorri pan darawyd,
 Mawr egin llon, Morgan Lloyd.
 Ni thorir aneth³ arall;
 Is derm ei oes dro mo'i ail;
 Hydd araf, call rhoi ced.
 Llew gwrol, llaw agored;
 Lluniwr heddd, yn llenwi rhad,
 Llawen cywrain, llawn cariad,
 Ei fonedd hafaidd hyfryd,
 Os da barch, er ys dyddiau byd;
 Trefor had, trwy fawr hydi,
 Iarll Henffordd, briffordd ei bri;
 O hil Fadog friw, enwog fraith,
 Danwr hael, yn dwyn rheolaith,
 Hên ben haeddol boneddig,
 A'i brig ar Gurig i gyd.
 Yna'r hen dad dyladwy,
 Bodd plaid, a bioedd y plwyf;
 Imp o rinwedd yw'r anian
 Enwog⁴ Llwyd or Berth-lwyd lân.
 Hên anrhydedd yn rhedeg
 O fonedd wlad Wynedd deg.
 Llin Hywel at rhyfel tref,
 Gwych a mwythus, goch a mathef.
 Mwynna 'rhyw, yn mynnu'r hol,
 Da, diddig, a dedwyddol.
 Ochi i'w lys boenus beunydd,
 Fod heno rô ar ei rudd,
 Ai roddi yn wr iraidd oed
 Y'ng hul arch, y'ng hanol oed;
 Pa alar, hap, o heli,
 O gŵyn fawr a ganafi,

¹ For "cyff", *metri gratiâ*.

² For "annedd", *metri gratiâ*.

³ This line is corrupt.

⁴ "Engioed" in MS.

I gysuro ei gù seren,
 Rywiog, wych, ei gwraig wen?
 Daw un a'i dwyn i anerch
 I'w guaf fab, ag i'w ferch,
 A'r ifange un wyr o fun,
 ei dad yma¹

 Mae'r cerain' mawr eu cariad,
 Yn rhoi llef, yn'r holl wlad;
 Noeth yw'r, plwyf ei weniaith plaid,
 Pan dynai Duw ei enaid.
 Da fyddai mewn dofosiwn,
 Pa ddygai Dduw heddyw hwn?
 Dwyn gweiniaid, trueiniaid, tro,
 Yn gafod gydag efo.
 Trwm weled llymed pob llys
 Amdano wyneb daionus.
 Hael a fu yn ei dy da,
 Ag o'i fir, ag o'i fara;
 Trugarog, arlwyog lys,
 A chu erioed, a chariadus.
 Duw a godo, llê ei grodwyd,
 Ettoyn llwyr Littleton Llwyd,
 A Sarah, hyd yn des hir ach,
 Hir oes bery Rhys Lloyd bach.
 O ran Cyweirio, 'r un cariad,
 I'r ail lô, ar ôl y tad.
 Amynedd am ei enaid,
 Ym mhob plwyf, ag ym mhob plaid,
 Ei geraint, a braint ei brig,
 O Gorwen i Llangurig;
 A hir oes heb loes, heb ludd,
 A llu wyn, a llawenydd,
 A gras Duw yn eirias don,
 I'w plant hwy, ac i'w hwyrion.
 Mil seithgant, dwesant,² a dwy,
 Brudd oedd a barodd adwy:
 Rhoi pen mwyn mewn pwn meini,
 Oni fo lais nefol lu;
 "Cod fwyn wr, cwyd i fyny!"

DAVID MANUEL. 1702.

¹ Probably "ymofyn".

² For "dywedant".

ELEGY ON MR. MORGAN LLOYD OF THE CLOCH-
FAEN, IN LLANGURIG.

Translated by HOWEL W. LLOYD, Esq., M.A.

Alas, my Muse! woeful is my wail,
What sorrowful song shalt thou sing?
Curdled, alas, is Ceulan's water
With ice, and yet I am merry!
Assuredly her banks will be hereafter
In flood between their two sides.
Empty is the parish, henceforth, of praise,
All desolate, and not to be comforted;
From that day forth a gap is made,
A wide gap, o'er all the land;
A gap made by a man of perfect temper,
In every village and in every mansion.
May God bring—well would it requite
Our long groaning—his son to mount into
And keep his place, with his prosperity,
With a reputation like his for boldness.
Sadly is it felt that the staff of the just
Should be broken in twain like a bent stick;
There is a stir as of a strong wind
For in one are cut off a hundred;
Cut off is the head of the House of Pennant,
Cut off is its Guardian Angel,
Cut off is its primest jewel, cut off is the soul of the
banquet.
Painful was the blow, when struck down
Was Morgan Lloyd, the strong yet gentle sapling!
The support of the dwelling, who succeeds him,
Shall not be cut off ere his course be run;
A gentle Hart is he, who well knows how to give gifts,
A Lion brave and open-handed,
An ensuer of peace, one who freely fills;
Merry, ingenious, full of affection,
In nobleness cheerful, like summer,
Worthy of respect, if any such ever has been,
A scion of the majestic line of Trevor,
Earl of Hereford, chiefest in honour;
Of the race of Madog Danwr of varied fame,
Liberal and bearing rule,
As the ancient head of a noble stock,

With his descendants over all Curig's land.
 Then the ancient, meritorious sire,
 By service done to his cause, acquired the parish ;
 By nature ever a virtuous graft upon these
 Are the Lloyds of fair Berth Lwyd.
 Their ancient honour flows
 From the stock of the land of fair Gwynedd ;
 Of the line of Howel Lloyd, a warlike house,
 Fair and delicate, red as Mathew,
 A most courteous race, willing to be questioned ;
 Good, without anger, and cheerful.
 The mansion will mourn with daily pain,
 That the gravel is this night upon his cheek :
 That he, a man of vigorous age,
 In the prime of life, is laid in the narrow chest.
 What lament—haply with salt tears—
 What loud plaint shall I sing,
 To console the gentle star,
 His fair wife, kindly and noble ?
 One shall come, and bring her to salute
 Her dearest son, and his daughter,
 And her young and only grandson,
 his father.

 The relatives, deep is their affection,
 Are uttering a cry in all the land ;
 The parish was bereft of his winning speech,
 When his soul was taken by God.
 Passing devout was he,
 Why did God take him to-day ?
 Many a time would he take in a shower
 The weak and the wretched with him.
 'Tis heavy to behold how mournful is every mansion
 For him, with his kindly countenance.
 Liberal has he been in his good house
 Of his beer as well as his bread ;
 A charitable, well-provided mansion,
 And one ever liberal and compassionate.
 May God still, on the spot where he was interred,
 Highly honour Littleton Lloyd,
 And Sarah, proportionately to their long descent.
 And long be the life of the little Rhys Lloyd,
 And may he cultivate the same affection
 To the second generation, after his father.
 For his soul let there be patience

In every parish, and in every society
 Of his relatives, and those he exalted,
 From Corwen even to Llangurig.
 And long be their life without hurt or hindrance,
 And a host be it blest with gladness;
 And may the grace of God, in waves of fire,
 Descend on his children and grandchildren.
 One thousand seven hundred and two, they say,
 Was the sorrowful year that made the gap,
 When 'neath a pile of stones was placed his gentle
 head, to remain
 Till the voice of the heavenly host shall come:—
 "Arise, thou gentle man, and mount aloft!"

DAVID MANUEL. 1702.



LLANYWARED IN LLANGURIG IN ARWYSTLI.

(*Wynnstay MS.*)

LLYWELYN of Llanywared, second son of Ieuan ab—Gwenllian, d. of Ieuan Gruffydd ab Howel Lloyd, of Clochfaen. See Llwyd ab Howel p. 203.

Maurice
 ab
 Llywelyn,
 of
 Llany-
 wared.

—Mallt, d. of Howel Mawddwy ab Gruffudd Mawddwy ab Llywelyn ab David, third son of Ieuan Llwyd, Lord of Mathafarn, ab Llywelyn ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Einion ab Seisyllt, Lord of Mathafarn. *Argent*, a lion passant *sable*, inter three fleurs-de-lys *gules*. The mother of Howel Mawddwy was d. of Howel ab Gruffudd Derwas, of Cemaes, second son of Meurig Llwyd, Lord of Nannau. *Or*, a lion rampant *azure*. The mother of Gruffudd Mawddwy was Elen, d. of Howel ab Ieuan Blaeney, of Ystyngwen. *Sable*, three horse's heads erased *argent*.

a

b

<p>^a Rhys ab Maurice,¹ living 1556.</p>	<p>= Margaret, d. of Jenkyn ab Rhys Lloyd, of Llangurig, by a daughter and co-heir of Rhys ab Llywelyn Goch. See <i>History of the Parish of Llangurig</i>, p. 235.</p>	<p>^b Margaret, ux. Lewys ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab Y Bedo, of Gwnws.</p>
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<p>Maurice ab Rhys, of Llanywared, living 1563.</p>	<p>= 2nd wife. Elen, d. of Lewys ab Maurice ab Ieuan Fychan, of Rhiw Arddin, in Llanbadarn.</p>	<p>= 1st wife. Gwerfyl Gwyn, d. of David Lloyd, of Cilpyll, co. Cardigan ab Thomas ab Owain ab Philip ab Rhydderch ab Ieuan Llywyd, of Glyn Aeron, ab Ieuan ab Gruffudd Foel ab Ifor ab Cadifor ab Gwaethfoed, Lord of Cardigan.</p>
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Lewys. Margaret. Eliza. Catherine. Jane. Lucy.

<p>¹ Jenkyn Maurice, of Llanywared, one of the Grand Jury at the Assize held at Llanidloes. 4th James I, 1606.</p>	<p>= Elen, d. of David ab Jenkyn, of Clochfaen.</p>	<p>² ³ Thomas. Jane, ux. Ieuan ab Rhys. Howel ab Mareddydd.</p>
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David ab Jenkyn. On Grand Jury List, Llanidloes Hundred, 13th Charles II, 1662, but not selected.

<p>² Jenkyn ab Rhys.</p>	<p>= Tangwstl, d. of Richard ab Maurice Fychan, of Trawcoed, co. Cardigan. <i>Sable</i>, a chev. inter three fleurs-de-lys, <i>argent</i>.</p>	<p>³ Thomas, married Elen, d. of Evan ab Rhys ab Morgan ab Rhys ab Howel, of Llangurig, ab Rhys ab David, of Gilfachwen, by whom he had issue, John, Rhys, Anne, Jane, and Margaret.</p>
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<p>¹ Ieuan Gwynn, of Llan y Wared in Llangurig. On Grand Jury, 10th Charles I, 1634.</p>	<p>= Margaret, d. of Thomas ab John ab Howel.</p>	<p>² ³ John. David.</p>
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<p>⁴ David ab Rhys.</p>	<p>= Jane, d. of Mareddydd, of Llandinam, youngest son of John Pryse ab Mareddydd, of Glan Meheli. <i>Gules</i>, a lion ramp. regardant <i>or</i>.</p>	<p>⁵ John ab Rhys. On the Grand Jury, 37th Elizabeth, 1595.</p>	<p>= Honor, dau. of Richard Lloyd ab Humphrey Lloyd, of the Great Hairn in Fforden.</p>
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John. David. Elizabeth, ux. Thomas Lloyd, of Crugnant. Edward. Thomas. Mary. Jane. Eliza.

<p>¹ Golenbryd, ux.—1st, Gruffydd ab Ieuan; 2nd, Rhys ab John ab David Goch, of Glasgwm.</p>	<p>² Tangwystl, ux. Ieuan ab Richard ab Howel ab Richard, of Rhaiadr Gwy.</p>	<p>³ Elen, ux. David ab Ieuan ab Richard ab Matthew ab Gwyllyn ab Mareddydd ab Madog Goch, of Glandulas in Llanidloes parish.</p>
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¹ Rhys ab Maurice ab Llywelyn ab Ieuan gave six shillings and eight pence to the collection of the benevolence from the inhabitants of the Hundred of Llanidloes.—*Exchequer Subsidies (Lay)*, 37th Henry VIII.

I quote the following from the *History of the Parish of Llangurig*:—"The following extract is from a poem which is interesting for more reasons than one. It furnishes the solitary instance of a poem by Huw Arwystli addressed to a member of the Clochfaen family, which has been found elsewhere than in the *Ceniarth MS.*, being taken from No. 250 of the Collection of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth, to whom the writer (Howel W. Lloyd, Esq.) is indebted for the kindness of copying it, and it furnishes a contemporaneous proof of the correctness of the pedigree (published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. for 1867, third series, p. 27), of the person to whom it is addressed, viz., Rhys ab Morys ab Llywelyn of Llangurig, who was the younger brother of Jenkyn Goch of Clochfaen, and therefore great uncle to the Four Brothers "of that ilk". The object of the poem is to solicit the gift of a horse, which it would seem, though the passage is somewhat obscure, was to be ridden by the poet to Arwystli, where he proposed to apply it in some way, which is not made apparent, to the payment of his debts. Of the animal, no more need be said than to judge from the qualities of shape, speed, mettle, and trotting and leaping powers ascribed to him by the bard, he might have shamed all competitors in the hunting-field, if he could now be brought out for a day with the Cheshire, or with Sir Watkin. Surely the bards must have deemed themselves seised of some poetical copyhold, entitling them to claim as a heriot for their verse the very pride of the stable."

CYWYDD I RHYS AP MORYS AP LLYWELYN O'R
CLOCHFAEN YM MRO CURIG, I OFN MARCH.

Y llew i'r braf oll o'r brig,
Brau a gerir bro Gurig.
Braich a chledd, amgeled gwlad,
Rhys, aer Forys, i'r fyriad.
Wyr Llywelyn, dir yn rhodd,
Penaeth gwŷr, pwy ni'th garodd?

Gwr yn ara' od aeth grym, ydwyd,
 Glân fettel llew Howel Llwyd.
 O'r âch Benwyn wych benaeth,
 Natur fr ynot yr aeth;
 Llwythau'r gwydd pob lleithigaur,
 Gwaed Trefawr yn goed hen aur;
 Gwaed Philip iwsib aeth
 Fychan, tarian anturiaeth.
 O Gydewen gwiw dywys
 Llwyth Blaenau trasau it' Rhys:
 Tref a gwlad marchnad am Wy,
 Aig meddiant Howel Mawddwy.
 Dy briod eigyr obrwyawl,
 Ammhech,¹ a gyd ffydd a mawl;
 Lloer Siancyn, tryff i'n at ras,
 Nid o wr a hardder ei hurddas;
 Wyr Rhys Llwyd hardd i fardd fydd,
 O'i law win a llawenyd.

TRANSLATION. By HOWEL W. LLOYD, Esq., M.A.

Thou Lion, brave and vigorous, for thy activity
 Art thou beloved by all the upland.
 Thine arm and thy sword are thy country's protection,
 Rhys, heir of Morys, thou hast a powerful arm.

Grandson of Llywelyn, unwearied in bounty,
 Chieftain of men, by whom art thou not beloved?

A man of deliberation, when force hath assailed thee,
 A Lion of Howel Lloyd's pure metal,
 A noble chieftain from the race of Benwyn.
 An energetic nature hath entered into thee;
 A tribe whose every scion hath a golden seat,
 Of the blood of Trefor, a forest of ancient gold.
 Of the blood of Philip Fychan, a very shield in daring.
 Thy descent, Rhys, is nobly deduced
 From the tribe of Blaenau of Cydewen,
 From the town and land of merchandise on the Wye,
 Is the fount of the possession of Howel of Mawddwy.

Thy bride was a maiden who requited thee,

¹ This word is doubtful. As copied from the original, it is "awmech".

Faultless in virtue and fidelity,
 As from the moon is her favour turned towards us,
 Her dignity is not enhanced by that of Jenkyn her father.¹
 The grandson of Rhys Lloyd will be liberal to the bard,
 From his hand come wine and gladness.

PONT Y RHYD GALED IN LLANGURIG.

Add. MS. 9865.

Rhys Ddu of Pont y Rhyd—Margaret, dau. of Ieuan ab Rhys Gethin of Galed, second son of Gruffudd ab Howel Lloyd. Creuddyn, ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab Llawdden, Lord of Uwch Aeron. *Gules*, a griffon se-seant or.

Thomas of Pont y Rhyd—Margaret, dau. of Ieuan ab Gwilym ab Goronwy Gethin.

Ieuan of Pont y Rhyd Galed.	Dyddgu, d. of Ieuan ab Dio ab Gruffudd ab Ieuan.	Gwenllian, ux. Ieuan Wynn of Dôl Bachog, and Neuadd Glyn Hafren, ab Llywelyn of Cefn yr Hafodau, ab Howel ab Rhys ab David ab Howel Fychan of Gilfachwen. <i>Sable</i> , a spear-head <i>argent</i> , embued, between three scaling ladders of the second, two and one, on a chief <i>gules</i> , a tower triple-turreted ppr.	Golenbryd, ux. Llywelyn ab Maurice of Llangurig, ab Rhys ab Adda ab Howel, of Henfaes in Ceri, ab Adda Ddu ab Gruffudd of Maesmawr, ab Maredudd ab Einion ab Cynfelin, Lord of Manafon. <i>Azure</i> , a lion passant <i>argent</i> .
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1 Richard of Pont y Rhyd Galed.	2 Rhys—Elen, d. of Gruffudd ab Llywelyn ab Maurice ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn.	3 William.	4 Owain.
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1 Evan Richards of Pont y Rhyd Galed. 1600.	2 Jenkyn Richards.	3 John Richards.	4 David Richards.	Anne, ux. David ab Jenkyn ab Llywelyn of Esgair Graig.
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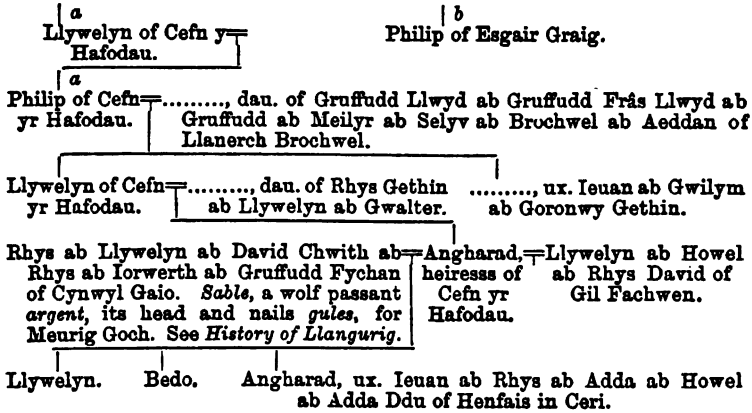
CEFN YR HAFODAU.

Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 309; Harl. MSS., 1969, 4181.

GRUFFUDD of Cefn yr Hafodau, ab Maredudd ab Madog Danwr.—

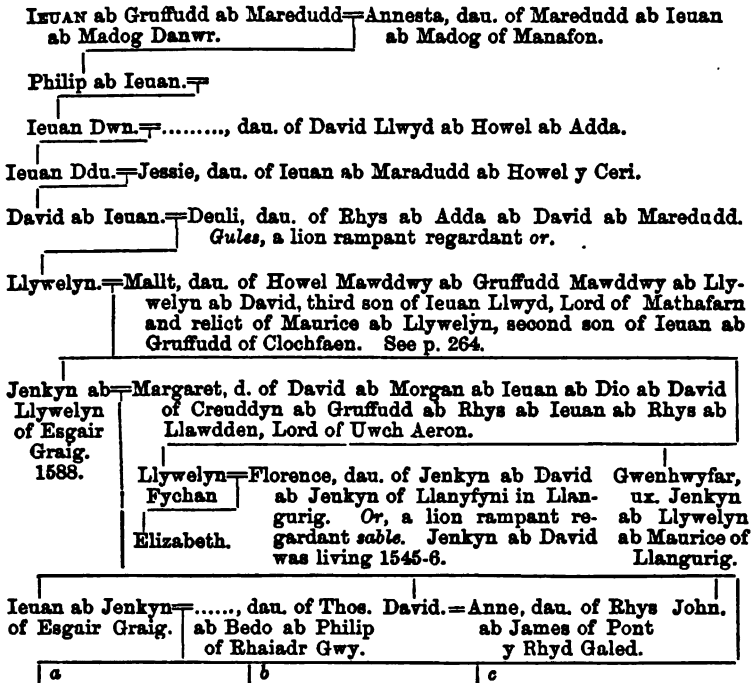
Iorwerth of Cefn yr Hafodau.	Ieuan—Annesta, d. of Maredudd ab Ieuan ab Madog of Manafon.
a	b

¹ Rhys married Margaret, daughter of Jenkyn ab Rhys Lloyd of Llangurig.



ESGAIR GRAIG, LLANGURIG.

Harl. MSS. 4181, 2299.



a Deuli, ux. Rhys ab Thomas ab Y Bedo of Trefeglwys.	b Dyddgu, ux. David ab Maredudd ab Lewys of Trefeglwys.	c Gwenllian, ux. Ieuan ab Lewys ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn Goch of Gwarthrynion.
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IORWERTH AB MAREDUDD = d. of Ieuan Goch ab Goronwy ab Meilir, of
AB MADOG DANWR, OF GENEU 'r GLYN, ab Gwallawg ab Gwrgeneu
LLANGURIG. Fychan ab Gwrgeneu ab Hoedliw ab Cadwgan
ab Elystan Glodrhudd.

Einion, of Berth Llwyd. = Philip. Llewelyn. Margaret, ux. Maredudd
Gruffydd, of Berth Llwyd. = ab Ieuan Glynn, of
Glyn Clywedog.

David Lloyd of Berth Llwyd. = Rhys Ddû. =

Gwenhwyfar, heiress of Berth Llwyd. Ieuan. = Gwenllian, d. of Llywelyn ab
She married Philip ab Ieuan Bwl Ieuan Goch.
ab Ieuan, who, according to Lewys
Dwnn, was the son of Maredudd ab
Madog ab Iorwerth ab Maredudd
ab Madog Danwr.

Llywelyn. = Margaret, d. of Ieuan ab
David ab Ieuan ab Gutto,
of Creuddyn, ab Gruffudd
ab Maredudd ab Rhys ab
Ieuan ab Rhys ab Llaw-
dden. *Gules, a griffin
segreant or.*

Ieuan ab Philip, of Berth Llwyd. =

Jenkyn ab Ieuan, of = Gwenhwyfar,
Berth Llwyd; d. of Matthew
living 37th Henry ab Llywelyn
VIII, 1546. ab Ieuan, of
Glan Dulas.

David ab = Gwenllian, d. of David ab
Llewelyn. Llywelyn Lloyd, of Glyn
Brochan. (*Subsidies,*
1545-6.)

David Lloyd, of Berth Llwyd. =

David ab David.

PHILIP ab Iorwerth ab Maredudd ab Madog Danwr. =

Gruffydd Goch. = Alice, d. of Rhys ab Maredudd ab Owain of Verwig. Lord
of the Towyn in Ceredigion. *Gules, a chevron inter two
fleurs-de-lys in chief, and a lion rampant in base or.*

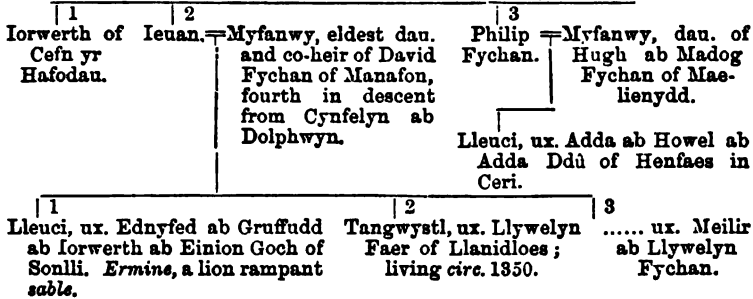
Ieuan ab = Angharad, d. of Howel ab Adda Ddû of Henfaes in Ceri, ab
Gruffudd. Gruffudd of Maes Mawr in Arwystli ab Maredudd ab Einion
ab Cynfelyn ab Dolphwyn ab Rhwallawn ab Madog ab Cadw-
gan, Lord of Nannau. *Azure, a lion passant argent, for Einion
ab Cynfelyn, Lord of Manavon.*

Gwenllian, co-heir, ux. Ieuan ab Gruf- Tangwystl, ux. Maredudd ab Rhys
fudd ab Howel Lloyd of Clochfaen. Fychan ab Rhys Ddû.

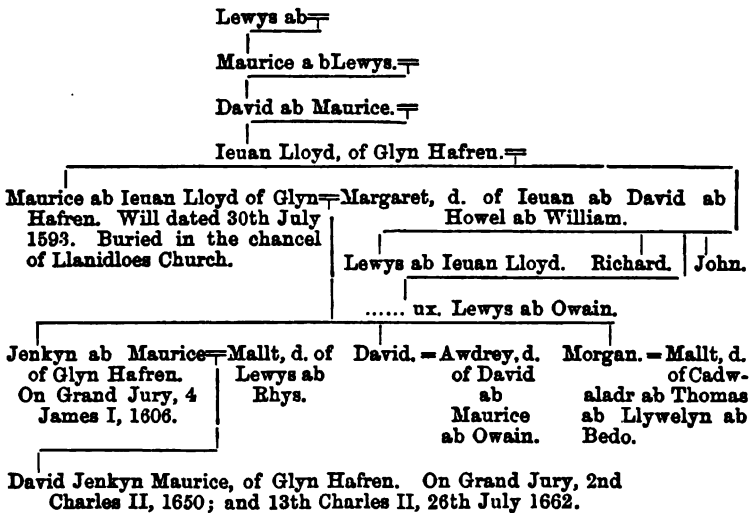
LLANGURIG.

(Harl. MSS. 1969, 2299, 1949.

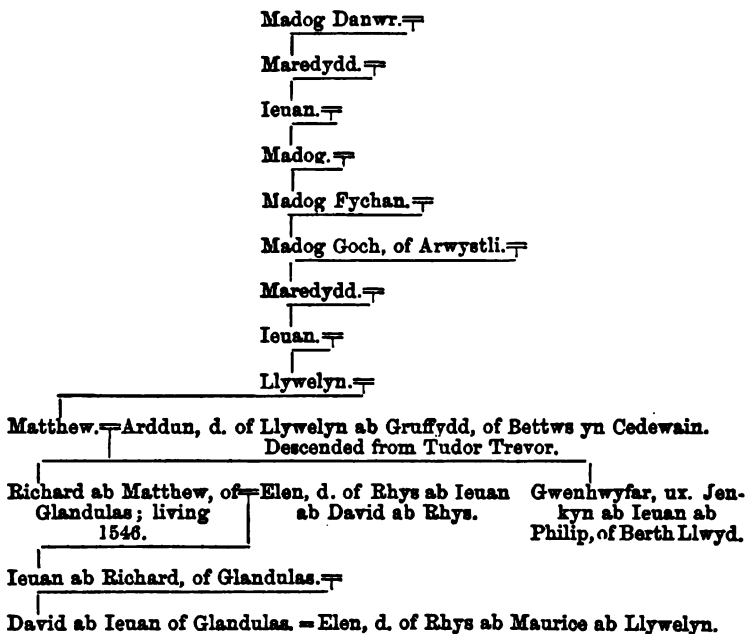
GRUFFUDD of Cefn yr Hafodau, ab Maredudd ab Madog Danwr. =



GLYN HAFREN, IN LLANGURIG.



GLANDULAS, IN THE PARISH OF LLANIDLOES.

Wynnstey MSS.MARWNAD DAFYDD FYCHAN AC IEUAN O FRO GIRIG, O WAITH IEUAN DEULWYN.¹

Pwy sy drist Powys drosti
 A Déau hwnt gyda hi ?
 Trist wyf pan Soniwyf am Sias,
 Glann Gwy, a Glynn ag Ewas.
 Y llu a fu och o'i fod !
 Y bu daeufab heb ddyfod.
 Un o wlad Fael gwnn gael gwall,
 O frig Bro Girig arall ;
 Fy swydd ni chefais Heddwch
 Galwn byth rhos a Glynn Bwch.
 Aros y ddau orau aeth,
 Am eu haros mae hiraeth

¹ Y Bardd hwn oedd wr o'r Deheudir, ac yn ei flodau, A.D. 1460.

Yma yn ddwys am y Ddenfab,
 Mal Mair, am weliau 'i mab :
 Gwaed oedd o'i Llygaid iddi,
 A gwaed ail o'm Llygaid i.
 Fy ngwaith, gyda gobaithiaw,
 Troi 'r drem rhos a'r tir draw ;
 Y ddau aeth, agni ddaethant,
 Aros byth, o Ros i bant !
 Un gau wys o'r galanas
 A Siac Llwyd os accw i llas,
 Lladd Dafydd mae'n lludd dyfyn.
 Fychan hael f'achwyn yw hyn ;
 Lladd mab, lle'ddai Iâ im hais
 Llywelyn nid llai wylais.
 Dwyfil sy'n cwyno Dafydd,
 Ag Ieuan fal un gwyn fydd
 Dwy genedl eu dwg annawn,
 A dwy wlad aeth yn d'lawd iawn ;
 Llinwent Lys lle anun tlawd ;
 O wyno 'r wyf yn lle cawn Rent,
 Cynllwyno pen Cun Llinwent
 Dull a fu i'w dwyllo fo,
 Diau e allwyd ei dwyllo ;
 Er ei lladd nid oedd addas,
 Wrth roi 'i law, Arthur o las.
 Nid oedd ef, yn gynefin,
 A bod a'r ol, o bai drin ;
 Blaenrhed i fyned fu fo
 Ag olaf, pan fai gilio.
 Drwg oedd genyf ei drigaw,
 I gadw'r ôl ynglan Gwy draw :
 Fo heb ymado o'r mann,
 Fu gywyr ef ag Ieuan ;
 Dau frodyr diofrydol,
 Drwg yr aeth drigo ar ol.
 Deuryw dir aeth heb dro da,
 Tir Ieuan o wlad Troyd ;
 Llyna fann yn lai ynn' Fedd
 Llann Girig mae'r Llewn'n gorwedd.
 Gwannach yw'r âch ffordd yr ôl,
 Gwanhäwyd egin Howel,¹
 Bod ynys heb Lys heb Lann,

¹ Howel Lloyd of Llangurig, ab Llywelyn ab Iorwerth ab Maredydd
 ab Madog Danwr.

I Bowys fod heb Ieuan.
 Dïal a ddoeth diluw ddw'r
 Mwy ddial yw a'm Dden w'r ;
 Diluw'n ol Deulaw a wnaſ,
 O dielir nid wylaf.

ELEGY ON DAVYDD VYCHAN AND IEUAN OF CURIG'S LAND.

By the bard IEUAN DEULWYN.¹

Translated by HOWEL W. LLOYD, Esq.

In tears for whom is Powys found
 And all the south, the country round ?
 I mourn, when I would rouse the chase,
 On bank of Wye, in glen of Ewas ;
 Woe's me ! a host is come and gone,
 Where two youths came, now comes not one.
 From Maelgwn's land one, well I wist,
 From Curig's Land another missed !
 Mine office brings me nought but pain,
 On moor and glen I call in vain
 For two—our best—we stay forlorn ;
 They come not—we may wait and mourn.
 As Mary's mourn'd, so I their loss,
 Her son's fell wounds beneath the cross.
 She from her eyes wept tears of blood,
 May mine weep, too, a kindred flood !
 I can no more than turn my gaze,
 Wistful, on yonder upland haze ;
 Long tho' I wait, there comes not one
 From moor to dell, both—both—are gone.
 Sole remnant from the slaughter I,
 Since when Siac Llwyd doth yonder lie,
 I call—nought boots me to complain—
 For gen'rous Davydd Vychan's slain !²
 For both drear sorrow chills my bones,
 Llewelyn also hears my groans.

¹ This bard was from South Wales, and flourished about the year 1460.

² Dafydd Vychan of Llynwent.

For Davydd and for Ieuan¹ vent
 Two thousand hearts their one lament.
 For these two tribes² are sunk in grief,
 For these two lands find no relief;
 In Llinwent's mansion sorrow reigns
 And all Saint Idloes' town complains
 For Llinwent's³ chief, by ambush slain.
 Deep-laid the plan! thro' foul deceit
 He gave his hand—his fate to meet.
 So was he slain—O shameful deed!
 As tho' 'twere Arthur's self to bleed.
 His wont was never to appear,
 When raged the combat, in the rear;
 In battle he the first to meet
 The foe, the hindmost in retreat.
 The rear that he should cover, I
 Lamented, on the bank of Wye.
 To quit their post, to break their troth,
 Were false of him and Ieuan both.
 Twain brethren of devoted mind—
 It stirred them sore to stay behind.
 Two lands diverse are reft of joy,
 For Ieuan's land hath sprung from Troy.
 Fair Curig's church is wrapped in gloom,
 There lies the lion in the tomb.
 Fall'n is that ancient line full low,
 Glides Howel's⁴ stream with weaken'd flow.
 Like land of court and church bereft
 Is Powys without Ieuan left.
 Vengeance in flood burst forth of yore,

¹ Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Howel Lloyd of Clochfaen. See p. 203.

² The Tribes of Elystan Glodrhudd and Tudor Trevor.

³ Llynwent is in the parish of Llanbistair in Maelienydd, and in the year 1600 belonged to Thomas Vaughan, Esq., the son of Mareddydd ab Rhys ab Mareddydd ab Dafydd Fychan, whose elegy is here given. He was the son of Dafydd ab Cadwgan ab Philip Dorddu ab Hywel ab Madog ab Hywel ab Gruffydd ab Goronwy ab Gwrgenen ab Hoedliw Goch ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrhudd, Prince of Fferlis. Dafydd Fychan was slain at Llynwent by his cousin-german, John Hir ab Philip Vychan, who was afterwards killed by Dafydd Fychan's sister Elen Gethin, the wife of Thomas Vaughan of Hergest, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Danesmore, near Banbury, and beheaded. See Lewys Glyn Cothi's Poems.

⁴ Howel Lloyd of Llangurig.

For greater now the seed is sore ;
 My heart would never broken be,
 Such deluge for such men to see.

EGLWYS LLANGURIG.

Gwyleiddiwn, fy awen, ysgafnwn ein troed
 Fel awel anadla ei hysbryd drwy'r coed,
 Oblegid cydsangwn feddrodau y fan
 Sy'n cynnwys marwoldeb anfarwol y Llan.
 Hen Eglwys Llangurig! pe byddai pob maen
 O'th furiau yn dafod i'r oesau o'r blaen,
 Llefarent gyfrolau dyddorol i ni
 Nas gwyddom y degwm o hanes dy fri ;
 Ond gwyddom ddigonedd i hawlio'th fawrhad
 Fel un o Eglwysydd borenaf ein gwlad.
 Pan oedd Cristionogaeth fel baban mewn cryd
 A siglid gan Arfaeth Creawdwr y byd,
 Godreuon Pumlumon a gawsont y fraint
 O noddi St. Curig¹ yn benaf o'r saint.
 Y boreu oedd hafaidd, yr awyr oedd glir
 Pan gyntaf y sangodd St. Curig ein tir ;
 Ac os oes amheuaeth o b'le y daeth ef,
 Yr oedd mor dderbyniol ag angel o'r nef.
 Eisteddfa St. Curig! mae'th berchen mewn hedd ;
 Tros fil o flynyddoedd ymwelsont â'i fedd ;
 Os nad oes lythyren uwch beddrod y sant,
 Mae iddo gofgofofn yn nghrefydd ei blant.

¹ NODIADAU EGLURHAOL.—Cydnabyddir gan wahanol awdurdodau hanesyddol mai Curig Lwyd (neu Fendigaid, yn yr un ystyr ag y defnyddia'r cynfeirdd yr ymadrodd *Dduo Lwyd*, etc.) ydoedd sylfaenydd Eglwys Llangurig; ond amrywiant mewn barn gyda golwg ar ei haniad. Proffeswr Rees, yn ei *Welsh Saints*, a ddywed mai sant Cymreig ydoedd yn blodeuo rhwng 664 a 700 o.o. Mewn un o'r *Iolo MSS.*, siaredir am danofel *St. Curig ab Urien Rheged ab Cynfarch*. Edith Lewys Morys a ddywedd wrthym mai tramorwr ydoedd: iddo lanio ar y llanerch a ddynoddir yn awr gan dref Aberystwyth; a chan orphwys ar ei daith ar fryn a adnabyddir fel Eistedda Curig, ddarod iddo hoffi golygwedd Dyffryn Wy, a phenderfynu adeiladu Eglwys ac ymsefydlu ar lanerch cysgodol sydd yn adnabyddus fel Llangurig. Cyffelybydyw adroddiad Williams, yn ei *Eminent Welshmen*, ac amryw awduron ereill, a thyna y dystiolaeth y mae awdwr y bryddest hon wedi fabwysiadu.

Eisteddfa fendigaid ! dychymyg sy'n troi
 Dalenau canrifoedd, a'r niwloedd sy'n ffoi
 Nes wyf fel yn ngwyddfod heu arwr y plwy'
 Pan syllai'r waith gyntaf ar Ddyffryn yr Wy,
 Pan fwriodd dewisiad ei goelbren ar fan
 Ddynodir hyd heddyw gan Eglwys y Llan,
 Pan weithiai'n lluddedig o foreu hyd nawn
 Ar adail ddiaddurn gyssegrodd ei ddawn,
 Pan fedai ffrwyth cysur o'i lafur a'i loes
 Wrth ganfod y cynnydd ar Grefydd y Groes,
 Pan seddai fel esgob yn Llanbadarn-fawr¹
 Nes cafodd ddyrchafiad trag'wyddol o'r llawr !
 St. Curig ! traddodiad a fynodd o'r bron,
 Mewn oes ofergoelus, ddwyfoli dy ffon ;²
 Holl rinwedd Sarp'h Bres yr anialwch a roes
 Ofergoel i'th lawffon ar gyfrif y Groes ;
 Ac os nad oedd rhinwedd meddy-gol mewn llun,
 Mae digon yn Arwr y Croesbren ei Hun !
 Hen Eglwys Llangurig, pwy ydoedd dy sant ?
 Hanesiaeth a ettyb yn ammwys ei maent :
 Myn rhai mai estronddyn o genedl oedd of,
 Ond hawlia frodoriaeth â ni yn y nef,
 Oblegid canolfur gwahaniaeth y byd
 Ddymchwela brawdoliaeth y nefoedd i gyd !
 Ymwadodd St. Curig â'i genedl a'i iaith,
 A'i enaid ymgollodd yn mawredd ei waith ;
 Er byw ar y ddaiar, y nefoedd ei wlad,
 A dysgodd barablu iaith Palas ei Dad !
 Mae'i lafur yn aros dan wenau ei Dduw,
 Ei Eglwys yn sefyll, a'i grefydd y fyw ;
 A thrwy y canrifoedd dilynwyd y sant
 I'r nefoedd gan faith genedlaethau o'i blant—
 Ei blant yn yr Arglwydd, ei blant yn y ffydd
 Olenodd dywyllwch anobaith yn ddydd.
 Am feddrod St. Curig yn ofer y trof
 Ddalenau y gyfrol o feini " Er côf" ;

¹ Dywed hanesiaeth ddarfod in St. Curig gael ei ddyrchafu i esgobaeth, a sylfaenwyd gan St. Padarn yn y ganrif flaenorol, yn Llanbadarn.

² Giraldus a ddywed fod llawffon St. Curig mewn cadwraeth yn Eglwys St. Harmon yn ei ddyddiau ef. Desgrifir hi o wneuthuriad addurnol ar ffurf y Groes, a'i gorwychu âg aur ac arian. Priodolir iddi wyrthiau anhygoel nas gellir eu cofnodi mewn hyn o nodyn.

Na, na, ni ddynoda llythyren y fan
 Lle gorwedd gweddillion sylfaenydd y Llan,
 A dichon nad oes yn y muriau y chwaith
 Un gareg osododd sylfaenydd y gwaith !
 Cenedlaeth ddilynodd genedlaeth i'r bedd,
 A'r Eglwys a gollodd wreiddioldeb ei gwedd ;
 Aradrodd tymhestloedd yr oesau ei phryd,
 Ond erys ei chrefydd yn ieuangc o hyd.
 Y fesen a blanodd y sant yn ein plith
 A faethwyd yn dderwen drwy rin nefol wllith ;
 Y dderwen a fwriodd ei mês yn ei thro,
 A choedwig o dderir Efengyl yw'n bro !
 Drwy'r porth cyssegredig yn wylaidd yr âf,
 A gwylio fy nghamrau'n barchedig a wnafl
 Gan deimlo fod miloedd fu'n sangan un llawr
 O'r nefoedd, efallai, yn syllu yn awr !
 Ar gyfer, canfyddaf fedyddfa o faen
 Gyssegrodd bedyddiad yr oesau o'r blaen ;
 Athraw mae'r areithfan addurnol ei gwedd
 Lle sangodd cenhadon sy'n awr yn y bedd ;
 A'r allor ganfyddaf yn olaf fel nod
 Or man sancteiddiolaf i ddeulin gael bod.
 Y porth yw'r fedyddfa i Eglwys ein Duw,
 Y pwlpud a ddysg sut i farw wrth fyw,
 A'r allor lle dyrch crefyddoldeb ei llef
 Yw'r pinacl agosaf i glustiau y nef !
 O ! allor fendigaidd ! sawl oes ar ei glin
 Fu'n ymgyfranogi o'r bara a'r gwin ?
 A pha sawl sant faethwyd i'r Jesu yn frawd
 Drwy yfed ei waed a thrwy fwytta ei gnawd ?
 Y nefoedd yn unig sy'n gwybod y rhif
 O'r brodyr cadwedig ysgubwyd gan lif
 Anelwig Iordddonen mewn oesau o'r blaen,—
 Iaith dynol ddymuniad a gerfir ar faen !
 Hynafol adeilad ! pe gwysid o'r bedd
 Dy gyntaf sylfaenydd i weled dy wedd,
 Llesmeiriai'n rhyfeddol wrth fethu cael un
 Yn aros o'r meini osododd ei hun !
 Dadebrai o'i lesmair yn araf drachefn,
 A molai ei Dduw am gyfnwid y drefn,
 Oblegid yr Eglwys gyfododd y sant
 A'i ddwyllaw ei hun¹ adgyweirir gan gaut !

¹ Y traddodiad ydyw ddarfod i St. Curig adeiladu yr Eglwys yn wreiddiol â'i law ei hun, a'i bod wedi thoi â gwellt neu gyrs, yn ol dull nodweddiadol ei oes.

Paham yr ymsoniaf am wysio o'r bedd
 Weddillion y sant a dynghedwyd i hedd?
 A llygad dychymyg, ei ganfod yr wyf
 Yn gweini fel angel gwarcheidiol ei blwyf;
 Er marw'n gorphorol, mewn yspryd mae'n fyw,
 A'i Eglwys dan nodded arbenig ei Dhuw.
 Ar Eglwys Llangurig ni welwyd un rhych
 Na throai i wyneb haelioni yn ddrych;
 Y Llwydiaid o'r Clochfaen¹ erioed fuont hael,
 Ac etto mae'r unrhyw haelioni ar gael;
 Mae hil Madog Danwr a'r Brodyr mewn bri,
 Ac yspryd pur Elen yn aros i ni;
 Yn Nghlochfaen mewn crefydd olynydd yw Lloyd
 Teil yngach nag un o'i ragflaenwyr erioed.
 Haelioni gwâg-eiriau yw nodwedd ein hoes—
 Haelioni yn cloffi rhwng rhagrith a moes;
 Ond pan y mae'r Llwydiaid o'r Clochfaen yn hael
 Mae'r galon a'r llogell yn briod i'w cael!
 Hanesiol ffenestri addurnwyd mor wych,
 Yr ydych i wyneb hynafiaeth yn ddrych;
 Pob arlun geir ynoch sy'n gyfrol o foes
 Ysgrifodd bucheddau arddelwyr y Groes:
 Y Pedwar Brawd enwog o Llangurig wych
 A'u hanwyl chwaer Elen sy'n llenwi'r un drych;
 Nis gallodd tywarchen y beddrod eu cloi,
 Mae' u hysbryd yn Nghlochfaen o hyd yn ymdroi.
 Aeth llawer cenedlaeth i'r beddrod er pan
 Roed Elen a'i brodyr yn nghanell y Llan;
 Mae'r rhelyw dan gysgod Yw annghof yn wyw,
 Tra blodau adgofion y Clochfaen yn fyw;
 Mae hanes y teulu yn haeddu cael rhan
 Yn ffenestr hanesiol sylfaenydd y Llan.
 Draw Curig Fendigaid ganfyddir, a baich
 Arluniol yr Eglwys yn bwys ar ei fraich;

¹ Am linach teulu urddasol y Clochfaen gweler y gyfrol ddyddorol ar *Hanes Llangurig*. Cynnrychiolydd presenol y teulu ydyw Chevalier Lloyd, yr hwn sydd yn etifeddu ysbryd haelionus ei gyndadan. Yn mhlith lluwys engreifftian o'r haelioni tywysogaidd, gellir nodi ddarfod iddo yn ddiweddar gwblhau adgyweiriad Eglwys Llangurig yn ol y draul o dros 10,000 p. Ei ddiweddar chwaer, Miss Mary Charlotte Hinde-Lloyd, hefyd, oed yn dra haelionus i'r tlawd, ac un o'i rhoddion diweddarof ydoedd y llestri cymmun gwerthfawr ydynt yn awr yn ngwasaneth cysegredig Eglwys ei phlwyf. Am hanes y *Pedwar Brawd o Llangurig*, ac Elen, eu hanfarwol chwaer, gweler yr unrhyw gyfrol.

Ac yna St. Curig a'i fam¹ geir yn nghyd
 Dan gledd erledigaeth yn cefnu ar fyd.
 Yn Nharsus canfyddwyd y baban a'i fam
 O fyd gorthrymedig i'r nef yn rhoi llam;
 O flaen Alexander, "Wyf Gristion!" medd hi,
 A'i phlentyn adseiniai—"A Christion wyf fi!"
 Dan law erledigaeth merthyrwyd y ddau
 I ddim ond i'r grefydd arddelent fywhau!
 Uwchlaw, Maelgwyn Frenhin² yn wylaid a gawn
 Am erlid gwir grefydd i Dhuw yn gwneyd iawn,
 Drwg offrrwm i'w Perchen frasdiroedd y wlad
 Ar ddeulin blygedig wrth allor ei Dad.
 Addurnol ffenestri, cyssegrwyd pob paen
 Gan ddwyllaw celfyddyd i'r oesau o'r blaen,
 Hen arwyr y plwyf gan gelfyddyd a roed
 Ar leni goleuni mor fyw ag erioed,
 Ac yma, Arwystli, y derllyn dy blant
 Grymhlethol adgofion twysog a sant.
 Caraswn gael syllu am oes yn y drych,
 Ond clywaf undonol alwadau y clych
 Yn gwysio'r plwyfolion ddylifant mewn mwyf
 I ddathlu agoriad³ hen Eglwys y plwyf.
 Yn ebrywdd mae'r orwech adeilad yn llawn
 A moliant yn adsain ei muriau a gawn;
 Mae'r gwelw weinidog yn teimlo i'r byw
 Ei safle gyfryngol rhwng dynion a Duw,—
 Yn teimlo ei hunan yn gryf ac yn wan
 Mewn pryder duwiolfryd wrth sangu y fan
 Gyssegrodd hyawdledd cenhadon y Groes
 Fudanodd y beddrod am oes ar ol oes!

¹ St. Curig a'i fam (Julietta) a ddiangasant o Iconium, yn Asia Leiaf, rhag erledigaeth oedd yn ffynu dan Diocletian yn 305 o.c. Ymdeithiodd gyda'i phlentyn hyd yn Nharsus, lle y merthyrwyd y ddau, oherwydd ymlyniad wrth y grefydd Gristionogol, drwy orchymyn Alexander. Ceir fod amryw Eglwysi Cymreig wedi eu cyssegru i goffodwriaeth y baban-ferthyr hwn a'i fam; a digon tebygol yw ddarfod i Curig Lwyd gael ei enw ar ei ol.

² Dywed hanesiaeth ddarfod i Maelgwyn, fel iawn am ei erledigaeth, wneud rhodd i'r Leianes o'r tir ar ba un yr adeiladwyd yr Eglwys yn ddiweddarach.

³ Wedi myned o honi o dan adgyweiriad, ail-agorwyd yr Eglwys ar Sulgwyn, 1879, pryd y gwasanaethwyd yn syml ac effeithiol gan y Parch. G. W. Griffith, Ficer llafurus a chymeradwy y plwyf yn bresenol.

Yn ngwendid gwyleiddra mae cuddiad ei nerth,
 Ei ysbryd wresogodd Preswlydd y Berth ;
 A thra mae'i lerferydd yn graddol gryfhau,
 Yn nagrau gorfoledd mae'r dorf yn gwanhau ;
 Mewn adgof o'r Pentecost cedwir yr wyl,
 A'r un yw athrawiaeth fendigaid yr hwyl !

Hen Eglwys Llangurig, ti gefaist y frain
 O fod yn fagwrfa canrifoedd o saint ;
 Dy sanctaidd areithfa a lanwyd gan lu
 O enwog ddysgawdwyr drwy'r oesau a fu ;
 Rhyw deilwng olynnydd sydd beunydd yn bod,
 Wrth law gan yr Hwn sydd eiddigus o'i glod,
 A'i ddwyfol nawdd erys dros grefydd y plwy'
 Hyd oni thwng angel "na bydd amser mwy !"
 Pryd hyny daw meirwon Llangurig yn fyw
 Yn addfed gynhauaf toreithiog i Dduw ;
 Ac yn yr hen anthem nefolaidd, ei blant
 Drag'wyddol ymunant â Churig y Sant !

HUW ARWYSTLI, 1881.

PRYDDEST "EGLWYS LLANGURIG".¹

GAN ELIDAN.

Llangurig deg ;² mam Eglwys hen y Plwy,
 Urddasolwyd ar lan y droellog Wy.
 Dy hun eisteddaist yma lawer oes
 Yn ffyddlon dyst parhaus am angu'r Groes
 I bob cenhedlaeth, tra dylifent hwy
 I lawr dy fonwent fel y llifa'r Wy

¹ Ail Destyn Eisteddfod Gadeiriol y Clochfaen, 1881.

² BRASLUN.—Cyfarchiad-Unoliaeth Athrawiaeth dan gyfnwidiad defod. Drych mewnol yr Eglwys. Arddull henafol-ddigynfueid. Cysgod gwan o'r Digynfueid Duw. Yn Cyffroi adgofion. Ffur-luniau hanesiol y ffenestai lliwiedig yn rhoddi hanes yr Eglwys o'i sylfaeniad. Y merthyr. Faban Sant Curig yn y Dwyrain yn dynodi dyfodiad yr efengyl oddi yno. "Curig Lwyd", yn glanio. Dewis Dyffryn Gwy. Adeiladu'r Eglwys. Yn moesoly yr ardal. Maelgwyn Frenin yn rhoddi tir i'r Eglwys. Cyssegriad hawliaw eiddo. Bedydd, Cyssegriad dyn i Dduw, a'r ddynol gymdeithao yn Nuw. Priodas, Cyssegriad serch mewn undeb annatodol yn Nuw. Puredigaeth cymdeithas. Arlun Dewi Sant, Dunawd, ac Elidan Sant. Hen arwyr y Plwyf. Teulu y Clochfaen. Adgyweirydd yr Eglwys. Magwraeth Elusen. Yr Eglwys yn ganolbwynt crefydd a Gwareiddiad y Plwyf.

I'r Dehan fôr-Ti welaist lawer tro
 Ar fyd a chyfnewidiad yn dy fro.
 Cyfreithiau 'n newid, newid teyrnedd gwlad,
 Ond digyfnewid yw'th Efengyl Rad.

Er gwisgo weithian o'r athrawiaeth lân
 Mewn rhwyd-ymylwath o ddefrdau mân;
 Newidia'r ffurf, newidia'r agwedd lun,
 Ond deil y Credar Sacramentau'r un—
 Fel ynei gwely llwyda'r ffrwd gerllaw,
 A chwydda dros ei glanau yma thraw,
 Ond cilia 'n ol ac ar ei graian gryd
 Fe loewa'r llif gan dreiglo'r un o hyd—

O fewn y cyssegr gogoneddus yw
 Fel "merch y Brenhin" yn ei gemwaith gwiw:
 Addolgar barch a dirwiolfrydedd dwys
 A leinw'r teimlad yn ei chyntedd glwys,
 Y pell ar agos blethir yma 'n un,
 A phethau nef a daear yn gyttein—
 Gwisg-gyfnewidiol amser wrth ei bwys
 Yn araf, ysgafn, drostynt dyn ei gwys—
 A choffa'r Cyfiawn geidw'n fyw mewn hedd
 Au bywyd ber-arogla uwch eu bedd.

Preswylfa Duw-y digyfnewid Un,
 Ymdrecha ddigyfnewid ddal ei hun—
 Mor hybarch ydyw ei henafol ddrych,
 Ac etto 'n newydd ei haddurnwaith gwyach.
 O'r adfyfyrion godant yn ddirif.
 I'r cof o ryw bellafion megis llif—
 Pob gwrthrych yma er yn fud ei hun
 Sydd lawn hyawdleud i'r ystyriol un.

Y Ddwyrain ffenestr dloswiwiedig gawn
 O Ddwyf—hanesiol luniau teg yn llawn.
 Hwy safant—fel ar risiau llawer oes
 I'r naill y llall yn adrodd am y Groes;
 Neu megis "Carnau gwylarth" bryn uwch bryn
 O'r groes hyd yma tafiant oleu gwyn.

Gwel ddarlun baban-ferthyr yn ei waed
 Fel rhosyn fathr anifail dan ei draed,
 Sant Curig yw, ond dan ei boen ai gam
 Fe siriol wena ar ei ferthyr-fam,
 Julitta: dan o wanafoed a rhyw,
 Ond dau o ddewrion ffyddlon, dystion Duw.

Trwy niwl traddodiad uniawn bwyntiant law
 I'r boreu oesoedd yn y Dwyrain draw,
 Pan ydoedd ba'ban-Eglwys Dduw yn mhair
 Erledigaethau erch am Grist a'i air.

O "dân y todddydd" fyth yn lân a phur
 Trwy ganol chwerwon donnau ing a chur
 A'i bychan gwch yn wag o bethau byd
 Mordwyodd hon gan ddwyn y trysor drud
 O Tarsis neu Silencia ar ei hynt,
 A glaniodd ar derfynan "Cymru gynt".

Fel dolen newydd yn y gadwyn hir
 Gwel ddarlun "Curig Lwyd" yn dod i dir
 Ger Aber Ystwyth, mewn môr gilfach glyd—
 Seml oedd ei wisg a dieithr oedd ei bryd,
 Estronol iaith oedd ar ei wefus ef,
 Ond yn ei galon trysor pur y nef.

Fe ddengys bys traddodiad ol ei droed
 Yn gadaw'r dyffryn ai gauedig goed,
 A dringo rhiwiau serth Plinlumon Fawr
 I olen rhydd agored wybr a llawr—
 Oi ol ymledai cefnfor eang glas,
 O'i flaen agorai gwlad ddyffrynwy fras;
 O fôr a thir tymherus awel lôn
 Chwarenai gylch ei ael, gryfhai ei fron.
 Ar ben y bwlch cisteddai'r Sant i lawr
 Ar garreg lwyd gorphwysai enyd awr,
 Fel Un oedd Fwy ar ffynhon Jacob gynt
 Pan yn lluddiedig ar gyffelyb hynt.

Mal wrth ei draid agorai dyffryn tlws
 Y Gwy i'w dderbyn ei groesawgar ddrws.
 Amrywiaeth dolydd, llawer ffrwd a llyn,
 A'i denai ef i waelod llawr y glyn—
 Dewisodd fan ar fin graianog Gwy
 I godi Eglwys-gwreiddyn "Llan y Plwy":
 Hon adeiladodd ef ai law ei hun,
 O gangan gwydd plethedig seml ei llun,
 Fel "rhwng cortynau" ceid yr arch yn hir
 Cyn cael o Israel lwyr feddiannu'r tir.
 Ond ynddi trigai y Shechinah byw,
 Y Gair, y Sacramentau, Yspryd Duw.

Dan riniog hon dylifai ffrydian gras
 A'r dyffryn tlws a droes yn iraidd fras;

Eneidian'r lliaws ddenwyd at y Groes
 Prydferthwyd ffurf cymdeithas, purwyd moes.
 Ac fel yr Hafren tu ar fewnol wlad
 Tywalltai hithau ei bendithion rhad.

Trwy ogledd ffenestr cysgod arlun ddaw ;
 O Maelgwyn frenhin ar helwriaeth draw ;
 Yng nghanol cynnwrf helfa wyllt a'i sŵn
 Ei lygaid dyn oddi ar ei gyflym gŵn,
 A gesyd hwy ar Forwyn hardd ei llun
 Ymgolla mewn myfyrdod wrthi ei hun—
 Fe saif yn syn—Gwêl yn ei thawel bryd
 Brydferthwch uwch nac edwol degwch byd.

Llestr ydoedd hon burasai Yspryd Duw
 Yn deml ysprydol i bob rhinwedd fyw ;
 Ei mewnol burdeb, ai thynnerwch mwyn
 I'w gwyneb dafia uwchddaearyl swyn—
 O brydferth bethau llawr prydferthaf un
 Yw sanctaidd wraig yn caru Duw a dyn,
 Yn nesaf wele'r brenhin ar ei lin
 Ger bron y Forwyn, croga ar ei min.
 Yf ei hymadrodd fel yr yfa hydd
 Sychedig ddyfroedd byw ar desog ddydd.

Nid geirau serch ond purion eiriau nef
 Dywalltai hi i'w fuddiol glustiau ef.
 Fel llestr a olchid dan y pistyll glân
 Tra uwch ei ben yn murmur-drydar cân,
 Fe olchwyd calon ddu a phurwyd bron
 Y brenhin hyf gan ffrwd ymadrodd hon.
 Fe roes ei hun i Grist, a rhoes y tir
 Y safai arno yn gynnysgath hir
 I'w Eglwys ef, tra rheda dyfroedd Gwy,
 Ac erys hwn yn feddiant iddi mwy—
 Gosodwyd yma sylfaen dwfn barhâd
 Dan Ddwyfol sêl i hawlfeddian nau gwlad ;
 Nid cyfran bwystfil ddry Duw i ddyn,
 Ond etifeddiaeth briod iddo ei hun.

Yn nrych dychymmyg gwêl y cyntaf ddyn
 I Grist trwy fedydd yma'n rhoi ei hun.
 Fel Nicodemus, hwyrach, holai ef
 Am waith y geni o ddwfr, a'r geni o'r nef.
 Neu, gallai, fel yr Eunyach ar ei daith,
 Ar ol hir addysg a chynghori maith,

Yn ddirgel, wrtho i hun, gan Gurig Sant
 Bedyddiwyd ef yn nwfr y loew nant,
 I rwymau tyn gyfammod diwahan
 Yn enw'r Tad y Mab, a'r Yspryd Glân.

O un i un cynnullwyd yn y wlad
 Y "bychan braidd" y rhyngodd bodd i'r Tad
 Roi iddynt hwy y deyrnas. Graddol gyd
 Gorphorwyd hwy yn Eglwys yn y byd,
 Cymdeithasddynol wreiddiwyd yn ei Duw,
 Ar newydd sail, i newydd rasol fyw.

Nid llai dyddorol cofio'r cyntaf ddau
 Ger bron yr allor yma yw nesáu
 I Lân Briodas, megis sanctaidd stad
 Yn rhwymyn euraidd Dwyfol ordinhad—
 Ni chipid mwy, ni roddid merch trwy drais,
 Ennillir yma'r serch, y llaw, a'r llais.
 Ir naill y llall y "rhoddant gred" yn nghlyw
 A gwydd yr Eglwys oll, a'r uchel Dduw.
 Yn serch personol gloewyd cnawdol dyn—
 Duw sy'n cyssylltu, na wahaned dyn.

I dlos ffynhonell bywyd-tarddle serch,
 A halogasid gan bob llygredd erch,
 Tywalltwyd phiol halen purdeb glân
 Sancteddiwyd mwy ei haber-geingcian mân.

Ymddengys Dewi Sant or ffenestr draw
 At Dunawd fel yn moes gyfeirio llaw ;
 Dwy ddisglaer seren foreu "Cymru Fu"
 Y naill o'r De a'r llall or Gogledd gu :
 Ac wedi canie'n iach i Curig Lwyd,
 Elidan Sant a drydd i Ddyffryn Clwyd.
 Ac ni wrthodir yma seddan glain
 I awyr hen Gwladgarwyt Cymru gain—
 Dihunau arwyr yn y llys a'r gad
 Yn byw, a meiddio marw, dros eu gwlad.

Mewn anrhydeddus goffa saif o'n blaen
 Enwogion lli o fonedd gyff bloch faen ;
 Rhed eu gorchestion a'u gwyrhydri hwy
 Fel gwythen aur trwy hanes teg y plwy—
 Rhai fel Trahaiarn flaenent yn y gad
 Ar dewr Gwenwynwyn yn gwrthsefyll brad.
 Mewn cymmwynasgar, elusengar waith
 Disgleiriai eraill ar eu didrws daith.

Y lleill mae aur—ganhwyllau yn ein mysg
 O ddentu daflent lemyrch dawn a dysg
 Cyssegrai eraill eu defnyddiol oes
 A'u pob peth at wasanaeth Crist a'i groes.
 Rhai bell ddisgleirient megis gloew Sêr
 Rhai fel rhosynau daenent arogl pêr.

Nid lleiaf, er iw enwi'n olaf, yw
 Adferydd hon fel teilwng deml i Dduw.
 Nid lleiaf yn ei ddewrder dysg, a dawn,
 Ei dwym wladgarwch, a'r ddefosiwn llawn ;
 Ai enu yntau megis seren hardd
 Yn wybr hanesiaeth oesau 'n dod a chwadd.
 Pob fenestr dlos llawn o hanesiaeth yw
 Llefara'r meirw yma fel yn fyw.

Elusen foneddigaidd dyner fron
 A anwyd, fagwyd, yng nghynteddar hon ;
 Gofala am yr hen, y tlawd, y gwan,
 Ac i bob un y rhydd ddymunol ran.
 Cofrestra hefyd eu cynnysgaith hwy
 A phin o ddeir ar furiau Llan y Plwy—
 Hen Lan y Plwyf! Canolbwynt Dwyfol ddysg
 A theg wareiddiad fuost yn ein mysg—
 Llewyrcha 'n fwy, a mwy defnyddiol bydd,
 A thi a sefi hyd yr olaf ddydd.

ELIDAN.

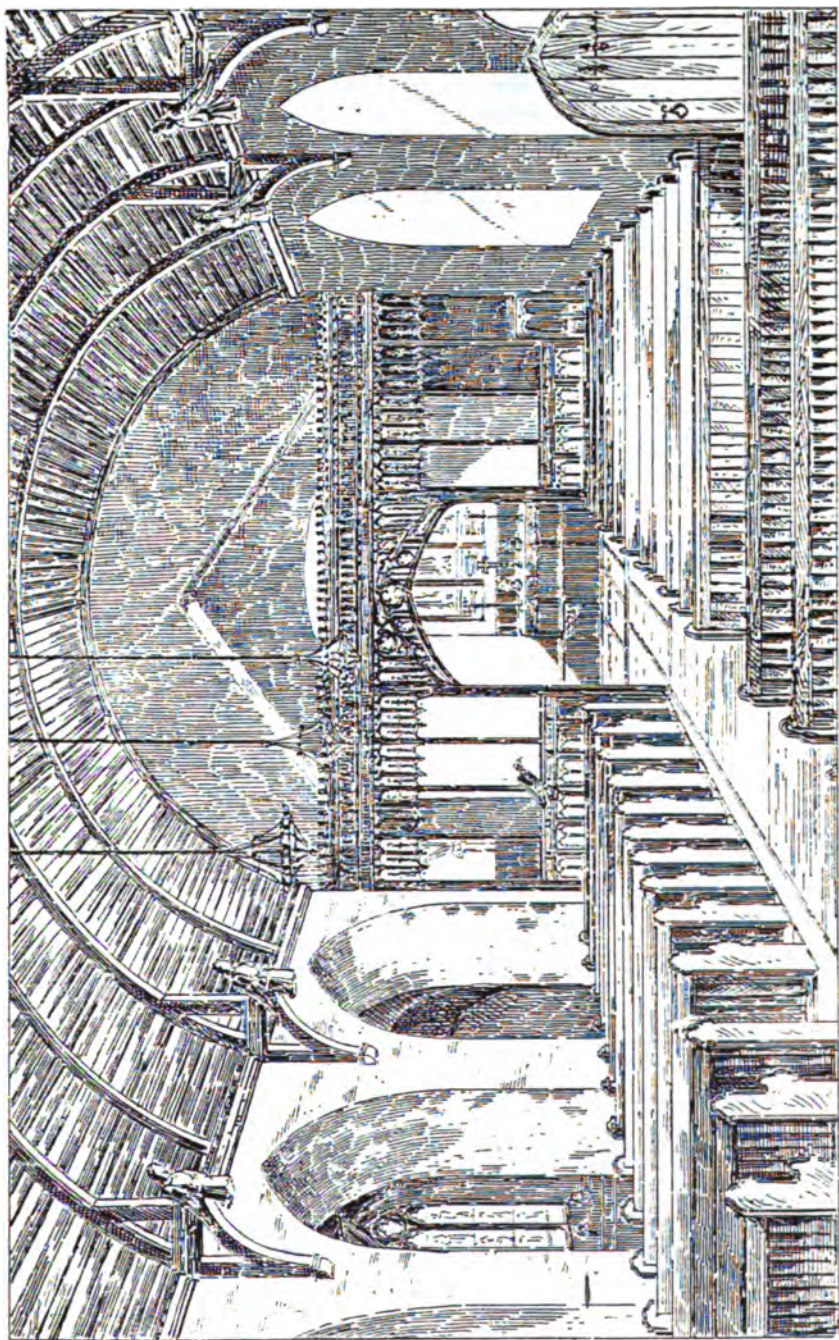
CYWYDD-FARWNAD.¹

MISS MARY CHARLOTTE HINDE-LLOYD, O'R CLOCHFAEN.

GAN CURIG.

MAIR ANWYL ! marw hono
 A barodd frâth i'r brudd fro,
 Ac ymyl-ddu gwmwl ddaeth
 Yn drist hulyn dros dalaeth :
 Cyd-ogrwn cawod dagrau
 Yma ar ei bedd mae'r bau,
 A christwch ddyeithr eistedd
 Yn sy'n ar bob aethus wedd,
 Tra y mae ing yn trymhan
 Baich nwyd byw ocheneidiau !

¹ I gystadleuaeth Eisteddfod Gadeiriol y Clochfaen, yn Llangurig, 1881.



Interior View of Hanguig Church.

FROM A DRAWING BY

A pha ryfedd? ei phrofiad
 Fy'n ei le o fewn y wlad :
 Penaf friw oedd, pan fu raid
 Claddu hon, fel cledd enaid—
 Cledd miniog claddu menyw,
 A chorou-ferch oreu 'n fyw!
 Llangurig! unig annedd
 Y feinir fwyn yw oer fedd;
 Ei llaw we'n geir yn llonydd—
 Llaw oedd hael drwy ei holl ddydd,
 A'i mynwes gu mwy nis geill
 Roi trysorau tros ereill.
 Wylwn ac och'neidiwn ni,
 Yr em dyner, am dani,
 Oblegid dan ddyblygion
 Eigion bedd mae gwyneb hon!
 Gwelodd torf pan gladdwyd hi
 Gloi enaid gwiw haelioni;
 Ni fu 'n y byd neu fewn bedd
 Yr un fron fwy ei rhinwedd.
 Hi ddilynodd o linach
 Disigl hên d'wysogol âch,
 A theilwng o'i theulu 'nghyd
 Fu yr hyfwyn Fair hefyd :
 Gwaed enwog Madog Danwr¹
 Yn gwbl deg, heb eiliw dŵr,
 Weithi ai 'n goeth yn ei gwythi
 Yn ffrwd boeth drwy'i phurdeb hi;
 Nid oedd un nodwedd anwyl
 Yn goll yn nghymmeriad gŵyl
 Arwres hen eryrod
 Hanesiol mewn gwladol glod;
 Y fenyw fâd ni fu 'n fy'r
 O bryd y "Pedwar Brodyr"
 Tan fraint a fuont yn frig
 Llawen gewri Llangurig.
 Nefol lili fel Elen²
 Oedd Mair hoff, mor hardd, mor wên;

¹ Cyfeirir at y teulu fel disgymyddion o Madog Danwr (neu Danwy) mewn Cywydd o eiddo Huw Arwystli.

² Ceir cywydd molawd, "Y Pedwar Brawd", o eiddo Huw Cae Llwyd. Eu chwaer, Elen, yr hon oedd briod Llewelyn ab Morys Goch, yn 1546, oedd tra nodedigam haelioni a rhinweddau ereill.

Elen fu o lanaf foes
 Ein Mair wên am yr einioes :
 Ei chalon yn gysson gaed
 A cholon ei huchelwaed,
 Yma 'n curo mewn cariad
 Efo ei phlwyf a'i hoff wlad ;
 Ac er i bell gyrau byd
 Draw ei swyno dros enyd,
 Curiad brwd caridd ei bron
 Ymlamai am Bumlumon.

Tramwyodd, teithiodd, ond ha !
 Daeth elor y daith ola
 I'w dwyn, o *Southsea*,¹ dan âr,
 Tra miloedd mewn trwm alar.
 Yn brudd iawn y bröydd oll
 A ddygwyd yno n ddi-goll
 Hyd fin ei bedd, â dwfn barch
 Mâd gofion i'w mud gyfarch,
 A bwriodd gwlad dan bridd glô
 Frenhines hael fron yno.
 Ail ein Mair ni welwn mwy,
 Rhy lydan yw'r ôl-adwy
 I obaith am ei bath hi
 Allu haner ei llenwi.

Gwaedoliaeth enwog deulu
 Yn ddi falch ynddi a fu ;
 Hi fylchai *drwy* falchder âch,
 Darllenai *drwy* ei llinach
 Ddyledswydd ddeil i adsain
 Clod mil uwch y cleidy main :
 Ei theulu ydoedd ei thlodion,
 Yn ngafael ing, i ofal hon,
 A thyst hir o'i thostwri
 Ddygir yn llawn ddagrau 'n lli'
 Dreigla 'n byd ar gulni bedd
 Prif fanon pwraf fonedd.
 Y fun fâd o'r Clochfaen, fu
 Yn nefolaidd ofalu,
 Alwodd Duw i wledd dawel
 Hyfryd y gwynfyd, lle gwêl
 Son dylodion dyledog
 Frieihai ei phlwyf, a chaiff lôg

¹ Bu farw yn Southsea, ar y 23 ain o Ebrill, 1880, a dygwyd ei gwedillion marwol i Llangurig.

Am drag'wyddoldeb heb baid
 Mewn doniau mwynhad enaid !
 O ! Mair Siarlot, heb ot ti
 Poenwyd rhif on pentrefi :
 Gwagle mewn byd ac Eglwys,
 Dyna geir a thi dan gŵys ;
 Ond dwyfol allu defwlch
 Lluniwr byd all lanw'r bwlch !

CURIG.

EXCHEQUER SUBSIDIES (LAY).

36 *Henry VIII*, $\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ and 37 *Henry VIII*, $\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ (1545-6).

P'och' de llangryg -	16d.	10d.	Thomas Moris here -	1d.
Vill' de Glynhafren		11d.	R's D'd ap Ieuan -	4d.
Jankyn D'd ap R's -	16d.	10d.	Morgan ap Ieuan -	3d.
Lewes ap Ieuan -		2d.	D'd ap Moris llu' -	1d.
Ieuan ap Moris -		1d.	Lewis d'd -	1d.
R's ap Ieuan -		3d.	D'd ap Ieuan -	3d.
R's ap Ieuan ap			R's ap Ieuan -	1d.
Thomas -	3d.	3d.	Ho'll ap Ieuan -	3d.
D'd llu' -		1d.	Ieuan llu' Gethin -	2d.
Ieuan ap D'd ap Ieuan		2d.	D'd Thomas -	1d. 1d.
Morgan ap Ieuan -		2d.	Llu' ap Moris -	1d. 2d.
			Edward ap Morgan -	2d.
<i>Vill' de Glynbrochan.</i>			Jankyn ap Evan -	2d. 2d.
Ieuan D'd ap R's -		3d.		
David ap Gryff' -		4d.	<i>Vill' Kefen Mavode (Cefn Hafodau), et Glyngynwydd.</i>	
Hugh ap Moris -		1d.	Thomas ap Ieuan	
R's llu' Dew -		3d.	Gwyn ¹ -	1d. 1d.
D'd llu' lloid -		1d.	David ap Ieuan Gwyn ²	3d. 10d.
R's Saez -		2d.	Owen ap D'd -	10d. 1d.
Ffran' Su'p filios eius		1d.	Rees ap D'd -	1d. 2d.
Thomas llu' Dew -		1d.		

¹ Thomas ab Ieuan Gwyn of Cefn yr Hafodau ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn ab Howel ab Rhys ab David ab Howel Fychan of Gilfachwen (co. Caerdigan), ab Rhys ab Rhydderch ab Cadifor ab Dyfnwal, Lord of Castell Howel. *Suble*, a spear head *argent*, embrued inter three scaling-ladders of the second two and one, on a chief *gules*, a tower triple-turreted ppr.

² David of Glâsgrug in Cefn yr Hafodau ab Ieuan Gwyn ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn ab Howel. He married Margaret, daughter of David ab Llywelyn ab Ieuan Goch, by whom he had five sons, Owain, Rhys, John, Lewys, and Morgan.

Rees ap Morys	-	1d.	1d.	D'd Bengryff al's ben-			
Morys ll'u ap Morys	-	3d.	1d.	grych	-	4d.	4d.
Jonet v' R's benlloyd	-	2d.	3d.	Lewes ap D'd	-	4d.	4d.
Gruff D'd ap Morgan	-	2d.	2d.	D'd ap Lewes	-	1d.	1d.
Margrett v' D'd ap				Gwenhwyfar v' Ho'll	-	1d.	1d.
Morgan	-	4d.	2d.	D'd Bedo ap lle'n	-	1d.	1d.
Elen v' Ieuan Dio	-	1d.	1d.	Elen v' bedo ap dio	-	1d.	1d.
D'd ap Ieuan	-	1d.	1d.	Gole v' Ieuan	-	1d.	1d.
Rees ap Ieuan ap				Gwenllyan v' Ieuan	-	1d.	1d.
Joh'es	-	3d.	1d.	Owen ap D'd ap Ho'll	-	1d.	1d.
D'd ap lle'n ap Cadowgan	-	4d.	3d.	Phelyp ap lle'n ap			
Jenkyn Gytten	-	4d.	10d.	me'dd	-	1d.	
Jenkyn Dio ap Thomas				R's ap bedo diw	-	3d.	
ap D'd	-	2d.	2d.	Owen ap Ieuan ap lle'n			
Ieuan ap Gitten	-	3d.	4d.	ap Ieuan	-	1d.	
Jenkyn ap R's	-	2d.	4d.	Owen D'd ap Morys	-	1d.	
Morgan ap R's	-	1d.	2d.	Hugh ap Ieuan ap Ho'll	-	2d.	
Ho'll ap Ieuan	-	1d.	1d.	Lewes ap Ieuan Daye	-		
Thomas ap D'd	-		2d.	D'd ap Ieuan ap D'd	-	10d.	
Jenkyn ap Ho'll	-		2d.				
				<i>Villa de Llamwared.</i>			
<i>Vill de Brytavon et Kefen Barrecke.</i>				Rees ap Morgan ²	-	18d.	1d.
Lewes ¹ ap Ho'll Mowdd-				Ieuan ap R's	-	18d.	1d.
uey	-	1d.	1d.	Morgan ap R's	-	10d.	1d.

¹ Lewys of Cwm yr On ab Howel Mawddwy ab Gruffydd Mawddwy ab Llywelyn ab David, third son of Ieuan Llwyd ab Llywelyn ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Einion ab Seisyllt, Lord of Mathafarn. *Argent* a lion passant *sable*, inter three fleurs-de-lys *gules*.

² Morgan ab Rhys of Llanwared in Llangurig, son of Howel ab Rhys ab David ab Howel Fychan of Gilsfachwen, in Cardiganshire, ab Howel ab Rhys Foel ab Rhys ab Rhydderch ab Cadifor ab Dyfnwal, Lord of Castle Howel. *Sable* a spear-head *argent*, embrued inter three scaling-ladders of the second, two and one; on a chief *gules*, a tower triple-turreted ppr. Morgan married Catherine, daughter of Bedo ab Rhys ab Llywelyn ab Dafydd Chwith of Cynwyl Gaio in Carmarthenshire, descended from Meurig Goch, Lord of Cil y Cwm. Quarterly, 1st and 4th *sable*, a wolf *argent*, his head and claws *gules*, for Meurig Goch; 2nd and 3rd *ermine*, a chevron *or*, on a chief *argent*, a lion passant *gules*, for Cadifor ab Selyf, Lord of Cil y Cwm. By this lady Morgan had issue a son, Rhys ab Morgan, and a daughter Catherine who married Jenkyn ab Maurice ab Jenkyn Goch of Clochfaen. Rhys ab Morgan, who paid his contribution to this subsidy in 1546, married, and, according to the *Add. MS.* 9865, had a son, Ieuan ab Rhys of Llangurig, and a daughter Angharad, who married Maurice Herbert, son of William Herbert of Park, ab Sir Richard Herbert of Montgomery, Knight.

D'd ap R's - - -	4d.	4d.	Jankyn ap Moris - - -	1d.
Jenkyn ap R's - - -	3d.	3d.	Jankyn ap R's - - -	2d.
Moris ap R's - - -	2d.	2d.		
Ieuan ¹ ap Moris ap			<i>Vill de Llanvyni.</i>	
Jenkyn - - -	12d.	18d.	R's dio - - -	3d. 3d.
Jenkyn ² ap Ieuan ap			Jankyn ap Ieuan	
Moris - - -	2d.	1d.	Thomas - - -	4d. 1d.
Morys ap lle'n Bedo -	1d.	1d.	D'd llu' D'd ap John -	16d. 1d.
Margret v' lle'n - -	4d.	4d.	Morris ap Ieuan ap R's	4d. 4d.
Jenet v' lle'n - - -	14d.	4d.	Ieuan ap R's ap Ieuan	18d. 1d.
D'd lloid ap Dio - -	1d.	1d.	Ieuan Bedo p'c - - -	16d. 1d.
Owen ap D'd lloid - -	1d.	1d.	Morgau ap Ieuan Gwyn	4d. 4d.
Lewes ap D'd lloyd -	1d.	1d.	R's Jankyn llu' ap R's	10d. 10d.
Edward Philip - - -	2d.	2d.	Jankyn d'd ap Jankyn	1d.
R's ap Moris ap R's -	18d.	1d.	Moris ap Ieuan - - -	3d. 3d.
Thomas ap Moris - -	2d.	2d.	Gole v' Moris - - -	3d.
D'd ap Ieuan ap			Ieuan llu' Gwyn - - -	2d.
David - - -	3d.	3d.	Owen d'd ap I'hob	4d.
D'd ap Ieuan Gwyn -	3d.	3d.	Ieuan ap llu' et }	
D'd Gethyn - - -	1d.	1d.	Duddgwe v' llu' }	4d.
D'd ap Ieuan ap ll'n -	2d.	3d.	D'd llu' - - -	2d.
Lewys ap Ieuan - - -	2d.	2d.	Owen Jankyn - - -	2d.
Kad' ap D'd - - -	1d.	1d.	Morgan ap Jankyn - -	1d.
Ieuan ap Morgan - -	2d.	2d.	R's Go' ap llu' - - -	2d.
Morys ap Ieuan ap Gryff			Llu' ap Ieuan - - -	1d.
lloid - - -	1d.	1d.	Gwenhwyfar v' D'd -	1d.
Morgan ap Greff - -	3d.	3d.	Vxor Owen ap Moris	
Jenkyn ap R's Go' - -	2d.	2d.	cu' filiis - - -	1d.
Elen v' bedo - - -	3d.	2d.	Jankyn ap Ho'll - - -	1d.
Ieuan ap Jenkyn - -	1d.	1d.	D'd ap Ieuan - - -	1d.
Will'm ap Owen - -	1d.	1d.	D'd ap Ieuan d'd Go' -	1d.
Jenkin ap Ieuan ap			Morgan llu' Bedo - -	4d.
Moris - - -	4d.		Llu' ap Moris - - -	4d.
John ap Owen - - -	1d.	1d.	Ihou ap Morgan - - -	1d.
..... ap Morys - -	18d.		Jankyn llu' ap Moris ³ -	4d.

¹ Ieuan ab Maurice ab Jenkyn Goch of Clochfaen.

² Jenkyn was the second son of Ieuan ab Maurice of Clochfaen.

³ Jenkyn ab Llywelyn ab Maurice of Llanyfyni in Llangurig, ab Rhys ab Adda ab Howel of Henfaes in Ceri, ab Adda Dhu ab Gruffydd of Maesmawr ab Mareddydd ab Einion ab Cyufelyn ab Dolphyn ab Rhiwallon ab Madog ab Cadwgan, Lord of Nannau. His name appears on the Grand Jury list for the Hundred of Llanidloes, 10th Elizabeth, 1558.

EXCHEQUER SUBSIDIES (LAY).

37 HENRY VIII, $\frac{1}{4}$ (1546).

*Extracted from the Account of the Collection of the Benevolence
from the Inhabitants of the County of Montgomery. A^o.
37 Hen. VIII.*

Hundred de llanydlos -		Jenkyn ap Moris ap	
The Vicar of llanydlos -	5s.	Jenkyn ⁵ -	6s. 8d.
Richard ap Mathew ¹ -	6s. 8d.	Ieuan ap Rece ap Ieuan	6s. 8d.
Jenken ap Ieuan ap		Jenken Gittin -	6s. 8d.
Phil ² -	6s. 8d.	Jenken Vachan -	6s. 8d.
Griff Glover -	6s. 8d.	Richard Price p'son of	
Lewys ap Ho'ell ap		llanthma -	20s.
Ieuan Go' -	6s. 8d.	Hugh ap Morice -	6s. 8d.
Davyd ap Rece ap Gito	6s. 8d.	Ieuan ap bedo ap dio -	6s. 8d.
John ap Ieuan Gwyn	6s. 8d.	Ieuan duy ap Gitto -	6s. 8d.
Lewes ap Ieuan Gwyn	6s. 8d.	The Vicar of llan	
The Vicar of llan-		Wonog -	5s.
gyericke -	6s. 8d.	Ieuan ap D'd ap Ho'll -	6s. 8d.
Rece ap Morgan -	6s. 8d.	The Vicar of Trevecloys	5s.
Davyd ap Ieuan Gwyn ³	6s. 8d.	Ho'ell ap Ieuan ap Dai-	
Rece ap Morice ap llen'		kene -	6s. 8d.
ap Ieuan ⁴ -	6s. 8d.	S'm viiii <i>li</i> . viiii <i>s</i> . iii <i>id</i> .	

EXCHEQUER SUBSIDIES (CLERICAL).

14, 15, Eliz., $\frac{3}{4}$ (1572-3).

BANGOR DIOO'. *Vicaria de Llan Kuricke in Comitatu Montgombry.*

Joh'is Gwyn⁶ cl'icus vicarius ib'm monitus fuit apud Llan Kuricke
predict' decimo sexto die Octobris ult'i'o preterito p' Hugonem Morgan
deputat meu' ad solvend' apud eccl'iam cath'em de Bangor tertio die

¹ Richard ab Matthew of Glandulas, in the parish of Llanidloes, ab
Llywelyn ab Ieuan ab Mareddydd ab Madog Goch of Arwystli, ab
Madog Fychan ab Madog ab Ieuan ab Mareddydd ab Madog Danwr.

² Jenkin ab Ieuan ab Philip of Berth Llwyd.

³ Davyd of Glâsgrug in Cefyn yr Hafodau, ab Ieuan Gwyn ab
Jenkyn ab Llywelyn of Cefn yr Hafodau, ab Howel ab Rhys ab David
of Gilfachwen, co. Cardigan.

⁴ Rhys ab Maurice ab Llywelyn of Llanywared in Llangurig, second
son of Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Howel Lloyd of Clochfaen.

⁵ Jenkyn ab Maurice ab Jenkyn Goch of Clochfaen.

⁶ The above-named John Gwynn, M.A., was the fourth son by
Catherine, his wife, daughter and heiress of Lewys ab David ab Lly-

Novembris tunc p'xi'e sequent', illa p'te subsidii p' se debita prima die Octobris vltimo preterit' p' promoco' sua predict', sed predictus Ioh'es Gwyn, nec apud eccl'iam cath'em Bangor eod', tertio die Novembris nec alibi p' quadraginta dies postea Sum'am p' se debit' ut prefertur soluit, nec satisfecit, neq' di'am Sum'am de p'fictis di'e' p'moto'is, nec de bonis et catallis dicti Joh's Gwyn, aliquo modo levare seu recipere potin. vis. viiid.

HUNDRED OF LLANIDLOES SUBSIDIES.

4 and 5 Edw. VI (1551-2).

Res ab Moris ab lle'w ab	Lewis ab Ho'ell ab Ieuan
Ieuan ¹ . . . 10s.	Co' . . . 10s.
Jenkyn ab Moris ² . . . 10s.	Ieuan D'd ab Ho'ell . . . 10s.
Thomas ab Ieuan Gwyn ³ . . . 10s.	Thomas ab Ieuan lloid . . . 10s.
Llw' ab Moris ⁴ . . . 10s.	Soma tot'les 4 <i>lb.</i> 10s. a
Jenkyn ab Ieuan phe ⁵ . . . 10s.	petie collector there
Richard ab Mathe ⁶ . . . 10s.	Moris ab John.

welyn ab Gruffudd Hirfaen of Pwll Glâs in Trefeglwys (*sable*, three horse's heads erased *argent*), of Owain Gwyn of Llanidloes ab Llywelyn Lloyd ab Ieuan of Llanidloes, ab Rhys ab Adda ab Howel ab Adda Ddû ab Gruffydd ab Mareddydd Ddu of Maesmawr, ab Einion ab Cynfelyn, Lord of Manafon (*azure*, a lion passant *argent*). He married Margaret, daughter of Mareddydd of Llandinam, ab John ab Mareddydd ab Rhys of Glanmeheli, in Kerry, descended from Elystan Glodrhudd, Prince of Fferlis, by whom he had six sons, 1, Miles Gwyn; 2, Owain; 3, Morgan; 4, Edward; 5, John; and 6, Lewys; and three daughters, Joyce, Margaret, and Catherine.

¹ Of Llanywared in Llangurig.

² Of Clochfaen.

³ Thomas ab Ieuan Gwyn ab Jenkyn ab Llywelyn of Cefn yr Hado-dau ab Howel ab Rhys ab David ab Howel Fychan of Gilsfachwen, co. Cardigan (see *Hist. of Llangurig*).

⁴ Llywelyn ab Maurice of Llanyfyni in Llangurig, ab Rhys ab Adda ab Howel of Henfaes in Ceri, ab Adda Ddu ab Gruffudd of Maes Mawr ab Mareddydd ab Einion ab Cynfelyn (see *Hist. of Llangurig*).

⁵ Of Berth Llwyd in Llanidloes parish.

⁶ Of Glandulas.

LLANGURIG SUBSIDIES.

2 and 3 Phil. and M. (1554-5).

Jenkyn ab Mores				David ab Ieuan			
ab Jenkyn ¹ in				Gwyn ab Jenkyn ⁴			
bonis .	10 <i>li.</i>	10 <i>s.</i>		in terr' .		40 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>s.</i>
Jenkyn Lle'n ab				Ieuan Bedo ab Res			
Mores ² in bonis .	10 <i>li.</i>	10 <i>s.</i>		in bonis .		5 <i>li.</i>	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Riseus ab Mores				Thomas ab Lle'n			
lle'n ab Ieuan ³				Deyo Bedo in			
in bonis .	10 <i>li.</i>	10 <i>s.</i>		terr' .		40 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>s.</i>

LLANGURIG SUBSIDIES.

5 Elizabeth (1563).

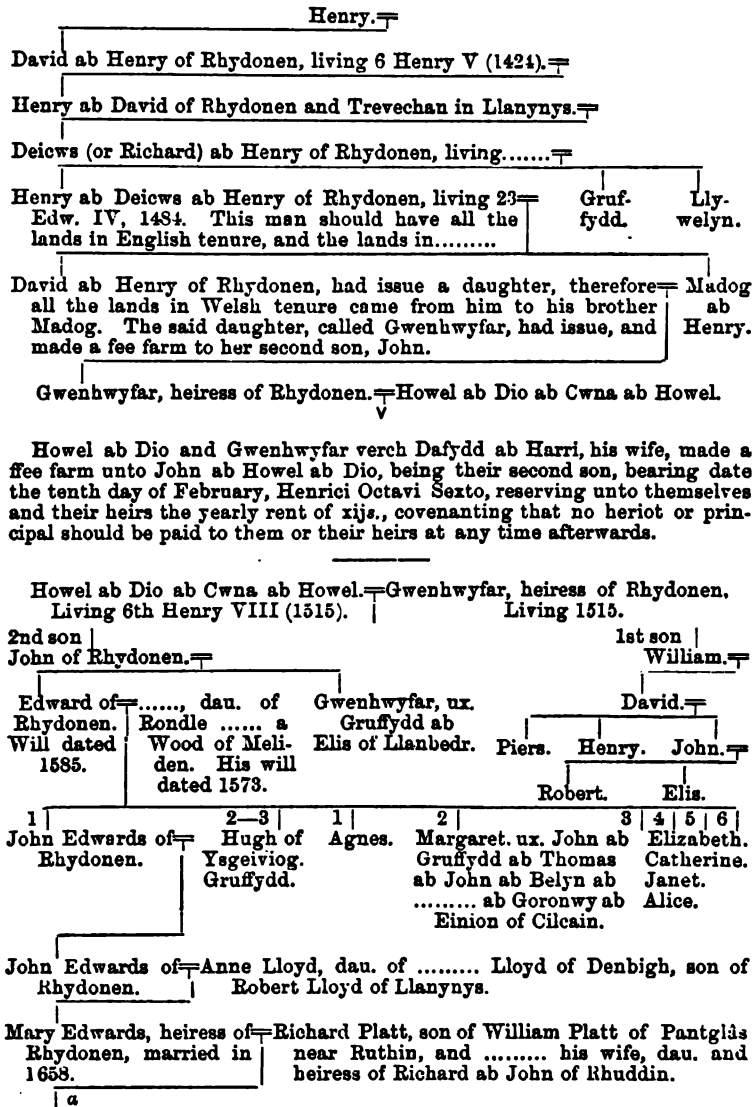
Jenkins ab Morus ⁵				Jenkyn ab Ieuan ab			
in terris .	40 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Jenkyn .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>	
Jenkyn Lloyd ab				Thomas ab Llewelyn			
Morus .	40 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	ab Dio ab Bedo .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>	
Morus ab Ieuan ab				Rees ab David Ben-			
Rees ab Dio .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>		grych .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>	
Ieuan ab Bedo ab				Ieuan ab Thomas ab			
Res .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>		Ieuan Gwyn ⁷	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>	
Mores ab Rees ab				Jenkyn ab Ieuan ab			
Mores ⁶ .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>		Mores .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>	

7 James I (1510).

Owenus Gwyn, gen'				David ab Rees ab			
in terris .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>		Jenkyn .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>	
Jenkynus David, gen' ⁸	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>		Rees ab Ieuan .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>	
Riseus Thomas Lloyd,				David ab David .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>	
gen' ⁹ .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>		Cadeus ab Thomas .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>	
Evanus David, gen' ¹⁰	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>		Evanus ab Jenkins			
Jenkins ab Mores ab				ab Rees .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>	
Rees ¹¹ .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>		Howel ab Stephen .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>	
Lodovicus ab Ieuan				John ab Jenkins ab			
Bedo .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>		Moris .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>	
Iohn ab Ieuan Lloyd	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>		Thomas Moris .	20 <i>s.</i>	16 <i>d.</i>	

¹ Of Clochfaen.² Of Llanyfyui in Llangurig.³ Of Llanywarded in Llangurig.⁴ David of Plâs Grug in Cefn yr Hafodau, ab Ieuan Wynn ab Jenkyn ab Llywelyn of Cefn yr Hafodau.⁵ Of Clochfaen.⁶ Of Llanywarded.⁷ Of Cefn yr Hafodau.⁸ Jenkyn was the second son of David ab Jenkyn ab Maurice of Clochfaen.⁹ Of Crugnant.¹⁰ Of Clochfaen.¹¹ Of Llanywarded.

**RHYDONEN IN THE COMOT OF DOGFEILYN,
IN THE LORDSHIP OF DYFFRYN CLWYD, AND PARISH OF LLANYNYS.**



^a
 William Platt of Rhydonen = Mary, eldest dau. and co-heiress of Thomas and Pant Glas. Married 1693. Hughes of Pennant y Belan in Rhiwabon.

Sarah Platt, heiress of Rhydonen, born in 1696, married at Llanynys, 20th December 1723, to Rhys Llwyd of Clochfaen, Esq., and was buried at Llangurig, 10th January 1781.

CAER FALLWCH IN LLANEURGAIN.

Henry ab Deicws ab Henry ab David ab Henry of Rhydonen =

2nd son

Madog ab Henry =

David ab Henry of Rhydonen.

John ab Madog = Margaret, dau. of Thomas ab Jolyn ab Madog ab Gruffydd Living in 1500. of Llaneurgain.

Ieuan ab John = Deila, dau. of Ieuan ab John ab Hugh ab David ab Ithel, Vicar of Llaneurgain ab Ithel Fychan, Lord of Mostyn, ab Ithel Llwyd ab Ithel Gam, Lord of Mostyn, ab Maredudd ab Uchdryd ab Edwyn ab Goronwy. *Azure, a lion statant argent, for Ithel Fychan, Lord of Mostyn.*

Richard ab Ieuan = Janet, dau. of Edward ab John ab Madog of Gonneger.

John ab Richard of Caer Fallwch.

RHYDONEN.

Deicws ab Henry ab David ab Henry =

1	2 —		
Henry ab Deicws of Rhydonen.	Gruffudd ab Deicws of Rhydonen. He made surrender of his lands to Gruffudd ab Gwilym, his daughter's natural son, 21 Edw. IV (1482).	Gwladys dau. of Cynwrig.	Llywelyn ab Deicws.

Gwenllian, verch Gruffudd ab Deicws. She had two natural sons, one named Gruffudd, whose father was Gwilym ab David ab Gwilym. The other son was named Rhydderch, and his father was Gruffydd Fychan. In the 14th of Henry VII (1499) she made surrender, having no lands, to Rhydderch ab Gruffudd Fychan.

Gruffudd ab Gwilym ab David ab Gwilym. This Gruffudd was servant to the Stewarte, at that time was outlawed and hanged, and left, as supposed, a son named William. Gruffudd was living in 1502.	Rhydderch ab Gruffydd Fychan. He had no issue, therefore all his lands descended to Henry ab Deicws ab Henry.
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COPIES OF PRIVATE DOCUMENTS.

6 H. 5.

Cur' d'ni poriu' de Rythyn tent' ib'm Coram Symone Thelwall Sen'lo die Sab'ti p'p'x post ff'm S'cte Deicolastice v'nis Anno r' r' Henri'e q'uti post conquestu' Sexto.

Dauid ap Henry venit hic in cur' et p'secut' fuit penes dimi' p'ortui' et quenta qu'ting' eis dignaret' concedere sibi ten' p'ris sui in villa de Reddomie' cui' Antiquis redd' p' A'ni 20s. p' 13s. 4d. p' ani' cui concessu' est hend' et tenend' p'dictu' ten' cu' p'tin' p'fat Dauid et hered' eius Raddendo inde Annati p'dict' p'ori et quentui 13s. 4d. de redd' p' A'ni. Et Sei'a ei libat' est Saluo iure cui' lib't. Dat' p' copi'.

23 E. 4.

Cur' Gard' Dom' et eccl'ie S'c'e Petri de Ruthyn tent' Coram Joh'e Thelwall Sen'lo ib'm die Sab'ti S'c'i Joh'is ante portam latina' Anno p'p'x Edwardi III^{ci} vicessimo III^o.

Henry ap' Dic' ap Henry venit hic in cur' Coram p'fat' Sen'lo et pet' se admitti ad terr' sui hered' nup' p'ris sui in villa de Riddom'ie Cui'redd' p'A'ni 13s. 4d. Cui concessu' est hend' et tenend' p'dict' ten' cu' suis p'tin' p'fat' henry hered' et assign' suis in tenura Anglicana imp'p'm Redd' inde Annuate 13s. 4d. Et no' fec't fidelit' q'n cecus est. Et Sei'a est ei inde libat' Saluo jure cui' lib't. Et dat' d'no de reli'o 13s. 4d., etc. Dat' p' cop'.

9 H. 7.

Cur' Gardiani Dom' et eccl'ie S'cti Petri de Ruthyn tent' coram Ib'lo'e Thelwall Sen'lo ib'm die ven'is p'p'x post ff'm Ascenc' D'ni Anno r' r' Henrici Sept'i nono.

Howel ap Dio ap Cona et Gwenhoyvar v' d'd' ap Harre veneru't hic in cur' et petu't se admitti ad vna' p'cellam terr' q' vocat' Cay Deny in villa de llicvck quib' concessa est hend' et tenend' p'dict' parcell' terre cu' o'ib' suis p'tin' p'fat' Howell et Gwenhoyva' hered' et assign' suis in tenura Anglicana imp'p'm. Reddendo inde Anu'ati Dict' Gard' et successorib' suis 3s. 4d. solut' ad ter'ios vsual'es. Et sei'a est ei inde libat' saluo jure cui' lib't. Et dat' D'no de reli'o 3s. 4d. p'pl'm Rob't. Decka.

17 H. 7.

Cur' xviijti com'oti p'd'cti tent' apud Ruthyn cora' Thome Salesbury milite Sen'lo de Deffrincloid die m'curii p'x post ff'm S'cti Mathei App'li Ao. regni regis Henrici Sept'i xvii^o J'rro'r sic.

Gruff' ap Gwill'm qni tenuit de diio diu s'a terr' et tenta' prata pastua et pastur' in Com'ot de Degg' inf'ra d'nii de Deff-rincloid Vtlagat est de feloniam ad secta' Margarete nup' ux' Jankyn ap gr' ap D'd ap Ieuan Taill'r p' morte d'cti viri sui vu' eu' appellauit vt pat' de Record Jo' o'ia terra' et tent a sua prat' pastua et pastur' cu' suis p'tin' inf'ra Com'ot p'd'cti' Seita' Sunt in Man' Diu' vt Eschaet' sua. Et p'c est inde reddere d'no de Exitib'. Dat' p' Cop' co'cord' cu' Origin'.

16 H. 7.—*Collegiu' de Ruthyn.*

Cur' Collegii S'ci Petri de Ruthyn tenta cora' Ibullon' Thelwall Sen'lo ib'm die sabboti prox' post festu' S'ti Martini in Hiome Anno regni Henrici vii xvi°.

Gwenhoi' v' Dauid ap Harry ap Dicus ap Henry venit hic in cur' cora' p'fato Sen'lo die et anno pred' et petit se admitti ad relivand' o'ia terr' et tenta nup' Dicus ap Henry cuius heres ip'a est vt dicit Cui conceditur hendu' et tenendu' sibi hered' et assign' suis p' seruic' inde debita et de jure consueta imp'petuu'. Et sei'a ei inde lib'ata est salvo jure cuiuscu' Que dat' d'no de Rel'io 13s. 4d. p' p'lin Robert Decka Ringnt.

Dat' p' Copi' p' Ibuill Thelwall.

16 H. 7.

Cur' Collegii S'cti Petri de Ruthyn tent' coram Ib'lo'e Thelwall Sen'lo ib'm die Sab'ti p'p'x post f'm S'cti Martini in yeme Anno r' r' Henrici vii xvi°.

Gwenhoyvar v'ch D'd ap Henry ap Dic' ap Henry venit hic in cur' coram p'fat Sen'lo die et anno p'dict's et petit se admitti ad relivand' o'ia terr' et ten't nup' Dic' ap Henry cui' heres ip'a est vt dic' Cui concedit' hend' et tenend' sibi' hered' et assign' suis p' s'uit' inde deb'ta et de jure consueta imp'p'm. Et Sei'a ei inde libat' est Saluo jure Cui'cu'q' Que dat' D'no de Rel'io 14s. 4d. plm' Rob'tus Decka Ring'. Dat' p' Copi'.

21 E. 4.

Vis ffrancheplion Gard' dom' et Eccl'ie S'cti Pet' de Ruthyn tent' cora' Jb'lon' Thelwall Sen'lo ib'm die Sab'ti p'p'x p't f'm S'cti Leonardi abbat' A'o r' r' Ed' quarti xxi°.

Gruff' ap Dic' ap Henry et Gwladus v' ken vx' p'd' Gruff' ven'ut cora' p'fat Sen'lo et surs' redd' in man' d'ni Gardiani o'ia terr' et tenta prata bosco' pastua et pastur' cu' om'b' suis p'tin' in Villa de Riddomio ad opus Gruff' ap Gwilliam ap d'd ap Gwilliam. Hend' et tenend' o'ia p'd' terr' et ten' p'ta bosco' pastua pastur' cu' om'b' suis p'tin' in villa p'd' p'fat Gruff' hered' et assign' suis in tenura Anglicana Imp'p'u' Redd' inde an'ti 13s. 4d. p'fat Gardiani et successorib' suis.

Et fec't fidelit' Et Sei'a est ei lib'at' Saluo jur' cui' lib't. Et dat' d'no' de Rel'io 13s. 4d. p'p'lm Ibull' Thelwall.

Dat' p' copi' p' Cl'icu' Cur' p'd' lxxi yeres ij yeres after Henry ap Dic' dyd relif it xvi yeres after the vtlar' was.

14 H. 7.

T'nta Magna Cur' cu' p'ua' Cur' ib'm tent' coram Ib'lo'e Thelwall Sen'lo ib'm die Sab'ti p'x' post ff'm S'cti luce Euangeliste anno r' r' Henrici Sept'i xliii°.

Gwenllan v' Gruffith venit hic in cur' coram p'fat' Sen'lo die et anno p'd'tis et sursu' redd' in manu' d'ni Gard' vnu' ten' et ac'r' terr' in Villa Riddomion nup' Gruff' ap Dic' ap Henry p'ris sui vnde redd' p' A'ni 14s. 4d. Ad opus Ritherch ap Gruff' Vychan Hend' et tenend' sibi hered' et assign' suis inde deb'ta et de jure consueta imp'p'm Et fec't fideliter et Sei'a ei inde lib'at' est Saluo Jure Cui'cu'q' Qui dat' d'no' de Reli'o t'n'd' p'p'lm' Gruff' ap Jollyn ap Dic' etc.

Dat' p' copi'.

[On the back of the above].

16 H. 7.

Cur' Collegii S'c'i Petri de Ruthyn tent' coram Ib'lo'e Thelwall Sen'lo ib'm die Sab'ti p'p'x post ff'm S'c'i Martini in Yeme Anno r' r' Henrici Sept'i xvi°. Rytherch ap Gruff' Vychan tenens d'ni' Gard' in villa Riddomie' decess, cui' hirert' vacea vend' Rob'to Deaka p' ixs.

p' copi' S'lit'.

9 H. 8.

Cur'd'ni Gardiani Collegii S'cti Petri de Ruthyn tent' ib'm die Sab'ti p'p'x post ff'm S'c'i Gregorii pape cora' Jb'lon' Thelwall Sen'lo ib'm. Anno regni reg's Henrici Octau'i nono. J'rro' sic.

Defenc'o D'ni Gardiani posita in o'b'us terr' et tent's cu' suis p'tin' jacen' in Villa de Ryddo'mie quond' Dicus ap Henry et nu'c in ma'ib' Howell ap Dio et Gwenhoyv'r v' D'd ap Harre vx' ei' ne Aliq's int'mittat nec man' Apponat in dict's terr's et tent's sine licentia d'cti d'ni Gardiani sub pena xxxixs. xd. ob' d'no Gardiano Soluend' vn' venit Howell ap Dio et Gwenhoyv'r v' d'd vx' ei' et q'rit'r ad's d'ctu' d'nu' Gardianiu' in p'l'ito iniuste poitions defens' p'd dep'c Robtu ap D'd der' vn' dicu't q'd jniuste por'ts defenc'o sup'd' in d'cta terr' et tenta sup'd' sup' hereditate d'cte Gwenhoyv' vx' ei ad dampn' sua de xxxixs. xd. ob. Et deff' venit et dicit q'd vn et juste poit'a e' defenc'o p'dict' in dots terr's et tent's eo q'd vnus Gruff' ap Gwilli'm fuit seisit' in d'ct's terr's p' surs' redd' Gruff' ap Dic' ap Henry hered's d'ct' terr' et tent's (et sic seisit' fecit feloniam et for'set' terr's et tent' p'd et hoc pon't sup'

patria et d'c't q') pon't et dic't sili't se f'f' et Inq'cio' p' sacr'm' Joh'es ap Jenk' ap Mad,' Ithell ap Rob't' ap Jenk', Rob'ti ap D'd llynden Joh'is ap Ieun' ap Alen, Eluen ap Robyn, D'd ap Rob't' ap Mad', Rob'ti ap Ieu'n ap Eigud, Rob'ti ap Joh'n ap Yollo, Henr' Blethyn, Henrici ap Willi'm, Willi'm Woner, Lewis ap Ieu'n Saics, Rici ap Thom's ap Ed' Qui' Jur' et Du'ati dicu't q'd d'ctus' D'n's Gardian' Inuiste posuit defens' p'd' in terr's et tent's sup'dict's Jo' ipe' in Mi'a.

Dat' p' Copi' p' Cl'icu' Cur' p'fa'c co'cord' cu' origin'.

THE LORDS OF MAELIENYDD AND CERI OR KERRY.

Harl. MS., 2,291.

Madog, the eldest son of Idnerth ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrudd, had the Lordships of Maelienydd, Ceri, and Elfael. In 1136 he took part with Owain and Cadwaladr, the sons of Gruffydd ab Cynan, King of North Wales, in their victorious attack upon the Normans in Cardiganshire, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter, and their encroachments for the time successfully checked.¹ Madog married Rheinalt, daughter of Gruffydd ab Cynan; but, according to some authors, he married Jane, daughter of Drumbenog ab Maenyrch Lord of Cantref Selyf. He died in 1141, leaving issue: 1, Cadwallon, of whom presently; 2, Einion Clyd, Lord of Elvael; he lived at Aber Edw, in the comot of Llêch Ddyfnog, in Elvael, where are still the remains of an ancient castle, near the confluence of the Edw with the Wye, and bore *gules*, a lion salient *argent* in a border of the second, charged with ogresses or pellets. He gave the lands now called *Tir y Mynach*, in the parish of Clyro, in Cantref y Clawdd, to the Abbey of Cwm Hir. Together with his brother Cadwallon, he joined his forces with Owain Gwynedd and the other Welsh princes, against Henry II, at the battle of Crogen in 1165.² About the year 1177-8, Einion Clyd was treacherously slain by the Normans, who lay in ambush to kill him. His death was avenged by the Lord Rhys ab Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales, who ravaged their lands in Maelienydd, and built the castle of Rhaiadr Gwy. This castle was dismantled and totally demolished during the civil wars, and not a vestige now remains except the foss. Einion left issue, Walter Fychan, Lord of

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, pp. 236, 237.

² *Brut y Tyngsuyon.*

Elfael and Dunreven, who was living in 1215. Gervase and Maredydd, who were addressed by Prince Llewellyn ab Iorwerth, amongst other chieftains residing in the neighbourhood of Ceri, in a letter deprecating injury or violence to the Priory of Ratlinghope, which must have passed between the years 1199 and 1211.¹

The other sons of Madog ab Idnerth were Meurig, Rhys, Howel, Maredydd, Cadwgan, David, and Gruffydd Foel, the ancestors of the Pryses of Mynachdy, in the parish of Bleddfa, in the comot of Is Mynydd, in Elfael. This family of Pryse bore *azure*, on a bend inter six lions rampant *or*, armed and langued *gules*, three cross croselets of the third. Madog had also three daughters, Maud, ux. Llys ab Idnerth Benfras, Lord of Maesbrwg; Elen, ux. Adda ab Gruffydd ab Madog; and Dyddgu, who married, first, Robert, Lord of Cedewain; and, secondly, Collwyn ab Taugno, Lord of Eifionydd and Ardudwy.

Cadwallon, the eldest son of Madog, succeeded his father as Lord of Maelienydd, which contains the comots of Ceri, Glyn Ieithon, Rhiw Abwallt, and Swydd Ygre.² He refounded the Cistercian monastery of Cwm Hir, which he intended for sixty monks, in 1143. In 1165 he joined his forces with those of the Princes of Gwynedd and Powys against Henry II, at the battle of Crogen.³ In 1175, he and his brother Einion Clyd, Lord of Elfael, and Einion ab Rhys, Lord of Gwrthreinion, in the Cantref of Arwystli, and other Welsh lords who had been

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 239.

² "In the parish of Llanddewi Ystrad Ennau is an ancient camp called 'The Gaer', which occupies the summit of a high hill impending over the Valley of the Ieithon, of an oval form, defended by two parallel entrenchments, and also inaccessible on the Ieithon side. On a hill opposite is Bedd Ygre, or the Grave of Ygre, a large mound or tumulus of earth enclosed in a small moat, but evidently erected in commemoration of a British chief. Two miles hence, on a slight elevation, stood Castell Cymaron, of which not a fragment of the superstructure now remains; the site and moat are only visible. This is supposed to have been erected by the Normans, and destroyed soon after by the Welsh; but again rebuilt by Hugh, Earl of Chester, in 1142, when all Maelienydd became subject to him. It was often an object of contest between the Welsh and the Normans, and was afterwards possessed by the Mortimers in 1360, in whose posterity it continued for ages."—The Rev. M. Price, Vicar of Llanddewi. This parish is partly in the Comot of Is Mynydd (now called the Hundred of Cefn y Llys) and partly in the Comot of Uwch Mynydd (now called the Hundred of Knighton), in the Cantref of Elfael.—*Carlisle's Dic. Top.*

³ *Brut y Tytoysgonion.*

in arms against the king, were taken by the Lord Rhys ab Gruffydd to the King's Court at Gloucester, and received to the King's peace, after which they returned peaceably to their lands.¹ Cadwallon resided at Castell Dinbaeth, which is situate on an almost inaccessible rock, in a narrow defile, and overhanging the river Ieithron, in the parish of Llananno, in Elfael.

Cadwallon was waylaid and murdered on September 22nd, 1179, by the retainers of Roger, son of Hugh de Mortimer, in returning from the King's Court, and while under the King's guarantee of safe conduct. Diceto tells us, says the Shropshire historian, of the hatred and fear which existed between Cadwallon and the English; also how his murderers were punished. Some who were proved guilty were put to the rack, and forfeited all their worldly possessions; others, who were suspected, were forced from the pale of society. But Diceto does not tell us who was the principal offender, namely, Roger de Mortimer, who suffered two years' imprisonment and forfeiture in consequence. During this period, probably on February 26, 1181, his father Hugh de Mortimer died; and in 1182 the Sheriff of Herefordshire, balancing his account for the year 1181, is allowed a sum of money for the custody of the castle of Cameruin (Cymarun), which was in the king's hands by reason of Mortimer's disgrace.² This castle had been built by Roger de Mortimer in the year 1143, after expelling the brothers from the territory. The said sheriff, in 1179, charges two and a half merks for taking the prisoners, who were accused of the death of Cadewill (Cadawallawn), to the court at Windsor, and to Worcester, as the King had ordered.³

Cadwallawn married Eva, daughter of Philip ab Madog ab Adda, by whom he had issue: 1, Maelgwn (of whom presently) and 2, Howel, who was one of the hostages hanged by King John in 1213;⁴ 3, Madog; and 4, Owain. Howel had issue Morgan, Lord of Ceri; and Maredydd and Owain, who

¹ *Brut y Tywysogion*.

² This castle seems to have been built on lands belonging to the Abbey of Cwm Hir, for which other lands were given in exchange. "Concedimus etiam eis (Monachis, scilicet) terras de Maysegragur, et Kayeweton, et Brennecroys, venditas pro Castro de Kaminarum."—*Cart.*, 16 *Henry III*, *mem.* 6, printed in *Dugdale's Monast.*, Lond., Bohn, 1846.

³ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 239.

⁴ Howel is stated, in the Charter already cited, to have given Foxton to the Abbey: "Terram de Foxton, quam habent de dono Howel, filii Cathwalan."—*Ibid.*

both did homage to Henry III, August 16, 1241; Cadwallawn had also four daughters; Joan, ux. Mareddydd Bengoch ab Howel ab Seisyllt, Lord of Buallt; Eva, ux. Mareddydd ab Gruffydd, Lord of Gwentlwg or Tredegar; Morfudd, ux. Idnerth ab Llewelyn Ddiried, son of Rhys Grug, Lord of Llanymddyfri; and Nesta, ux. Ifor ab Llewelyn, Lord of St. Clear's, descended from Bledri.

Maelgwn, the eldest son of Cadwallawn, succeeded his father as Lord of Maelienydd. He married Janet, daughter of Morgan ab Howel, Lord of ———, by whom he had issue: 1, Madog, of whom presently; 2, Meredydd, Lord of Ceri, in 1250.¹ He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Scudamore, Knight, by whom he had issue: 1, Madog Lord of Ceri, in 1278 (6 Edward I); 2, Llewelyn, whose son Howel was one of the Lords of Ceri in 1278; 3, Iorwerth; and 4, Adda Moel.

The third son of Maelgwn was Cadwallawn, Lord of Maelienydd, who died at Cwm Hir in 1234; the fourth son was Adda. Maelgwn, who died in 1197,² had likewise a daughter named Gwerfyl, who married Rhys Gloff, Lord of Cymyt Maen in Lleyrn.

Madog, Lord of Ceri, the eldest son of Maelgwn. He was one of those to whom Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, wrote on behalf of Ratlinghope Priory.

It had been represented to the prince, who was at this period recognised as superior Lord of Ceri and Cedewaen, that Ratlinghope and Cotes, places consecrated to God and to pious uses, were so near to the land of Ceri as to be exposed to the occasional raids and forays which agitated the border. In the cause of religion, he accordingly writes to the chieftains of North Wales, and all others resident there, whether personally known to himself or not. He promises them the best of his aid and counsel in all their wants and just requests. He shows them that it is their interest, not less than his own, to foster and protect religion, its possessions, and its shrines. He commands all whom his commands can bind, that as they love his person and his honour, they will protect and assist Walter Corbet (an Augustinian canon who has acquired these lands for pious uses) in his designs. He threatens, on the

¹ This Mareddydd appears also to be referred to in the above Charter as the donor of lands to Abbey Cwm Hir:—"Omnes terras quas habent de dono Mereduc filii Mailgun (here follows a list of twenty-three places) et communam pastuarum per totam Melemd" (Maelienydd).

² *Brut y Saeson* and *Tyrysogion*, Ed. Aberpergwm.

other hand, the loss of his friendship to any one who is disobedient to his wishes. Lastly, he addresses Madog, the son of Maelgwn in particular, reminds him how he had brought him up and promoted him. He conjures him not to return evil for good, but to protect the prince's honour, as he, the prince, would thereafter consult for and succour the said Madog.¹

Madog, Lord of Ceri, was one of the three hostages for the Prince Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, who was so cruelly put to death by John, King of England, in 1213. He married Rose, daughter of Sir Roger Mortimer, by whom he had issue Adda of Ceri, who married Jane, daughter of Hugh ab Llewelyn ab Hugh of Payne (by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Robert Mortimer). By this lady Adda had several children, of whom Meurig of Ceri was the father of Adda of Ceri, whose only daughter and heiress, Nesta, married Einion ab Howel ab Tudor of Mochdref, as before stated.²

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 241.

² According to Hanes Cymru, the true name of the kingdom of Elystan Glodrydd is Fferyllwg, or Fferllwg, of which those of Fferllys, Fferleg, Fferex, and Fferreg are corruptions. It was sometimes called also "Y wlad rhwng Gwy a Hafren," the country between Wye and Severn. The author adds that some persons regard the country now between those rivers as the original territory of Fferllwg, together with a portion of Herefordshire. Mr. Price's own opinion was, that the nucleus of the kingdom of Fferyllwg was the district called by Saxons "Dena", or the Forest of Dean, noted by Giraldus, as "traus Vagam, citràque Sabrinam." The word "Fferyllwg", he says expresses the distinctive character of the country, and, in his opinion is derived from "Fferyll", a worker in metals, or rather in iron. Fferyllwg, then, is "the land of ironwork", which is to this day a speciality of the Forest of Dean. It was described by Giraldus as "ferro fertilem atque ferinâ." Again, Mr. Williams, in his *History of Radnorshire*, states that Fferllys was originally a part of the territory of the Silures (Essyllwg), and that this territory had continued to be governed by its own "reguli" during and since the Roman occupation up to the period of its conquest by Elystan Glodrydd; Hereford, the capital, being previously called Fferley. Of the body of Ethelbert, assassinated by Offa, it was written:—

"Corpus tandem est delatum,
In Fferleia tumulatum."

If this be so, the origin of the names "Silures" and "Essyllwg" is easily accounted for. The inhabitants of Fferyllwg would have been called in Cymric "Fferyllwys", as those of Lloegr "Lloegrwys". These names the Romans corrupted into "Silures" and "Siluria", whence the Cymry again formed "Essyllwg". The name of Hereford may have been a Saxon or Norman corruption of "Fferyllwg", originating in unsuccessful attempts at the pronunciation of the word.

ELEGIES ON CADWALLAWN AND HOWEL,

SONS OF MADOC¹ AB IDNERTH AB CADWGAN AB ELYSTAN GLODRYDD.

BY THE BARDS CYNDELW AND LLYGAD GWE.

Translated by HOWEL W. LLOYD, Esq.

The petty kingdom of Fferllys or Fferyllwg preserved its integrity but for a brief period after its conquest by Elystan Glodrydd. The parts of it comprised within the counties of Hereford and Gloucester, including the Forest of Dean, were wrested by William the Conqueror from his son Cadwgan, whose son, Idnerth, appears as lord only of the lands forming his father's paternal inheritance.² Nor was he left in undisturbed possession of these; for William Rufus made a grant of them to Ralph de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, one of the Norman invaders of England, with power to conquer them himself. For more than a century of warfare, however, the Mortimers do not appear to have succeeded in acquiring more of the territory from the descendants of Elystan than lay in the immediate neighbourhood of the castles which they erected in it, and garrisoned with their retainers. To this feud, and to the dissensions in the family itself, are to be traced the misfortunes of which there are incidental notices in the Chronicles, and which ended in the ultimate transfer to the Mortimers of the chief portion of the territory. Idnerth, the eldest son of Cadwgan, had twelve sons, of whom Madoc, the eldest, succeeded only to the Lordships of Maelienydd, Ceri, and Elvael. To his eldest son, Cadwallawn, he bequeathed the two former; and Elvael, the remaining Lordship, to his second son Einion Clyd.

In the year 1159, the brothers Cadwallawn and Einion Clyd were at variance; for we find that the former was made prisoner by the latter, and given up to Owain Gwynedd, who in turn delivered him into the hands of Henry II of England, by whom he was imprisoned at Worcester; whence by the aid of his friends and foster brothers, he contrived to escape.³

¹ In *Myvyrian Archæology*, pp. 159 and 255, Ed. Denbigh.

² Mr. Jonathan Williams, in his *History of Radnorshire*, states that Radnor also, or Maesyfed, was seized by William I, who made it a royal demesne, whence it was called "the Honour of Radnor."

³ *Brut y Saeson*, p. 679; *Brut y Tywysogion*, Aberpergwm Edit.; p. 713 of *Myv. Arch.*, Edit. 1870. In *Annales Cambriæ* the account

Another notice of Einion Clyd is in *Annales Cambriæ* :—"An-nus MCLXX . . . Eynaun Clut vulneratus est a filiis Lewarchi filii Denawal (Dywal, C.), scilicet Meiler (Meilir, C.), et Ivor," p. 52. And in the Confirmation Charter of Henry III, already referred to, he is said to have been the donor to Abbey Cwm Hir of certain lands, "terram de Carnaff (Carno ?) cum nemore quod vocatur Coedeirenis" (the Wood of Aeron).

The first Elegy, of which the following is an attempt at a metrical version, is by the celebrated bard, Cynddelw. He was in high favour with most of the Welsh princes his contemporaries, in the twelfth century, in whose praise several of his poetical compositions are still extant, and are printed in the original among those of the "*Gogynfeirdd*", in vol. i of the *Myvyrian Archæology of Wales*. Among them is this poem, interesting not only for its poetical power, but also for the relation it bears to a family remarkable for its singular accumulation of misfortunes. Its hero, Cadwallawn, was the eldest of several sons of Madoc, the son of Idnerth, and he and his brother Einion Clyd lost their lives in the manner already related, the former by the stroke of a pole-axe, not without a desperate struggle with his assassins, so far as may be gathered from the elegy, in which a prudent discretion would appear to have been observed by the poet in his use of obscure and guarded language in reference to the event.

It is remarkable that the Welsh *Bruts*, *Annales Cambriæ* not excepted, are silent as to the manner of his death, though one of them, *Brut y Tywysogion*, states the simple fact that he was slain. "A.D. 1179. Ac yna y llas Kadwallawn." From this silence, and from the record of the death of his brother Einion Clyd, who had been similarly waylaid less than two years before, it might be supposed that the two events had been confounded, were it not that the *French Chronicle* of the Mortimers, allowed by Eyton to be authentic,¹ and the contemporaneous chronicler, Radulph de Diceto, who was Dean of London in 1181, actually mention "Cadwallon" by name as the person who was waylaid and murdered in returning from the King's Court, and whilst under the King's guarantee of safe conduct. As the latter appears to supply the fullest account extant, albeit hostile and prejudiced, of the event, and

of this event is reversed :—"A.D. 1161. Cadwalaun filius Madauo Eynaun Clyt fratrem suum tenuit et Owino Grifni filio carcerandum tradidit: quem Owinus Francis dedit: sed per collectaneos et familiares suos de Wigornia liberatus, nocte evasit," p. 49.

¹ *Hist. of Shropsh.*, iv, pp. 205-6.

as the judgment exhibited therein of Cadwallawn's life and character contrasts strangely with that passed on him by his countrymen, as displayed in the elegy, a translation of the whole passage is here subjoined :—

"A.D. 1179. Cadwallawn, a person holding some Princedom in South Wales, often transgressed the limits defined of old time between the English and the Britons,¹ and by making violent inroads into the March, and panting open-mouthed for massacres of men, studied to pass the whole course of his life in frequent plunderings and maraudings. Dragged² at length before the king, and assailed by the cries of many persons, when, although then and there safe from the King under the conduct of the King himself, but always admonished in proportion to the enormity of his crimes, he had gone on his way back homeward, being casually intercepted by an ambuscade of the enemy, he was slain on the 22nd of September. Now, because this redounded greatly to the injury of the King's Majesty, Cadwallawn, who so often before ought justly to have been awarded hanging for his deserts in accordance with public law, out of reverence for the King, from whose Court he was returning, ought, to the end that public law might not be outraged, to have had a safeguard from public law, until he should have betaken himself within the boundary predetermined for his full security by the indulgence of the prince. Now, if any one be alarmed by the example of this unwonted event (although nothing like it has occurred in our days, and although the King has not left this unpunished, though in avenging it the punishment exceeded due bounds),³ if he should have been summoned to⁴ the King's Court, let him approach it without fear. For the Welsh may mutually console each other that the death of one of their countrymen has received, in the deaths of many of the March-men, obsequies grievous to the English and odious to the Normans. Therefore, those privy to the murder, and become suspected from concurrent report, and proved liable by a public investigation, were involved in a heavy sentence, some being tortured on the rack,⁵ and condemned in confiscation of goods, and others

¹ "Fines inter Anglos et Britones limitatos antiquitus sæpe transgressus est." Offa's Dyke must be the boundary here referred to.

² "Tractus."

³ "Dum in ulciscendo pœnæ modum excesserit."

⁴ "Vocatus".

⁵ "Patibulo."

compelled to lead a wretched life in the hidden recesses of the woods."¹

It never could have occurred to the worthy Dean, although, from the permission accorded to Cadwallawn to return home with no worse treatment than a warning, it seems to have suggested itself to Henry II and his advisers, that the Welsh may have had some foundation of justice for their reprisals in the gratuitous grant of their hereditary territories to the Mortimers by the Red King, solely by the *paulo post futurum* title of their conquest of it by the sword; to say nothing of the previous assassination of no fewer than four of his brothers, Meredydd, Howel, Cadogan, and Einion, at the hands of these same enemies, the Mortimers. Cadwallawn could not have been "dragged" against his will to the Court, or he would have been entitled to no safe-conduct. Nor could his conscience have reproached him with any crime, the proof of which, in the King's Court, would have forfeited his safe-conduct, and placed him in the power of those who, he well knew, thirsted for his blood. Nor could the King without shame have suffered the great aggressors, the Mortimers, to escape scot free after the perpetration of so atrocious a deed. He must have been aware that the real object of this, as of the foregoing assassinations, was to establish that family for ever in the possession of the remaining property of those whom they had already violently ousted from its largest and richest portion, and which they had little prospect of securing for themselves as long as the brave and warlike Princes lived, and had sons to follow their footsteps in defending it. The perpetration of such deeds was certainly far from atoned for by mere deprivation and imprisonment for a year or two; and this shadow of justice, which Diceto naïvely pronounces excessive, would be one proof more, if such were needed, of complicity in the judge.

The second Elegy is one of the five extant compositions of Llygad Gwr, a bard who flourished in the next generation to Cynddelw.

According to the "Llyfr Coch Hergest" edition of the *Brut y Tywysogion*, Howel and his brother, sons of Madoc ab Idnerth, were slain, how and wherefore is not stated, nor the name of the second brother. In the *Brut y Saeson*, the name of the second brother, Cadwgan, is given, with the addition that they were slain in a quarrel, "yn ymryson". In the Aberpergwm edition of the *Brut y Tywysogion* these state-

¹ Diceto's *Ymages Historiarum*, in Twysden's *X Scriptores*.

ments are supplemented by the addition that there was a quarrel between Howel and Cadwgan, sons of Madoc ab Idnerth, and that they fratricidally killed each other: "Oed Crist 1140 .. y bu ymryson rwng Hywel a Chadwgan meibion Madawc ab Idnerth, ac y lladdasant y naill y llall." This, however, appears to have been copied from the *Annales Cambriæ*, under an amusing misapprehension of the meaning of the words "de se". "A.D., 1142. Howel et Kadwgaun filii Madauc filii Ydnerth occiduntur, machinante Elya de se—" i.e., Howel and Cadwgan, sons of Madoc, son of Idnerth, are slain by the contrivance of Elias de Say, whose father, Hugh de Say, with Roger Mortimer, was worsted by Rhys ab Gryffydd in an attempt to defend Radnor, 1144. Elias was sixth in descent from Picot de Say of Stokesay. He and his brother Robert died without issue. His sister Margaret married Hugh de Ferrers, and secondly, Robert de Mortimer, by whom she became mother of Hugh de Mortimer, by whom Meredydd ab Madoc, another brother, was slain in 1146.¹ Again, Meuric ab Madoc, the last brother, was slain by his own men in the same year.² Thus, of nine royal brothers, six at least died violent deaths—a sad and striking illustration of the turbulence of the times! Cadwallawn ab Maelgwn ab Cadwallawn, the last Welsh Lord of Maelienydd, died in 1234 at Abbey Cwm Hir, where he had previously taken the religious habit.³ His brother Maelgwm built the Castle of Trefilan.⁴

ELEGY ON CADWALLAWN, SON OF MADOC.

BY CYNDELW. (1179.)

May God pour forth to me the gift assured
Of poesy, the varied lofty ode,
That I with honour meet may celebrate
A man, like ocean lashing up his ire,
That so I may compose with language just
And studied force Cadwallawn's elegy,
Like Einiawn's elegy by Morvran⁵ framed.
What could I love, I, by my lord beloved,

¹ *Brut y Saeson*.

² "Meuric filius Madauc, à suis dolo interfectus est."—*Ann. Cambr.*, Ed., C.

³ "Catwalan filius Mailgon sumpto religionis habitu apud Cumhyr obiit."—*Ann. Cambr.*, p. 80.

⁴ "Maelgon filius Maelgon ædificavit castellum de Trefilan."—*Ib.*

⁵ Morvran Ail Tegid, a bard of the sixth century.

Save honour, mead, and shaggy-coated steeds?
 Stand not my tears in heaps, since he is dead,
 Of chiefs my chiefest pleasure and delight?
 Come suddenly upon me is the day
 Of parting from the flesh that teemed with life,
 Cadwallawn's fix'd, predestinated time.
 The favours I declare of gracious lords
 Dispensing happiness. An ardent flame
 Of passion would I stir when I shall sing
 The home of mournful, but erst comely bards.
 Of one who brings us longing would I speak;
 My tears are trickling for an eagle's might,
 In sadness for the slaughter of my chief,
 Now that the potent lord, the Cymry's prop,
 First in the war-shout of o'erbearing course
 Is gone. The fruitful earth is eloquent.
 Who will maintain Cadwgan's¹ generous seed,
 A stalwart rampart raised around the fort,
 Around the beverage they brew from corn?
 Who will rush now where spears are thrust to slay?
 From shafts now slackened where the blue-edged wound?
 Who on the war-path shall direct the fray?
 What lion brave, with cruel blade, advance?
 What courtly host, in wealthy palaces,
 Shield, and imbue with force, the British bard?
 Will arms be giv'n when heaps are wasted all?
 What harmony of worship will be tuned,
 Now that the stranger hath cut off its life?
 What warrior supreme shall warriors meet?
 Who, as Cadwallawn erst, shall lavish gifts?
 Cadwallawn, Rhodri's² gracious progeny?
 To him th' affray was a chord attuned,
 And dreadful blows on Beli's lifted shield.³
 His loss I know—he show'ed down splendid gifts;
 Have I not lost a lord who freely gave?
 His sons on me red silken robes bestow'd.
 Within me do not stirring memories rise?
 With wrathful indignation am I stirred;
 To me his palm unclosed with gracious gifts
 Unstinted, overflowing, undisguised.
 I was an Ovate by his grace endow'd,

¹ Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrhudd.

² Rhodri Mawr, or Roderick the Great.

³ *I.e.*, his shield was like that of Beli Mawr.

As all may know. So good a lord was he!
 My golden tints and vessels have I seen
 In mansions, where his love requited mine,
 In tramp of hosts, in halls, 'mid songs at feasts,
 In trodden courts, and gates, 'mid bardic lore,
 What time I was beloved by Ceri's lord,
 The love-compelling prince of lands renown'd.
 His dinted target I must love perforce,
 He loved my welfare, loved me in his house.
 But since the prince of warriors is gone,
 Who kept me well, but made nor heap nor store,
 Silent am I. Too long I hold the peace—
 I will be mute no more—'tis not my part.
 For great Cadwallawn, manhood's glorious light,
 A chain with bars the Southerners prepared.¹
 Cadwallawn's bounty it is mine to praise;
 Whenever generosity was praised,
 None were a third so generous as he.
 His onset, as a flood o'erspreads the shore,
 Forced its way foremost in the rush of war.
 The glades of Powys did my chief revere
 For qualities that gain a man respect;
 Like Madoc, ever generous in will;
 Stern to mow down his foes, yet kind withal.
 Not Owain² brooded more o'er Britain's care,
 Yet slaked his thirst of vengeance in the fight:
 A man to fell men never fell'd before,
 A man of manliest courage in distress,
 A man who laid an ambushade when pressed,
 A mighty tower of strength, a noble king,
 A man who made the Cymry seem disgraced,
 A man who took their manliness away,
 A man who caused St. David to withdraw
 From them his patronage, tho' England's foe.³
 A man who redden'd with a gushing stream
 Of gore his blade, and Teivi's plain once fair,
 And stain'd with mingled gore the azure sea.
 Great is the day, to mark the love we bore
 Our hero, for the joys he bless'd us with,
 Against a host when valiant in the van.
 Not vain our love; his life of precious toil,

¹ An allusion, probably, to his imprisonment at Worcester.—See above, p. 305.

² Owen Cyveiliawg?

³ By his prowess casting theirs into the shade.

When fighting for our hearths, subdued our hearts.
 His hewing steel he stain'd with crimson red,
 When in the fiery conflict death was rife,
 By foes encompass'd in the combat's fray.
 Lavish of arms, protector of the song,
 His death that came of devastating war
 Supremely hath afflicted me ; my smile
 Perforce is stay'd : woe's me ! my lord is lost.
 Doth not earth's bosom hold him in the grave ?
 Light of the battle's skirts, he yet was mild.
 Slain is the king of bounty ! grief is come !
 As he hath seen me, would I saw him now !
 Regret assails me, bitter is my pain !
 Huge was his blade, and heavy with its tip
 Of many-tinted brass ; the cavity
 In his shield's centre waver'd not ; he took
 Pride in his feats of valour ere he fell.
 Where'er he went his fame had gone before.
 With twenty pounds he gifted me unask'd.
 He never bade me from his sight depart ;
 May God ne'er part him from the realms of bliss !
 A king's encroachment is a tyranny ;
 As he hath stood by me, so I by him.
 What happ'd before will hap again ; all¹ die.
 Much, from the noble impulse of my soul,
 The leader of my song will I extol,
 Who loved to dare the venture of a wolf,
 Who gifted bards with noble maintenance,
 Himself their pattern of a perfect life,
 Shelt'ring the winged tribe of flutt'ring birds,¹
 Slaying a foe who erst had left his side.
 The crows' provider ne'er could bear reproach ;
 The crows of Brynaich never wanted loads ;
 Reproach was none that he could e'er deserve.
 He was not one to store up heaps of grain,
 Nor yet was he so far reduced in wealth,
 But bards wayfaring would resort to him.
 Whate'er he had to give was gain to all.
 The soil was honour'd where he slew a foe.
 Where'er he was, that spot was not disgraced.
 He would not turn aside to do a wrong,
 But, where he saw oppression, would oppress.
 Too lofty-minded he to skulk from foes ;

¹ *I.e.*, the bards who flitted like birds from place to place.

Not one would dare so much as rouse him up.
 As falcons are self-confident, so he,
 Faultless, in pride of courage venturesome,
 With brittle spear uplifted, batter'd shield;
 So was the mounted son of Madoc armed.
 The glorious warrior, mead-fed, on the shore,
 Freely as Mordaf¹ on me did bestow
 Gifts lavish'd on me, ta'en from vagabonds;
 Ah! scarce can I again pour forth my lay
 For so to nurture bards he used his wealth.
 Around the Border he would Saxons fell,
 His rage Gwynogion's² jurisdiction ruled,
 And let who would oppose, a hero he.
 Who kings resist with force deserve not peace.
 Angles he mangled,—and when mangled left.
 The Lloegrians hear the fame of ravage still
 Though he be slain—the lion dire in fight,—
 In wrath protecting all. Exists to-day
 No warrior now as heretofore. To-day
 No peace is left for me, but still the wound
 Within my bosom doth distress me sore.
 For my chief's crimson sword am I distress'd,
 With deep affliction. God deliver me!
 Since fallen on me is this seeming shame.
 To the sad measure of my mournful lot,
 And to the measure of his bounty great,
 Proportionate a poem have I framed
 Of doughty struggles—various the lay.
 My skill hath brought me importunity,—
 Hath brought me wealth—falcons of plumage light,
 Alike in colour, and in speed alike;
 A gilded saddle, splendid, proudly gay,
 From the majestic knight of coursers fleet.
 Taken to-day! 'tis this that maddens me—
 For his distracting loss I smart with pain.
 Defending Elfael, when, in autumn, he
 Drench'd with his blood his country's gory soil,

¹ The third of the "Three Generous Ones" of the Triads.

² "Swydd Gwynogion", the original name of the second of the three Comots of the Cantref of "Y Clawdd" in Maesyfed (Radnor), corruptly spelled "Swyddinogion" in Parthau Cymry, *Myv. Arch.*, p. 736, Denbigh Edition; and "Swydd Wynogion" in Jon. Williams' *Hist. of Radnorshire*, p. 69. The term "Swydd" implied the office of justice attached to the freeholder.—"Glossary on Laws of Howel Dha", *Myv. Arch.*, p. 1069.

None greeted me with deferential gift ;
 They came to meet me, but they spared me not ;
 Fell back each coward then, till he was slain,
 Rush'd on each hero then, till he was felt ;
 From head to foot the tumbling helmets fell,¹
 While kin from kin sought succour ev'ry one.
 Slain is the hero, fiery to behold,
 Like a grim wolf, whose lair might lose its prey.
 Gentle Cadwallawn's hand was open aye
 To the world's pale ones' use, open his Court,
 Where strangers went for hospitality :
 In life the bards were fostered in his breast.²
 While lived the country's high-escorted king,
 Of gain and wealth they found the daily use,
 High-trotting steeds, tall-flank'd and grey were theirs
 A wolf was he, the root of manly strength,
 In fight his valiant sword-strokes, wolf-like, fell,
 Of Eithon's³ fortress'd land the sov'reign chief,
 Of Clyd⁴ and Aeron⁵ prince famed far and wide.
 When tried in the discourse of speakers wise,
 Cynddelw I,—my friends are never lost,—
 Of speech harmonious ever, while I live,
 My verse discussion gains in gentle speech.
 In competition my encomium wins,
 As scholars win, when grammar's in debate.
 With vigour will I sing, as I know how,
 As our disciples who have learning know,
 After Cadwallawn, bounteous to bestow,
 Munificently shining as the star
 Seen in the dawn, a blessing to the poor,—
 The suppliants of Britain,—and to bards,
 No empty-handed one shall promise gifts.
 His lance hath memories of mourning left,
 And crimson gashes oozing out with gore.

¹ Or, "Head over heels the stumbling chieftains fell."

² Literally "folded", like sheep in a fold.

³ Glyn Ieithon. The Comot was Swydd Glyn Ieithon or Swydd Ieithou.—*Parthau Cymry*, *Myv. Arch.*, pp. 736 and 738.

⁴ Clyd, then, reverted to him on the death of his brother Einion, A.D. 1177-8. Or Einion may have held Elvael under him.

⁵ This cannot have been Aeron in Cardiganshire. Cwm Aeron, corruptly written Cymaron, where Roger Mortimer built a castle, must be meant. The river Aron, probably Aeron originally, runs through the "Cwm" or Glen.—*Hist. of Radnorshire*, by Jon. Williams, p. 69. For "Coedeirenis" (Coed Aeron ?), see p. 306.

The fiery prince hath left behind him sons,
 Themselves would leave blood-tricklings in their' foes.
 Three¹ whelps of leaders bold to thrust the spear,
 In fray of lances eager eagles three,
 Privy to conflicts three, and sword-cuts dire,
 Accordant three to minstrels, and to gifts,
 Three diligent to aid at Saxons' gates,
 Three bold and fearless, mighty to avenge,
 Three generously banded close as one,
 To bar dispersion, and the scare of throngs;
 Three native hawks, high-famed, of purest breed,
 Stout youths, who wash their cheeks from stain of war.
 Since now, by stroke of battle-axe cut down,
 Our princely lion-monarch is laid low,
 A chief supreme, from ancient sov'reigns sprung;
 Since our dispenser is in truth no more,
 Lord God! may he be guiltless in Thy sight!
 Should wrath betide the friend of all the poor,
 Pillar of Britons, and their shelt'ring shield,
 Then, in the realms of light, Lord of the poor,
 Let angels guard him to Heav'n's bright abode!¹

ELEGY ON HOWEL, SON OF MADOC.

BY LLYGAD GWR. (1140.)

Dreadful the loss! my God, oh! woe is me
 Since none can save, that left me desolate,
 Made many poor, laid song and music low,
 When died my Lord, whose habitation lay
 Mid peopled dwellings, on a golden plain.
 The mighty hero's height is sunk to naught,
 Who out-topp'd heroes, with his haughty gait.
 Of men the fearless pillar, when a path
 He clear'd thro' foes encompassing a town.
 Woe is the world without his lavish hand,
 Sad that its gen'rous Guardian's ta'en away!
 I, too, must mourn, since now I clearly view
 The course of things confused upon the earth.

¹ The names of four of Cadwallawn's sons are given in the pedigree (*supra*, p. 303), Maelgwn, Howel, Madoc, and Owain. Maelgwn died in the year 1197, and was father of Madog, Lord of Ceri, who was slain in 1213, the father of Meurig, the father of Adda of Ceri, whose only daughter and heiress, Nesta, married Einion ab Howel ab Tudor of Mochdref and Ceri.—See pp. 216, 304, 325.

It is not good that Howel, Madoc's son,
A light that shone with glorious majesty,
Is laid within the bosom of the ground.
Eternity is long ! Long will the time
Appear without him now ; and trouble too
With consternation mingles our regrets.
Their trappings round him warlike throngs display'd,
And with his valour grew his nation's fame.
His wealth enrich'd the crowds who fill'd his Court,
Draining the mead-horns in the banquet's cheer.
Fair token was it of the gifts to come,
When reckon'd were his hundred dignities.
The gate of Heaven open may he find !
His lot be at the Son of God's right hand !
Unwise is he whose faith hath not been fix'd
Upon the man, the best that e'er was born.
Our refuge He from Death when on the wing,
From all our tribulation, and our grief.
Firm is our faith in Christ, made sad for us.
Woeful our wail for wrong—no hidden wrong,
That smote the hero as a falcon brave :
To feel his loss hath made our blood run cold ;
No marvel is it if we groan aloud.
Does not reproachful memory arise,
For the loved leader with his crimson'd sword,
Who knew no guile, was pure from all deceit ?
If I am low, then is not mine the loss ?
With fervour all sincere he prais'd his bards.
Is not the mourning dol'rous, is 't not dull,
To huge Hirddywel from far Berwyn's fells,
Because the fiery leader hath been ta'en,
With turmoil, like the herd's upon the hill,
Whose spear was blood-red, like a blast of blood ?
Oh ! for the wounded warrior's gilded sword.
Oh ! for the Flood to come—I care not when—
Oh ! for his clarions that red harvests reap'd.
Oh ! for his prowess, proof against the strong.
So brave in battle, oh ! that he is gone.
How long, alas ! and he will ne'er return !
Oh, Mary ! Michael ! can then nought be done ?
O, God ! that Howel's taken to thyself,
Who ne'er drew back, hero of heroes he !
Of justice now be his the sure reward !
A lord revered, may he ascend on high,
Borne by the Prince of Angels up to Heav'n.

Add. MS. 14,869, fo. 71.

MARWNAD CADWALLAWN. M. MADOWC KYNDELW

AE CANT. (1179.)

Dym gwallonwy duw diheudawn awen
 Awdyl vrten amgen amgall digawn
 Yn ardunyaw gwr gwertuar eigyawn
 Yn awdur llavur lleueryt yawn
 y ganu marnonad y gadwallawn
 Mal pan gant moruran marwnad ei nyawn
 neum bu om caru can vt carawn
 Cymyrret a met a meirch crychrawn
 Neud meu oe aghen dugreu digrawn
 Digrifwch dragon dreir yoruerth yawn
 Neum dotyn defnyt dyt dynytlawn
 Dyuod y gyfnod y gadwallawn
 Edmygaf radeu rieu radlawn
 Rad wehynn grannwyn greid anogawn
 Adref adraut veirt heirt hiraethlawn
 Adraw gan hiraeth a wnaeth a wnawn
 Am eryr mawrwyr meruynyawn yt wyf
 O dina ny rwyf yn ry dristlawn
 Gwedy gwawr Kymry Kymreisc gwrth nawn
 Kymrwysc rwysc rwyf gawr
 fraeth lawr frwythlawn
 Pwy Keidw o Haelon hil cadwgawn
 Tewdor am ysgor am isgell grawn
 Py urys Kyflauan yn gwan gnaewdawn
 Py uriw lliw llassar o lin lleissyawn
 Py uyt glew a llew a llauyn greulawn
 Py uyt glyw aerllyw ar llwrw camawn
 Py uyt llary llysseit llysssoet hylawn
 Hylawch prydytyon prydein ogawn
 Py uyt cart oleith olud angkrawn
 Py uyt cert olwch oestrwch estrawn
 Py uyt cad wryaf rac radwryawn
 Py uyt ced wallaw ual cadwallawn

Cadwallawn radlawn rodri essillyt
 ; cadeu ysgymyt ysgymodi
 Cad asgen ysgwn ysgmyd veli
 Ced ysgein gwynyein gwn y golli

Neu cholleisg arglwyd rwyd yn roti
 Neum rotesy hil run rut a phali
 Neu chynyd ynos cos ym coti
 Cotedic yt wyf o diglloni
 Neum bu oe aghad rad ragori
 Ragor vut heb gut heb gyntoli
 Rec ouyt oetwn oe daeoni
 gan gyueisor por pawb ae gweli
 gweleis am eurllew am eurllestri
 Yn llyssuet lli sseit ymgygenni
 Ymsag toryf am goryf am gert westi
 Amsathyr Kyrt a byrt a bartoni
 Amser am Kerid gran lyw Keri
 Caradwy wledig wladocot noti
 Carassron aestwn as dirperi
 Carassei am bot am bod yudi
 Gwedy gwalch Kedwyr am Kedwis gan yawn
 wy gadwei na chrawn na chrynoi
 Ryhir y tawaf tawel wyfi
 Ny bytaf dawel nyd meu tewi
 Am gadwallawn mawr gwawr gwrhydri
 Gwryd gwyr deheu bareu beri
 Am gadwaladyr hael hawt y uoli
 Pan voled hadlon haelach nor tri
 Am vorgant gormant gor mes uenlli
 Gormecssyad bleinyad blaen dyuysgi
 Am dreic argoedwys bowys berchi
 vn perchen parchus ar y deithi
 Am vadawc mynawc mynw haeloni
 Medel glyw glewdraws maws mynogi
 Am ywein prydein pryderi haua
 prenyal ymdial ymdiodi
 Gwr ny orsenyid a orseni
 Gwr gorsaf gwrhaf gwr yg Kynhi
 Gwr a wnaeth argel ar galedi
 Argae kedernyd kadarnualch ri
 Gwr a wnaeth Kymry mal nad Kymri
 Gwr a wnaeth Kymryd gwrhyd gwrthi
 Gwr a wnaeth gwrthod gwrthuot dewi
 Gwrthwynneb lloegyr heb ou llochi
 Gwra waneth gwaedlif gwaedlauyn gochi
 Gwr a wnaeth gwaedlan gwaed kann deiui
 Kymysgei greu gwyr a gwyrth heli mor
 mawr diwyrnawd wrth y hoffi

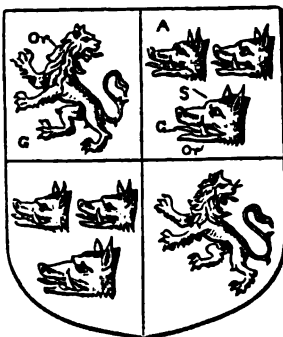
Hoffi digoni a digones llew
 Ar llu tew trylew trwy varanres
 Hofder nyd ouer ual y doues
 y gkefyn yr aelwyd oet aelaw tres
 Eruyd a drychid rac y drachwres
 Arueu pendrychyon cochyon coches
 Arnawc tormenawc toryf agkynnhes
 Agkymessur cart Kerteu achles
 Agheu cad ortwy rwy rym cotes
 Aghen am llut gwen gwae rwy golles
 Neus gwarchae mynwent y mynwes deear
 Neud gwar gwawr trydar trin orllawes
 Er pan llas llyn ked neud neued nes
 Neuaf nas gwelaf ual ym gweles
 Eissyeu am dygyrch ym dygyn afles
 Nyd afwyr ym gwyr ym gotiwes
 Oet brwysc breisc lasnawr can breityawr bres
 Oet bwlch y ysgwyd nyd ysgoges
 Oet balch y ragor kyn noe reges
 Clod itaw raddaw y ragores
 vgein punt oe uot am rotes yn rot
 oe varannet wym ditoles
 Nys ditolwy duw oe deyrnles
 Ceyrneit ormeil teyrn ormes
 Yttwyf am danaw ual ym donyes
 Yn golcith adneir mal yd adnes
 Rys molaf om kert om kein aches
 A beidyad bleinyad a bleit neges
 Beirt ganelw ganherth berth ry borthes
 Yn amwyn ednob edneint ar gnes
 Yn llat esgarant pan esgores
 ny bu esgorueich bryneich branhes

Branhes ymborthiad nyd amborthai gabyl
 nyd oet gablaud a obrynei
 Nyd oet ef am grawn a grynoei
 Nyd oet ef gronnyad ual a gronnei
 Nyd oet amdlawd fyrt kyrt ae kyrchei
 Nyd oet ny geffyn or a gaffei
 Nyd oet agcloduawr llawr pan llatei
 Nyd oet agcloduan y uann yd uei
 Nyd oet e dressu yt odrossei
 namyn y dreissyaw dros a welei
 Nyd oet am galan yt ymgelei hael
 nyd hauturyd yr ae cotei

Gwalch hyder Glender glewdraws duiei
 Gwaen hydwn ysgwn ysgwyd amdrei
 Gwartheruab madawc aruawc oruei
 Gwawr mawr milwryaeth metuaeth mordei
 Mordaf heuelyt ryt ym rotei
 Rotyon gweilw gwyllyon dym gwallouyei
 Gwallouyad anaw anoeth aduei
 O blegyd beirt byd bieuuytei
 Am gylch kyminawc kymynei saesson
 Ar swyt wynnogyon yd wynnygei
 Ac oet mal gwr ae gorsauei
 Gorsaf teyrnet het ny haetei
 Ac oet mal trochyad yt y trychei
 Trychwys digyl trychyon y hadawei
 y leogyrwys hwysgynt lledkynt nyd llei
 Can llas lld aerlew llew nwy llochei
 Neud etiw milwr mal na ryuei
 neud ydiw hetiw hetwch arnei

Arnaf ernywaf ernywed am clwyf
 am gletyfrut rwyf ym ry goted
 Cotyant ei lywwyant rac eilywed
 Eilyw am dotyw duw ym gwared
 Aeie om dygnet yt ym dogned
 Ry dogneis uaror gert am y vawrged
 Mawrgor gar llachar llacheu gyfred
 Gan vawrdraws arglwys rwyf ym roted
 Gan vawrdreis emreis amryw duted
 Kyuym doeth kyuoeth kyuym daered
 Kyfliwyon gweilwyon gweilch ogyfred
 Kyuystrawd eurgalch ungyrualch myged
 Megedawc narchawc veirch yn ehed
 A hetiw ym daw dywrthred oe dwyn
 handwyf dirrwyn urwyn oe vraw golled
 Yn amwyn eluael pan wnaeth elued
 eluyten greulawn elvyt greuled
 Nyd oet ym erbarch ked kynarched
 Yt oet ymerbyn heb ymarbed
 Yd gilyei pob llwfyf yny llated
 Yd gyrchei pob glew yn yd glywed
 Yd kytyn pennawr penn odraed
 Yd gystlynei pawb oe gystlyned
 Yd obeithid gwr gwrt y weled
 Rac Red ellwg blwg lleit kynired
 Rac kadwallawn llary llaw egored

Agored y lys y les eilwyon byd
 eithid y esbyd y ysborth yon
 Ymyw mynw aches buches beirtyon
 Ym burchet gwledic gwlad orchorton
 Gortyfnws udut bvt a berthton
 Gorteytawc tuthuawr tu hir gleisson
 Gwr eil uleit gwrcit gwrhyd nwythton
 Gwrawl gletyual gwryal gwron
 Prif arglwyd bro lwyd bro din eithon
 Prioduawr cloduawr clud ac aeron
 Pan brofer traethawd traethaduryon call
 nyd kolledic uyg kyueillyon
 Kyndelw wyf hyd tra uwyf traethawd gysson
 treithitor yg kert yg kein osson
 Gnawd om gwawd goruod yn anrysson
 Mal pan oruyt llen yn llyuyr canon
 Canaf yn osgud ys gwn pa hon
 As gwtant yn dyf yn discyblon
 Gwedy cadwallawn rwyd yawn rotyon
 Rotuawr gwaur gwendyd gwynnyd gweinyon
 Y eirchyeid prydein a phrydyton
 Nyd gwaclaw adaw adaf rutyon
 edewid y ron gan gosyon galar
 a geleu rut yg gwelydon
 Edewis terrwyn teyrn veibyon
 A eden geleu yn y galon
 Tri ergyrwaen glyw glew ganaon
 Tri eryr ongyr angertolyon
 Tri chyurin a thrin ac a thrychyon
 Tri chyfred a ched a chertoryon
 Tri ehorth am borth am byrth saeson
 Tri ehofyn diouyn dialuoryon
 Tri chyfaryf rac taryf rac toryf haelon
 Tri chlodian gwalchlan gweilch urodoryon
 Golchynt eu deugrut dewr weissyon o gad
 gwastad gymynad gymynogyon
 Can etyw an llyw llew teyrnon
 Teyrnet ohen dreic neun dragon
 Canys dir hercor dewrdor deon
Deus dominus duw boed gwiryon
 As deupo casnar kar kyngreinyon
 Colofyn cadellig cadell brython
 Yg goleuad gwlad gwledic veinyon
 Yg kein adef nef nawt egglyon



DESCENT OF JOHN AB RHYS AB MAURICE OF
LLANGURIG; AND OF CATHERINE, WIFE OF
JENKYN GOCH OF CLOCHFAEN.

Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 313; Add. MS., 9865.

Cador or Cadifor Mynwyn, Lord of Buallt and Maes Yfed, ab Cadfan ab Owain ab Idnerth ab Iorwerth Hirflawdd ab Tegonwy ab Teon ab Gwynaf da ei Freuddwyd, etc. See vol. i, p. 306.

Severus, Lord of Buallt and Maes Yfed (now called Radnorshire. *Asure*, three open crowns in pale *or*. Lucy, dau. of Morgan Hen ab Howel, King of Morganwg.

Ifor, Lord of Buallt, Maes Yfed, Maes-lienydd, Ceri, Elfael, and Cedewain.

Isabel, dau. of Tryffyn ab Merfyn, Prince of Powys, third son of Rodrig Mawr. *Or*, a lion's gamb erased, *gules*.

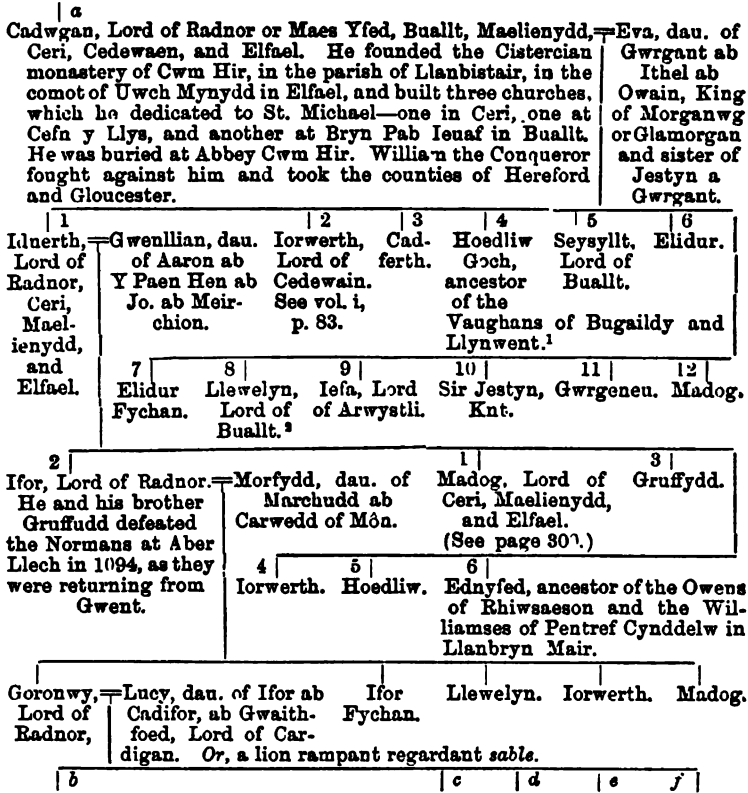
Cecilia, ux. Dingad, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg, Yr Hôb, and Ystrad Alun, third son of Tudor Trevor.

Cubelyn, Lord of Buallt, Maes Yfed, Maeslienydd, Ceri, Elfael, and Cedewain.

Rhiengar, dau. and sole heiress of Goronwy ab Tudor Trevor, King of Gloucester, Earl of Hereford, and Lord of Erging and Ewias.

Elystan Gloddrudd, King of Gloucester and Hereford, and by conquest King of Fferlix, which is the territory between the Wye and the Severn. This district Elystan won from Dryffin ab Hwgan, King of Brecknock, and thus acquired the surname of Glôdrudd; i. e., of ruddy fame. He was born in the Castle of Hereford, A.D. 933, and was named after the Saxon king Athelstan, who was his godfather. He was living in A.D. 1010, but was killed in a civil broil at Cefn Digoll in Powys. He bore *gules*, a lion rampant regardant *or*.

Gwladys, dau. and sole heir of Rhun, ab Cynan Feiniad, Lord of Tref Garron, and son of Gwaethfoed, Lord of Cardigan. *Argent*, three boar's heads couped *sable*.



¹ Hoedliw Goch was the ancestor also of the Lloyds of Rhaiadr Gwy, Phillips of Llanddewi Ystrad Ennau, Powel of Cwm Deuddwr, Lloyd of Llananno, Powel of Cascob, Meils of Tre'r Delyn or Harpstone, and the families of Groes Gynon and Gardd Faelog in Llanbistair, A.D. 1597.

² He was the ancestor of the Lloyds of Rhôs Fferrig and of Nantmel; and of Sir Gruffudd ab Elidir, Knight of Rhodes, who bore *argent*, on a cross *sable*, five crescents *or*, in the dexter chief, a spear's head erect *gules*. Sir Gruffydd was the ancestor of Sir William Thomas of Aberglasney, Knight Banneret, High Sheriff for co. Carmarthen in 1539, whose son, Rhys Thomas of Coed Helen, co. Carnarvon, was High Sheriff for that county in 1574, and grandfather of Sir William Thomas of Coed Helen, Knight, High Sheriff for co. Carnarvon, 1608, ancestor of the present Rice William Thomas of Coed Helen, and Trevor Hall, Esq. The Earls Cadwgan, and the Morrisies of the Hurst, descend likewise from Llewelyn, Lord of Buallt.

	^b		^c	^d	^e	^f
Ieuf, Lord of Cefn y Llys, ¹ in the comot of Is Mynydd, and cantref of Elfael, which is now called the hundred of Cefn y Llys.	Eva, dau. of Meurig ² ab Maredydd Gethin ab Cadwgan ab Idnerth ab Llewelyn ab Rhys Grug, Lord of Llanymdyfri, son of the Lord Rhys ab Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales. <i>Argent</i> , a lion rampant <i>sable</i> , armed langued and crowned <i>gules</i> , for Rhys Grug.	Howel. Madog. Rhun.	Goronwy Fychan.			

Einion Fychan, Lord of Cefn y Llys.	Janet, dau. and heir of Owain ab Maredydd ab Rotpert, Lord of Cedewain, ab Llywarch ab Trahaiarn ab Caradog ab Gwyn ab Collwyn. Owain died 1235. <i>Argent</i> , a lion salient crowned <i>gules</i> . Vol. i, p.87.	Goronwy.	Meurig of Llanfihangel Helygen, in the comot of Glyn Ieithon, in the cantref of Maellienydd, now called the hundred of Rhaiadr Gwy.
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Einion Fychan, Lord of Cefn y Llys.	Jane, dau. of Llewelyn Moelwyn, Lord of Buallt ab Maredydd Bengoch ab Howel ab Seisyllt ab Llewelyn ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrudd.	Ivor.	Iorwerth.	Tudor.
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Gwerfyl, ux. Einion ab Seisyllt, Lord of Mathafarn.	Lleian, ux. Howel ab Madog of Trallwng.	Arddun, ux. Aaron ab Gruffydd ab Aaron of Môn.
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Tudor, Lord of Cefn y Llys.	Margaret, dau. of Madog ab Gwrgeneu Fychan of Croes Gynan ab Gwrgeneu ab Llewelyn ab Idnerth ab Cadwgan ab Elystan.	Cadwgan.	Howel.	Einion Mare-Goch. dydd.
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Madog.	Annesta, ux. Gwyn ab Gruffydd ab Beli, Lord of Cegidfa. <i>Sable</i> , three horse's heads erased <i>argent</i> .	Eva, ux. Meurig Fychan, Lord of Nannau. <i>Or</i> , a lion rampant <i>azure</i> .	Arddun, ux. Rhys Fychan ab Rhys Chwith.	Elen, ux. Llewelyn ab Llewelyn Goch of Môn.
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^g	^h	ⁱ	^j	^k
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¹ In the parish of Cefn y Llys are the remains of a stupendous castle, situate on a very elevated and almost inaccessible spot of ground; three-fourths of which are surrounded by the river Ieithon. It is called Castell Glyn Ieithon, and is supposed to have been built by some of the Welsh princes, to prevent the incursions of the Normans. The church of Cefn y Llys is dedicated to St. Michael. (*Carlisle's Dic. Top.*)

² Meurig had a son named Philip who was the father of Llewelyn Crûg Eryr, Esq. The ancestor of the Lewises of Harpstone Court or Tre'r Delyn, co. Radnor; of John Dwn and his brother Lewys, Lords of Llynwenny, who were committed to ward by the Lord Rivers, *temp.* Edward IV. The one to the castle of Uske, and the other to the Castle of Radnor, where they remained during life for claiming the honour of Radnor by descent from Rhys Grûg. Llewelyn Crûg Eryr bore *sable*, an eagle displayed *argent*. The celebrated Dr. John Dee or Dhû, the great mathematician in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was likewise descended from Llewelyn Crûg Eryr.

<i>g</i> Howel ab Tudor who first came to Mochdref.	=Angharad, dau. and heiress of Llewelyn ab Madog Fychan ab Madog ab Ranulph of Mochdref, and Janet his wife. <i>Sable</i> , three greyhounds courant in pale <i>argent</i> , in a border indented <i>or</i> .	<i>h</i> Madog, Lord of Cefn y Llys.	<i>i</i> Mareddydd of Llanarmon.	<i>j</i> Meurig.	<i>k</i> Gwilym of Ceri.
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Einion of Mochdref.	Nesta, dau. and heir of Adda ab Meurig ab Adda of Ceri, son and heir of Madog, Lord of Ceri or Kerry, who was one of the three hostages for Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, who was put to death by King John in 1213. (See p. 304.)	Madog of Graig.	Tudor.	Gwilym. Meurig of Ceri.	Meurig of Pen y Bettws.
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Madog of Kerry and Mochdref.	=Anne, dau. of Piers Corbet, Lord of Lee or Leigh-juxta-Caus, co. Salop. <i>Or</i> , two ravens in pale ppr., in a border engrailed <i>gules</i> . ¹	David of Llanfair in Cedeco. Salop. <i>Or</i> , two waen, now called Newtown.	=Gwladys, dau. of Mareddydd ab Gwilym ab Ma. dog Lloyd of Tref Gynon. <i>Sable</i> , three horse's heads erased <i>argent</i> .	Rhys Morgan of Mae-kerri. lienydd.
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David Lloyd of Newtown, ancestor of the Baronet family of Pryce of Newtown Hall, and the Pryces of Glan Meheli, who are now represented by Lord Mostyn.

Mareddydd of Mochdref. Gruffydd of Mochdref.

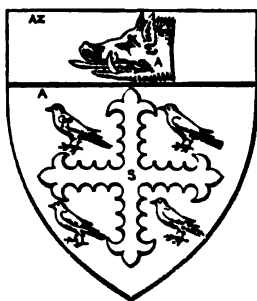
1 Maurice of Kerry and Mochdref.	=Tangwystl, dau. and co-heir of Gruffydd ab Jenkyn, Lord of Broughton. <i>Sable</i> , three owls <i>argent</i> .	2 Einion.	Ieuan.	Gruffydd.	Rhys.	Janet.	Ard. Lucy. dun.
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1 Evan Lloyd of Mochdref, ob. 1469, 9. E. 1 V.	=Gwenhwyfar, dau. of Howel ab Philip ab Cadwgan.	2 Rhys of Mochdref.
John of Llangurig.		

David.	Llewelyn.	Maurice Fychan of Kerry.	=Janet. See p. 216.	Ieuan Gwyn.	Jane.	Alson. Gwennllian.
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Catherine, sole heiress, ux. Jenkyn Goch ab Ieuan of Clochfaen.
Hark. MS., 1973, pp. 86d, 97d.

¹ The ancient patrimony of Leigh or Legh-juxta-Caus, remained in the Corbet family till it was sold by John Corbet of Sundorne Castle, and Albright Hussey, Esq., who died in 1759. The last heir male of this branch of the great Norman House of Corbet was the late Dryden Robert Corbet of Sundorne Castle, Esq., who died without issue in 1860, leaving his sister Annabella, wife of Sir Theodore Brinckman, Bart., the only remaining representative of the family.



BROMFIELD OF BRYN Y WIWER IN BODYLLTYN,
IN THE TOWNSHIP OF RHIWABON.

Cae Cyriog MS.; Harl. MS., 1969.

UCHDEYD, Lord of Cyfeiliog ab—Angharad, d. of Maredudd ab Bleddyn,
Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Powys. *Or, a lion rampant*
Tegeingl. *gules.*

Idnerth Benfras, Lord of Maes- brwg. <i>Argent, a</i> <i>cross floy en-</i> <i>grailed sable, in-</i> <i>ter four Cornish</i> <i>choughs ppr. On</i> <i>a chief azure, a</i> <i>boar's head</i> <i>couped of the</i> <i>first, tusked or.</i>	Eva, d. and heir of Cadwgan Fy- chan, Lord of Maesbrwg, in the Lordship of Os- westry. <i>Azure, a</i> <i>boar's head</i> <i>couped argent,</i> <i>tusked or, and</i> <i>langued gules.</i>	Ior- werth.	Elen, d. of Hedd, Moel- Wynog, Lord of UwchAled. <i>Sable, a</i> <i>hart argent,</i> <i>attired or.</i>	Philip of Cyfei- liog. Maredudd. Maredudd. Gruffudd of Cy- feiliog, one of the 20 hostages given by Gwen- wynwyn to King John in 1204.
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Lles or Llywelyn.	Margaret, d. of Madog ab Idnerth ab Cadwgan, Lord of Maeli- enydd. <i>Gules, a lion rampant</i> <i>regardant or.</i>	Llawdden, Lord of Uwch Aeron. <i>Gules, a griffin</i> <i>segreant or.</i>
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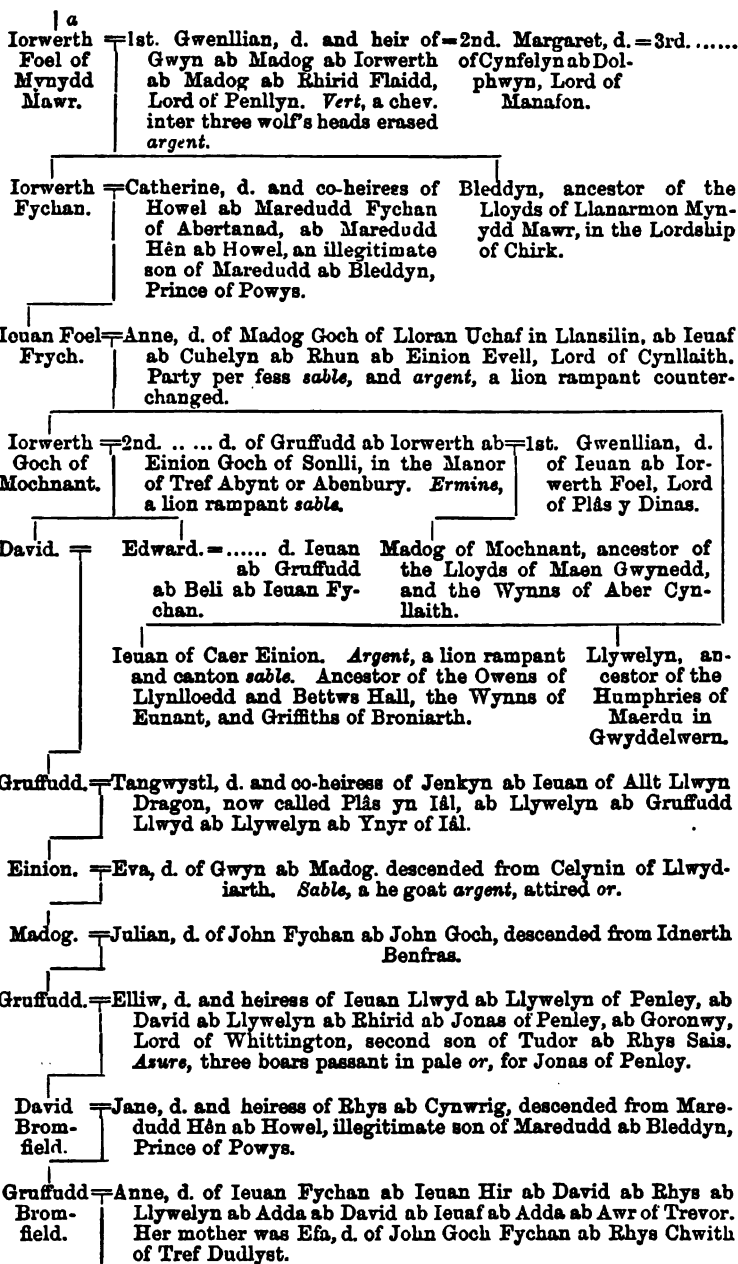
Eginir. — Annesta, ux. Elidir ab Rhye Sais, Lord of Eyton, Erlisham,
and Borasham. *Ermine, a lion rampant azure.*

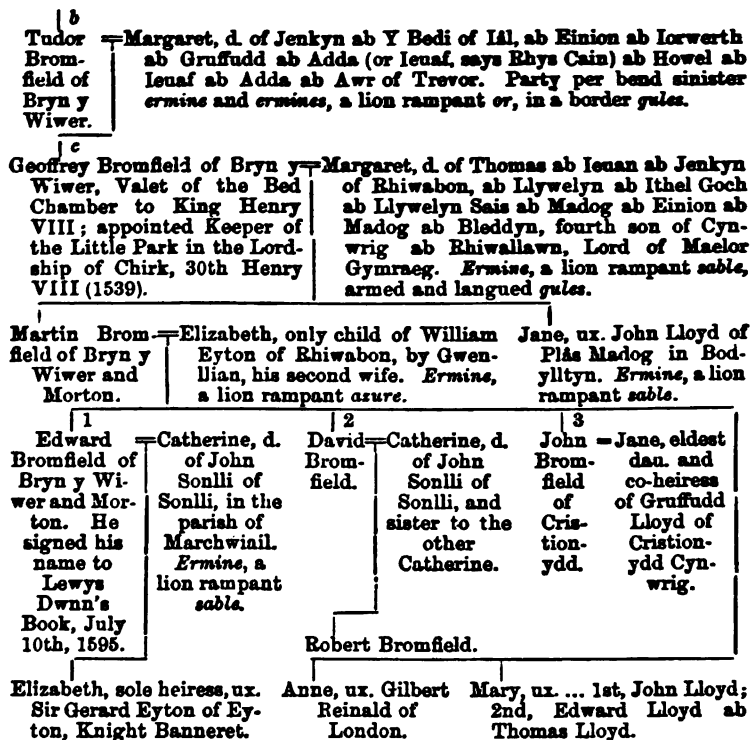
Urien of Maen Gwy- nedd in Mochnant.	Gwerfyl, d. of Gruffudd ab Madog ab Owain Gwynedd. <i>Vert,</i> <i>three eagles, displayed in fess</i> <i>or.</i>	Gwylawg, ancestor of the Griffiths of Bryngwyn and the Lloyds of Bron- gain.
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Madog. — Maud, d. of Madog ab Cadwgan ab Meilir Eyton ab Elidir, Lord of
Eyton. *Ermine, a lion rampant azure.*

Madog Fychan. — Eva, d. of Gwyn ab Gruffudd, Lord of Cegidfa, Broniarth,
and Deuddwr. *Sable, three horse's heads erased argent.*

a





On a tablet set in the north side of the chancel of Bangor Church are these Arms painted. Eyton impaling Bromfield.

BABON.

1. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*, Eyton of Eyton. 2. Llywarch ab Bran, Lord of Cwmmwd Menai. 3. Palii of eight pieces *gules* and *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, for Gruffydd Maelor. 4. Rhirid Flaidd. 5. *Argent*, a lion rampant *gules*. 6. *Or*, a lion rampant in a border *gules*.

FEMME.

Quarterly 1st and 4th, Idnerth Benfras; 2nd and 3rd, palii of eight pieces *argent* and *gules*.

In the vault beneath lyeth the body of Dame Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Edward Bromfield, Gen., and late wife to Sir Gerard Eyton of Eyton, Knight. She dyed on the last day of October 1642.¹ (See p. 161.)

¹ *Ashmolean MSS.* 854, fol. 259, 31st August 1663.

PATENT ROLL, 30 HEN. VIII, PART 7, M. 2 (30).

Galfrido Bromfield.

Rex omnibus ad quos, etc., Salutem. Sciatis quod nos de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus dilecto servienti nostro Galfrido Bromfelde uni valetorum Camere nostre Officium custodis bosci nostri crescentis in pastura sive parco nostro vocato le litle parke infra dominium nostrum de Chyrke juxta castrum nostrum ibidem ac ipsum Galfridum custodem parci et bosci predicti per presentes ordinamus et constituimus, Habendum et occupandum officium predictum eidem Galfrido per se vel per sufficientem deputatum suum sive deputatos suos sufficientes, a tempore mortis Johannis Trevour durante vita dicti Galfridi cum feodis et vadiis quadraginta solidorum per annum, antea per custodem parci predicti debitis, Habendum et annuatim percipiendum de exitibus revencionibus et proficuis domini nostri de Chyrke predicta per manus Receptoris ejusdem domini pro tempore existentis ad terminos ibidem usuales per equales porciones, una cum omnibus aliis commoditatibus et advantagiis, eidem officio pertinentibus, in tam amplis modo et forma prout dictus Johannes Trevor aut aliqua persona sive alique alie persone pre antea occupans sive occupantes idem officium habuit et percepit, habuerunt et perciperunt pro exercicio ejusdem officii. Ac etiam de uberiori gratia nostra dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus eidem Galfrido herbagium et pannagium bosci et parci predicti, percipiendis a tempore mortis predicti Johannis Trevor, durante vita ipsius Galfridi. Eo quod expressa mencio, etc. In cujus rei, etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, x die Aprilis.

Per breve de privato Sigillo et de data se.

Y GAERDDIN.

This camp lies in the township of Bodylltyn, and was given, together with the manor and estate of Rhiwfabon, by Prince Madog ab Gruffudd Maelor, to his second son, Maredudd, Lord of Rhiwfabon (see page 155, and the Eyton pedigree). It contains about four acres of ground, protected in some parts by one, in others by two very strong aggers and fosses. The lower agger is made of loose

stones, with a wall of vast thickness on the summit. Within the area are many vestiges of buildings, the habitations of those who occupied the place. A fierce battle was fought in 1167 near this camp between Owain Cyfeiliog, who was Prince of Upper Powys from 1148 to 1197, and the English and Normans, and the Cymry gained the victory; which gave rise to a beautiful poem called "*Hirlas Owain*", composed by the Prince himself, of which we shall give a few verses, composed by that accomplished lady the late Mrs. Hemans.

THE HIRLAS HORN.

Fill high the blue Hirlas that shines like the wave¹

When sunbeams are bright on the spray of the sea!
And bear thou the rich foaming mead to the brave,

The dragons of battle, the sons of the free!
To those from whose spears, in the shock of the fight,
A beam like heaven's lightning² flashed over the field;
To those who came rushing as storms in their might,

Who have shivered the helmet, and cloven the shield;
The sound of whose strife was like oceans afar,
When lances were red from the harvest of war.

Fill high the blue Hirlas! O, cup-bearer, fill

For the lords of the field in their festival hour!
And let the mead foam like the stream of the hill,
That bursts o'er the rock in the pride of its power.

Praise, praise to the mighty, fill high the smooth horn

Of honour and mirth,³ for the conflict is o'er!
And round let the golden-tipped Hirlas be borne

To the lion defenders of Gwynedd's fair shore,
Who rush'd to the field where the glory was won,
As eagles that soar from their cliffs to the sun.

¹ "Fetch the horn, that we may drink together; whose gloss is like the waves of the sea; whose green handles show the skill of the artist, and are tipped with gold."—From the *Hirlas Horn* of OWAIN CYFEILI-
LIOG.

² "Heard ye in Maelor the noise of War, the horrid din of arms, their furious onset loud as the battle of Bangor, where fire flashed out of their spears?"—*Ibid.*

³ "Fill, then, the golden-lipped horn-badger of honour and mirth."
—*Ibid.*

Fill higher the Hirlas! forgetting not those

Who shared its bright draught in the days which are fled.

Though cold on their mountains the valiant repose,

Their lot shall be lovely—renown to the dead!

While harps in the hall of the feast shall be strung,

While regal Eryri with snow shall be crown'd—

So long by the bards shall their battles be sung,

And the heart of the hero shall burn at the sound,

The free winds of Maelawr shall swell with their name,

And OWAIN's rich Hirlas be fill'd to their fame.

HIRLAS EUEIN.

EUEIN KYVEILIAUC E HUN AI CANT.

Guanr pen dwyre gawr a doded
Galon yn anvon anvut dynged
Geleurut ein gwyr gwedi lluted trwm
Tremid govwy mur Maelawr Drevred.

Deon a yrreis dygyhyssed
Diarfwyd ar vrwydyr arvan goched
A rygotwy glew gogeled ragtaw
Gnawd yw oi dygnaw devnyt coted.

Dwyallaw di venestyr gan vothaed
Y Korn yn llaw Rhys yn llys llyw ced
Llys Ewein ar brait yt ryborthed eirioed
Porth mil a glywi pyrth egored.

Menestyr am gorthaw nam adawed
Estyn y Korn er cyd yved
Hiraethlawn am llyw lliw ton nawved
Hirlas i arwynt aur i duted.

A dytwo o vragawd wirawd orgred
Ar llaw Wgan draws dros i weithred
Kenawon Goronwy gwrnt gynnired gwyth
Kenawon hydwyth hydyr ei gweithred
Gwyr a obryn tal ympob caled
Gwyr yngawr gwerthvawr gwrnt ymwared
Bugelyt Havren balch eu clywed
Bugunat Cyrn met mawr a wna neuwed.

Dywallaw di y Korn Argynevelyn
Anrydetus vetw o vet gorewyn
Ac o'r mynni hoedyl hyd un blwytyr
Na didawl i barch can nid perthyn

A dytwo i Rufut waywrtelwn
 Gwin a gwydyr goleu yn ei gylchyn
 Dragon Arwystli arwystyl tervyn
 Dragon Owein hael o hil Kynvyn
 Dragon iw dechreu ac niw dychryn cat
 Cyvlavan argrat cymyw erlyn
 Ketwyr yt aethant er clod obryn
 Kyveton arwawc arvau Edwyn
 Talassant i met mal gwyr Belyn gynt
 Teg i hydrevynt tra vo undyn.

Dywallaw di y Korn canys amcan cennyv
 Yt ymgyrryw glyw gloew ymtitan
 Ar llaw deheu ein llyw gyvlavan
 Lluck y dan ysgwyd ysgawn lydan
 Ar llaw Ednyvet llawr diogan lew
 Ergyrwayw trylew trei i darian
 Tervysc dyvysc deu diovn anian
 Torrynt torredwynt uch teg advan
 Taleirw ynghyngrein ynghyvrwn brwydr
 Tal ysgwyd eurgrwydr torrynt yn vuan
 Tryliw eu pelydr gwedi penwan
 Trylwyn yn amwyn amwiw Garthan
 Kiglen ym Maelawr gawr vawr vuan
 A garw disggyr gwyr a gwyth erwan
 Ac ymgynnull arn drull arn dramwyan
 Fal i bu ym Mangor am ongyr dan
 Pan wnaeth dau deyrn heb cyrn cyvrddan
 Pan vu gyvetach Vorach Vorvran.

Dywallaw di'r Corn canys myvyr gennyv
 Men yt amygant met a'n tymmyr
 Selyv diarswyt Orsav Gwygyr
 Gogelet ai cawt calon eryr
 Ac unmab Madawc enwawc Dudur hael
 Hawl bleitiad lleitiad lluch ar ysgyr
 Deu arwreit deu lew yn eu kyngyr
 Deu arial dywal deu fab Ynyr
 Deu ryt yn nyt cat eu kyvergyr
 Kyvargor diachor camp diachyr
 Arvod llewod gwrwt gwrwtwan cedwyr
 Aer gunieid lunieid coch eu hongyr
 Treiserwyr yn fwyr fawr ehgyr
 Trei eu dwy aesawr dan un ystyr
 Gorvu gwynt gwatvan uch glan glasvyr
 Gortwy clau tonnau Talgarth ystyr

Dywallaw di venestr na vun angau
 Korn can anrydet ynghyvetau
 Hirlas buelin breint uchel hen ariant
 Ai gortho nid gortheneu
 A dytwg i Dudur eryr aereu
 Gwirawd gyssevin o'r gwin gwineu
 Oni daw i mewn o'r met gorau oll
 Gwirawd o ban dy ben vatau
 A llaw Voreitig llochiat certau
 Kertyn hyn i glod cyn oer adnau

Dieithr vrodyr vryd uchelden
 Diarchar arial a dan dalen
 Cedwyr am gorug gwasaaethen
 Nid ym hyn dihyll nam hen deheu
 Kynnivieid gyर्थieid vleinieid vleitiau
 Kynvaran creulawn creulyd vereu
 Glew glyw Mochnannwys o Bowys beu
 O glew gwnet arnatunt den
 Achubieit pob rheit rhut eu harveu
 Echedwynt rag tervysc eu tervynau
 Moliant yw eu rann y rei gwynnau
 Marwnad vu neud mi newid y dan
 Ochan Grist mor drist wyv o'r aneuleu
 O goll Moreitig mawr ei eissieu

Dywallaw di'r corn can nim puchant
 Hirlas yn llawen yn llaw Vorgant
 Gwr a dyly gwawd gwahan voliant
 Gwenwyn y atwyn gwan edrywant
 Areglyt devnyt dioteviant llavn
 Llyvn i deutu llym ei hamgant

Dywallaw di venestr o lestr ariant
 Kelennyg edmyg can urtuniant
 Ar llawr Gwestun vawr gweleis irdant
 Ardwy Goronwy oet gweith i gant
 Cedwyr cyvarvaeth yt ymwnaethant
 Cad ymerbynieid eneid dichwant
 Cyvarvu ysgwn ac ysgarant aer
 Llas aer llosget maer ger mor lliant
 Mwynvawr o garcharawr a gyrchassant
 Meurig vab Gruffyd grym darogant
 Neud oet gochwys pawb yan atcorsant
 Neud oet lawn o heul hirvryn a phant

Dywallaw di y Corn ir cynnivieid
 Cenawon Euein cyngrein cydneid
 Wynt a dyrlytant yn lle honneid
 Glud men yt ant gloyw heyrn ar neid
 Madawg a Meilir gwyr gortyvneid treis
 Tros gyverwyr gyverbynieid
 Tariannogion torv terfysc dysgeid
 Trinbeion vaon traws ardweid
 Kigleu am dal met myned dreig Kattraeth
 Kywir eu harvaeth arven lliweid
 Gosgort Vynytawc am eu cysgeid
 Kawssant y hadrawt cas vlawt vleinieid
 Ni wnaeth a wnaeth vyinghedwyr ynghalet
 Vaelor
 Dillwng Karcharor dullest voleid

Dywallaw di venestr vet hidlaid melus
 Ergyrwayw gwrys gochwys yn rheid
 O gy n buelin balch oreureid
 Yr gobryn gobrwysei heneid
 O'r gynnyver anhun a borth cynnieid
 Nis gwyr namyn Duw ac ai dywaid

Gwr ni dal ni dwng ni byt wrth wir
 Daniel dreig cannerth mor verth hewir
 Menestr mawr a gweith yd ioleithir
 Gwyr ni oleith lleith oni llochir
 Menestr met ancwyn a'n cydrotir
 Gwrttan gloyw goleu gwertloyw babir
 Menestr gwelud dy gwyth yn Llidwm dir
 Ygwyr a barchav wynt a berchir
 Menestr gwelud dy galchdoed kyngrein
 Ynghylchyn Ewein gylchwy enwir
 Pan breitwyd Kawres taer wres trwy dir
 Preit ostwng orvlwng a orvolir
 Menestyr nam didawl nim didolir
 Boed ym mharadwys in cynhwysir
 Kan pen teyrnet poed hir eu trwyted
 Yn i mae gweled gwaranred gwir. Amen.

EUEIN KYVEILTAUC EHUN AE CANT.

Tywyssauc Powys yttoed: Owein Gwyned a Rhys o Dehen-
 barth au hymlityassynt oe ulat Anno 1167 ynteu ai henillaud
 hi yn ol drwy gymhorth y Norddmyn ar Saeson dan Harri yr
 2ed. Owein a Gauodd o deutiar Vluydd. 1160. twmp Owein
 Gwyned u Davyd e Vah, ar a Vu Varu. A.D. 1169.

A POEM

composed by Owain Cyveiliog, Prince of Powys, entitled by him "Hirlas", from a large drinking horn so called, used at feasts in his palace. He was driven out of his country by Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, and Rhys ap Gruffyth ap Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, A.D. 1167, and recovered it by the help of the Normans and English, under Henry II. He flourished about A.D. 1160, in the time of Owain Gwynedd and his son David. This poem was composed on account of a battle fought with the English in Maelor.

"When the dawn arose, the shout was given; the enemy gave an ominous presage; our men were stained with blood after a hard contest; and the borders of Maelor Drefred were beheld with wonder and astonishment. Strangers have I driven away undaunted from the field with bloody arms. He that provokes the brave man ought to dread his resentment. Fill, cup-bearer, fill with alacrity the horn of Rhys in the generous prince's hall! for Owen's hall was ever supported by spoils taken from the enemy, and in it thou hearest of the relief of thousands. There the gates are ever open.

"O, cup-bearer, who, with patience, mindest thy duty, forsake us not! Fetch the horn, that we may drink together; whose gloss is like the wave of the sea, whose green handles show the skill of the artist, and are tipped with gold. Bring the best mead, and put it in Gwgan Draw's hand, for the noble feats which he hath achieved. The offspring of Goronwy, who valiantly fought in the midst of dangers; a race of heroes for worthy acts renowned. And men who, in every hardship they undergo, deserve a reward; who are in the battle foremost—the guardians of Hafren. Their friends exult when they hear their voice; the festal shout will cease when they are gone.

"Fill thou the yellow-tipped horn, badge of honour and mirth, full of frothing mead! and if thou art desirous to have thy life prolonged to the year's end, stop not the reward due to his virtue, for it is unjust, and bring it to Gruffyth with the crimson lance. Bring wine in the transparent horn, for he is the guardian of Arwystli¹—the defence of its borders; a dragon

¹ Arwystli, the name of one of the cantreds of Powys.

of Owain the generous, whose descent is from Cynvyn; a dragon he was from the beginning, that never was terrified in the battle; his brave actions shall follow him. The warriors went to purchase renown, flushed with liquor, and armed like Edwin; they paid for their mead, like Belyn's¹ men in the days of yore. And as long as men exist, their valour shall be the common theme of bards.

"Fill thou the horn, for it is my inclination that we may converse in mirth and festivity with our brave general; put it in the hand of the worthy Ednyfed, with his spear broken to pieces, and his shield pierced through. Like the bursting of a hurricane upon the smooth sea in the conflict of battle, they would soon break in pieces the sides of a golden-bordered shield. Their lances were besmeared with gore after piercing the heads of their enemies. They were vigorous and active in the defence of delightful Gaerddin. Heard ye in Maelor the noise of war, the horrid din of arms, their furious onset loud as in the Battle of Bangor,² where fire flashed out of their

¹ Belyn, a great man from Lleyn in Carnarvonshire, mentioned in the *Triads*, who is said there to have fought with Edwin, king of the Northumbrians, in Bryn Cenau in Rhos, in the county of Denbigh; probably he was one of Cadwallon's generals. It is well known, and confessed by Beda himself, that that prince was a terrible scourge to the Saxons.

² This was the famous battle of Bangor-is-y-coed, in Maelor Saesneg, after the murder of the monks at the instigation of Austin, the first converter of the Saxons to Christianity. This is the account Humphrey Lloyd gives of that affair:—"Ille vero [Augustinus, S.] ob hanc contumeliam, et quod archiepiscopo Cantuariæ a se constituto, et quod cum Romana ecclesia in quibusdam non convenirent, Anglorum odium ita in eos concivit, ut paulo post (ut dixi) ab Ethelfredo, Ethelberti, Cantiae regis, ob Augustino incitati, opera et auxiliis, monachi pacem patentes, crudeliter occisi; et postea Britanni duce Brochwels Powisiæ Rege, victi sunt, donec tandem Bletrusii Cornaviæ ducis, Cadvanni Northwalliæ, Mereduci Suthwalliæ regum copiis adjuti, et Dunoti abbatis viri doctissimi concione animati, quique jussit (ut nostri annales referunt) ut unusquisque terram oscularetur, in memoriam communionis corporis Dominici, aquamque ex Deva fluvia manu haustam biberet, in memoriam sacratissimi sanguinis Christi pro eis effusi, et ita communicati, memorabili prælio Saxones, occisis (ut Huntingtonensis refert) ex eis MLXVI. Cadvanumque in civitate Legionis regem creavere."—*Britan. Descript. Commentariolum*, p. 90 and 91, Moses Williams's Edition. This battle is called in our annals sometimes Gwaith Caerlleon, that is, the battle of Chester. See vol. i, pp. 10, 11.

spears? There two princes engaged, when the carousing of Morach Vorvran happened.

"Fill thou the horn, for it is my delight in the place where the defenders of our country drink mead, and give it to Selyt the fearless, the defence of Gwygyr. Woe to the wretch that offends him, eagle-hearted hero! And to the son of Madog, the famous and generous Tudor. Like a wolf when he seizes his prey is his assault in the onset. Two heroes, who were sage in their counsels, but active in the field, the two sons of Ynyr, who, on the day of battle, were ready for the attack, heedless of danger, famous for their exploits; their assault was like that of strong lions, and they pierced their enemies like brave warriors; they were lords of the battle, and rushed foremost with their crimson lances; the weight of their attack was not to be withstood; their shields were broke asunder with much force, as the high-sounding wind on the beach of the green sea, and the encroaching of the furious waves on the coast of Talgarth.

"Fill, cup-bearer, as thou regardest thy life; fill the horn, badge of honour at feasts, the Hirlas drinking-horn,¹ which is a token of distinction, whose tip is adorned with silver, and its cover of the same metal, and bring it to Tudor, the eagle of battles, filled with the best wine; and if thou dost not bring us the best of all, thy head shall fly off. Give it in the hand of Moreiddig, encourager of songs, whose praise in battle is celebrated; they were brethren of a distant clime, of an undaunted heart, and their valour was observable in their countenance. Can I forget their services?.....Impetuous warriors, wolves of the battle, their lances are besmeared with gore; they were the heroes of the chief of Mochnant,² in the region Powys. Their honour was soon purchased by them both; they seized every occasion to defend their country in the time of need with their bloody arms, and they kept their borders from hostile invasion. Their lot is praise. It is like a mournful elegy to me to lose them both! O Christ! how pensive am I for the loss of Moreiddig, which is irreparable!

"Pour thou out the horn, though they desire it not, the drinking-horn, Hirlas, with cheerfulness, and deliver it into the hand of Morgant, one who deserves to be celebrated with dis-

¹ "Hirlas", the epithet of the horn, from *hir*, long; and *glas*, blue, or azure.

² "Mochnannwys", in the original; he calls himself prince of the Mochnannwys, or inhabitants of Mochnant.

tinguished praise. It was like poison to me to be deprived of him, and that he was pierced.....by the keen sword.

"Pour, cup-bearer, from a silver vessel an honourable gift, badge of distinction. On the large plains of Gwestun I have seen a miracle; to stop the impetuosity of Goronwy was more than a task for an hundred men. The warriors pointed their lances, courted the battle, and were profuse of life; they met their enemies in the conflict, and their chieftain was consumed by fire near the surges of the sea. They rescued a noble prisoner, Meurig, the son of Griffith, of renowned valour; they were all of them covered with blood when they returned, and the high hills and the dales enjoyed the sun equally.

"Pour the horn to the warriors, Owain's noble heroes, who were equally active and brave. They assembled in that renowned place, where the shining steel glittered. Madoc and Meilir were men accustomed to violence, and maintained each other in the injuries they did to their enemies; they were the shields of our army, and the teachers of warlike attack. Hear ye, by drinking mead, how the Lord of Cattraeth went with his warriors in defence of his just cause, the guards of Mynyddawg¹ about their distinguished chief. They have been celebrated for their bravery, and their speedy march. But nobody has ever performed so noble an exploit as my warriors, in the tough land of Maelor, in rescuing the captive.

"Pour out, cup-bearer, sweet and well-strained mead (the thrust of the spear is red in the time of need) from the horn of wild oxen, covered with gold, for the honour and the reward of the souls of those departed heroes. Of the numerous cares that surround princes, no one is conscious here but God and myself. The man who neither gives nor takes quarter, and cannot be forced by his enemies to abide to his word, Daniel, the valiant and beautiful. O, cup-bearer: great is the task to entreat him; his men will not cease dealing death around them till he is mollified. Cup-bearer, our shares of mead are to be given

¹ The guards of Mynyddaw Eiddin, or of Edinburgh, in the battle of Cattraeth, which is celebrated by Aneurin Gwawdrydd, in his heroic poem entitled the *Golodin*. Mynyddawc was a prince of the North; he is mentioned in the *Triads of Britain*; and his guards, who were famous for their loyalty and bravery, were reckoned among the three noble guards of the kingdom of Britain; the other two being the guards, or, as the word Gogordd may be translated, the clans of Melyn, the son of Cynvelyn, and the guards of Drywon, the son of Nudd, in the battle of Rhodwydd Arderydd.

us equally before the bright shining tapers. Cup-bearer, hadst thou seen the action in the land of Llidwin, the men whom I honour have but what is their just reward. Cup-bearer, hadst thou seen the armed chiefs encompassing Owain, who were his shield against the violence of his foes, when Cawres was invaded with great fury. Cup-bearer, slight not my commands. May we all be admitted into Paradise by the King of kings; and long may the liberty and happiness of my heroes continue, where the truth is to be discerned distinctly!

Y GAERDDIN.

Cadwgan Goch ab Y Gwion ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun. See Rhuddallt Isaf.

²
Cadwgan Frych, *alias* Y Brych of Gaerddin. Cadwgan Ddu. = Mali, d. of Sir Gruffudd Llwyd, Knt.

Madog of Gaerddin.

Cynwrig of Gaerddin.

Howel of Gaerddin.

Ieuan of Gaerddin.

David Goch of Gaerddin.

Howel of Gaerddin.

Ieuan of Gaerddin.

Gwerfyl, heiress. = Maredudd ab Deicws ab

Edward of Gaerddin, 1620.

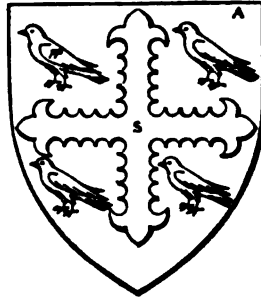
Angharad, heiress, ux. John ab Ieuan Goch ab David Goch ab Y Bady of Rhuddallt. See p. 344.

Madog ab Adda Llwyd ab Adda ab Madog ab Llywelyn ab Madog ab Meilir Eyton, Lord of Eyton.

John of Gaerddin.

Thomas of Gaerddin.

John Thomas of Gaerddin, ob. in 1690. He sold his inheritance to Ellis Lloyd of Pen y Lan, or to his brother Eubule Lloyd, who built a new hall there.



POWEL OF RHUDDALLT.

Harl. MS. 2299.

Ithel ab Gruffudd ab David ab Madog Fychan of Wepra, ab Madog Wyddel
 ab Madog ab Einion ab Rhirid ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Maredydd ab
 Uchdryd ab Edwyn ab Goronwy.

Gruffudd=Morvydd, d. and heiress of David ab Ieuan ab David of Coedrwg.
 ab Ithel. ab Einion ab Cadwgan ab Gwilym ab Ithel ab Y Gwion Gam ab
 Ieuaif ab Howel Foel ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, Lord of Iâl.

David ab Gruffydd=Isabel, d. and heir of Llywelyn ab Robert ab Deicws
 of Coedrwg. ab David of Hendref Forvydd. Descended from
 Llywelyn Eurdorchog.

Howel of Coedrwg in=Catherine, d. of Gruffudd ab Ieuan ab David of Iâl.
 Llantysilio and Bryn Her mother was Gwladys, d. and heiress of David
 Eglwys in Iâl. ab John of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd.

David Powel=Elizabeth, d. of Cynwrig ab Thomas. Margaret, Gruff.
 D.D., Vicar of Robert ab Howel of Bryn y d. of John udd,
 Rhiwabon. Grogyn y Marchwiall, ab ab Morys. s.p.
 David ab Gruffudd ab Lly-
 welyn Fychan ab Llywelyn ab Madog Foel of Marchwiall.
 After Dr. Powel's death, she married Edward Eyton of
 Rhiwabon. *Ermine, a lion rampant in a border azure.*

Daniel Powel of Rhuddallt, living 1620.	Samuel Powel, Vicar of Rhiw- abon.	Gab- riel Powel, ob. 1607.	Ra- phael Powel.	Mich- ael Powel.	John Powel.	Jane, ux. Sir Ieuan ab Edward, Vicar of Llansant- ffraid.
John Powel of Rhuddallt.	Catherine, d. of Edward Lloyd of Y Glwyseg, son and heir of Edward Lloyd of Plas Madog.		Mary.	Ann.	Eliza- beth.	Sarah. Martha.

John Powel of Rhuddallt. =

DAVID POWEL, D.D., a learned divine and eminent antiquary, and said by his contemporaries to be "in omni literarum genere maxime versatus", was the son of

Howel ab David ab Gruffudd ab Ithel. He was born in Denbighshire about the year 1552, and when about sixteen years of age, he was sent to complete his education in Oxford. It does not appear into what college he was first admitted, but in 1571 he removed into Jesus College, which had been newly founded, and took his degree of B.A. in 1572, and that of M.A. in 1576. Having entered into holy orders, he was made vicar of Rhiwabon, in his native country, in 1570, and prebendary of St. Asaph, and in the following year he obtained the rectory of Llanvyllin, which latter he resigned on being preferred to the vicarage of Meivod in 1579. The sinecure rectory of Llansantffraid in Mechain was added to his preferments in 1588. He was now grown eminent for his learning, and took the degree of B.D. in 1582, and that of D.D. in 1583. In 1584, he became chaplain to Sir Henry Sidney, Lord President of the Marches of Wales, who had in his possession the unfinished translation of Caradawg's *History of Wales*, by the eminent antiquary, Humphrey Llwyd. At his lordship's solicitation, Dr. Powel completed the translation, and enriched the work with many valuable additions. This was printed in 1584, in 4to. His next work was *Annotationes in Itinerarium Cambriæ, scriptum per Sib. Giraldum Cambrensem*. The same volume also contains "Annotationes in Cambriæ descriptionem per S. Giraldum", and "De Brittanica Historia recte intelligenda Epistola". It was first printed in London in 1585, 8vo., with a dedication to Sir Philip Sidney, and it was reprinted by Camden in the *Anglica, Normannica, Hibernica, Cambrica*, etc., folio, Frankfort, 1603. Another edition was published by the eminent antiquary, Sir Richard Hoare, Bart., in 1806. Dr. Powel also published, in the year 1585, *Historia Britannica*, or the British History, written by Ponticus Virunius, in six books, London, 8vo. This is an epitome of Geoffrey of Monmouth, and is reprinted among *Rerum Britannicarum Scriptores Vetustiores*, etc., Lugduni, 1587, folio. Dr. Powel also rendered essential service to Dr. Morgan in the translation of the Holy Scriptures into Welsh,

which was completed and published in 1588. He left behind him some manuscripts fit for the press, which were never published, and he was engaged in compiling a Welsh Dictionary, when his labours were terminated by his decease, which occurred in 1598. He was buried in his church at Rhiwabon. He had six sons, whose names were Daniel, Samuel, Gabriel, Raphael, Michael, and John, and six daughters. His son Samuel succeeded him in the vicarage of Rhiwabon, and Gabriel was an eminent scholar. (Williams's *Eminent Welshmen*.)

GABRIEL POWEL, an eminent scholar, was the third son of Dr. David Powel, and was born at Rhiwabon, in Denbighshire, in 1575. He entered Jesus College, Oxford, in 1592, and took his degree of B.A., and then left the University for a time. He afterwards returned to Oxford, and became a member of St. Mary's Hall, and during his residence he published several works, which made him eminent, and recommended him to his countryman, Dr. Richard Vaughan, Bishop of London. The latter took him into his family, and made him his domestic chaplain, and would have done much for him had he lived, but the bishop and his chaplain both died in the same year, a short time only intervening, in 1607. Gabriel Powel was esteemed a prodigy of learning in his time, being only a little above thirty years of age at his death, and the highest expectations were entertained of him. His works are : 1, *The Resolved Christian, exhorting to Resolution*, etc., third edition, 8vo., London, 1602 ; 2, *Prodomus, a Logical Resolution of the First Chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans*, 8vo., London, 1600, and Oxford, 1602 ; and again in Latin, 8vo., Oxon., 1615 ; 3, *The Catholics' Supplication to the King for Toleration of Catholic Religion, with Notes and Observations*, 4to., London, 1604 ; 4, *The Unlawfulness and Danger of Toleration of Divers Religions and Connivance to Contrary Worship in one Monarch or Kingdom*, 4to., 1605 ; 5, *Refutation of an Epistle Apologetical, written by a Puritan-Papist, to persuade the permission of the promiscuous use and profession of all sorts of Heresies*, etc., 4to., London, 1605 ; 6, *Consider-*

ation of the deprived and silenced Ministers' arguments for their restitution to the use and liberty of their Ministry, exhibited in their late supplication to this present Parliament, 4to., London, 1606; 7, *Disputationes Theologicæ de Antichristo et ejus Ecclesia*, 8vo., London, 1606; 8, *De Adiaphoris. Theses Theologicæ et Scholasticæ*, etc., London, 1606; and translated into English by T. J., of Oxon., 4to., London, 1607; 9, *Rejoinder unto the Mild Defence, justifying the consideration of the silenced Ministers' supplication to the Parliament*; 10, *A Comment on the Decalogue*, 8vo.; besides some other works.—(Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, quoted in Williams's *Eminent Welshmen.*)



RHIWABON. TOWNSHIP OF. RUDDALLT.

Harl. MSS., 1972, 2299.

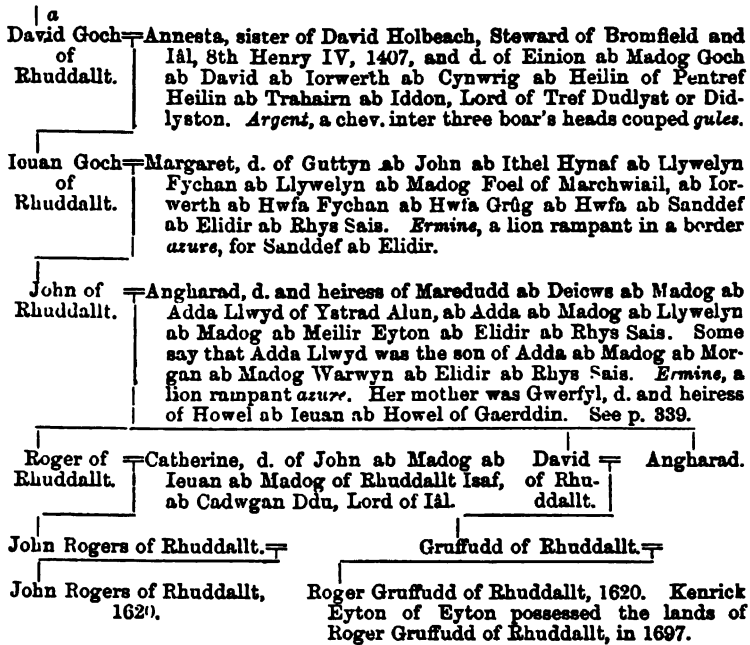
Llywelyn ab Gruffydd ab Cadwgan, Lord of Eyton, = Gwenllian d. of Owain Eriys, and Borasham. *Ermine, a lion rampant* | ab Trahaiarn ab Ithel, p. 156.
azure. See p. 156.

Howel Grach. 4
 8
 Iorwerth, third son. He had lands = Margaret, d. of Iorwerth ab David ab in Rhuddallt and Borasham. | Goronwy ab Iorwerth, of Burton and Llai. *Vert, semé of broomslips, a lion rampant or.*

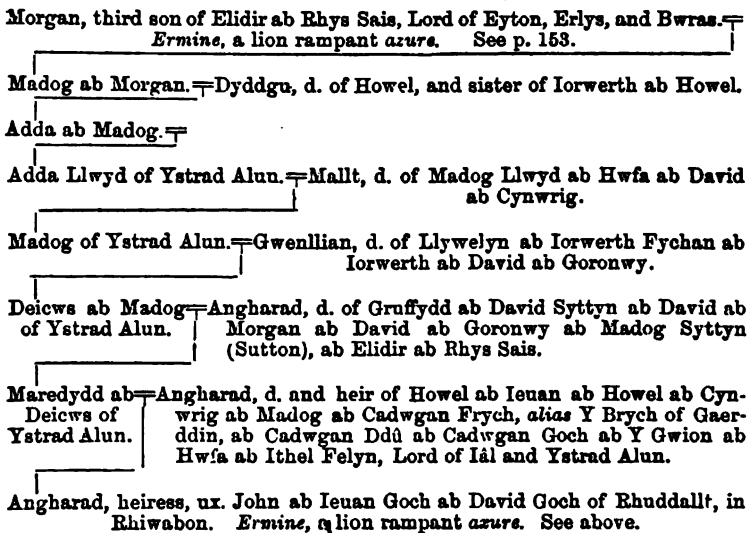
Madog ab Iorwerth = Myfanwy, d. of Llywelyn ab David ab Iolyn of of Rhuddallt. | Goronwy ab Iorwerth of Burton and Borasham. Llai. *Arms as above.*

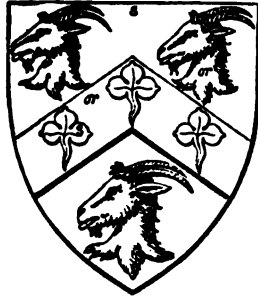
Y Badi of Plâs y Badi Mawr in Rhuddallt. = Lleuci, illegitimate d. of Gruffydd The fields around it are now called Tir y Ffynnon. | ydd of Rhuddallt, Baron of Glyndyfrdwy.

a



YSTRAD ALUN.

Harl. MS. 4181; Cae Cyriog MS.



RHUDDALLT ISAF.

Cae Cyriog MS.; Add. MS., 9864.

LLYWELYN EURDORCHOG, Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun, and Prime Minister of Gruffudd ab Llywelyn ab Seisyllt, King of Wales, was the son of Coel, ab Gwered ab Cynddelw Gam ab Elgud, ab Gwrisnadd ab Dwywg Lythyr Aur, ab Tegawg ab Dyfnarth ab Madog Madogion ab Sanddef Bryd Angel. Sanddef is recorded in the Triads, with Glewlwyd Gavaelvawr and Morvran Ail Tegid, as the only three who escaped from the fatal battle of Camlan, and the circumstance was owing to the peculiarity of their persons. Sanddef was so beautiful that a passage was opened for him, without a hostile hand being raised up, as everyone thought that he was an angel. (*Myv. Arch.*, ii, 18, 70.)

Sanddef Bryd Angel was the son of Llywarch Hên, Prince of the Strath Clyde Britons, who, when driven from his dominions by the Picts and Scots, was with his family hospitably welcomed and received by Cynddylan, King of Powys, who was slain at the battle of Tren in 613. Afterwards, having lost all his sons and friends in battles against the Saxons, he retired to a hut at Aber-Cuawg, now called Dôl Guawg, near Machynllaith, to soothe with his harp the remembrance of misfortune, and vent in elegiac numbers the sorrows of old age in distress. He resided also at one time at a place near Llanfor in Penllyn, where there is a circle of large stones, which is called Pabell Llywarch Hên, that is Llywarch

Hên's Pavilion. Here he died at the great age of nearly one hundred and fifty years, about the year 634, and was buried at Llanfor, near Bala; and there is his grave, as is proved by a stone in the wall of the church.

Llywelyn Eurdorchog bore *azure*, a lion passant guardant, his tail between his legs, and reflected over his back *or*, armed and langued *gules*; others state that he bore *argent*, a cross *gules*, and two leopards *or*; others, again, say that he bore *azure*, a lion ramp. guardant *or*. He married Eva, the daughter of Cynfyn ab Gwrystan, King of Powys, and sister of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, by whom he had six sons. He had also two illegitimate sons, Ithel Goch, and Iorwerth Fychan.

His six legitimate sons were: 1, Ithel Felyn, Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun, of whom presently; 2, Iorwerth; 3, Idris, who was the ancestor of the Owens of Ysgrwgan in Mochnant Is Rhaiadr and Owens of Tref Geiriog, the Hammers of Pentref Pant in the Lordship of Oswestry, the Lloyds of Llangollen Fechan, the Lloyds of Cawnwy in Llangadfan, and the Evanses of Rhyd y Carw; 4, Dolffyn; 5, Ednowain Eurdorchog, the father of David Esgidaur, the father of Idnerth, the father of Peradwen or Bradwen (Lord of Dolgelli), the father of Ednowain ab Bradwen (Lord of Dolgelli), chief of one of the noble tribes of Gwynedd, who bore *gules*, three snakes ennowed in triangle *argent*, and was ancestor of the Lloyds of Nant y Myneich in the parish of Mallwyd in Mawddwy, and William ab David Lloyd of Peniarth in the parish of Llanegryn, who is now represented by the Wynnes of Peniarth; and 6, Llywelyn Fychan, the ancestor of Trahaiarn, Lord of Garthmael, who bore *argent*, three lions passant guardant in pale *gules*. This coat of arms, and the manor of Garthmael, were granted to Trahaiarn for his services in battle, by the Prince of Powys: Trahairn was the son of Iorwerth ab Einion ab Rhys Goch ab Llywelyn Fychan ab Llywelyn Eurdorchog, and was ancestor of the Walcots of Walcot, co. Salop; Madog y Twppa of Plâs y Twpa in Bettws y Cedwg; the Lloyds of Berth Llwyd in the parish of Llanidloes in Arwystli; the Joneses of Garthmael in the

parish of Aber Rhiw in Cydwain; John Maurice¹ of Ucheldref in Bettws y Cedwg; Edward Humphreys² of Ty'n y Calch; and Gruffudd³ ab Richard of Llanidloes.

ITHEL FELYN, the eldest son of Llywelyn Eurdorchog, succeeded his father as Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun. He bore *sable*, on a chevron inter three goat's heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field. He was Lord of the Manors of Llys y Cil, Allt y Gymbyd, Bodanwydog, and Coedrwg in Iâl; the manors of Llwyn Egryn, Gwernaffyllt, and Cil Rhydin in the manor of Hendref Biffa in Ystrad Alun; Caer Fallwch, Hendref Figillt, Pentref Hyfaidd, and Castell Meirchion, in Tegeingl; Nant-Clwyd and Garth y Neuadd in Dyffryn Clwyd; Traian in the Lordship of Trefwen or Whittington; Arnan Mab in the Lordships of Oswestry and Cynllaith; a great portion of Glyndyfrdwy, Y Gaerddin (not the camp itself), and other lands in Maelawr. He married Lleucu, daughter and heiress of Howel ab Brochwel ab Bledrws, who bore *sable*, three roses *argent*, by whom he had issue three sons: 1, Hwfa; 2, Llywelyn; and 3, Ystwg; and two daughters, Susanna and Margaret.

HWFA AB ITHEL, Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun. He married Elen or Alswyn, daughter of Gruffudd ab Cynan, King of Gwynedd, who bore *gules*, three lions passant in pale *argent*, armed and langued *azure*, by whom he had issue six sons:

1. Caswallawn, Lord of Iâl, who, according to the *Harl. MS.* 2299, was the eldest son. He married Annest, daughter of Cawryd ab Cadvan, Lord of Ceinmeirch, who bore *argent*, three boar's heads couped *sable*, tusked *or*, and langued *gules*; by whom he had a son, Iorwerth ab Caswallawn, Lord of Iâl, who was one of the wit-

¹ John Maurice ab Maurice ab Roland ab Howel ab David ab Gruffudd ab Jonas Fychan ab Jonas ab Iorwerth ab Trahaiarn, Lord of Garthmael.

² Edward Humphreys ab John 1610, ab Humphrey of Ty'n y Calch, ab Gruffudd ab John ab Hugh ab Llywelyn ab Iorwerth ab Gwgan ab Trahaiarn, Lord of Garthmael.

³ Gruffudd ab Richard of Llanidloes, ab Gruffudd ab John ab Hugh ab Llywelyn ab Iorwerth ab Gwgan ab Trahaiarn.—*Harl. MS.* 1973.

nesses to the grant of manors and lands, by Prince Madog ab Gruffudd Maelor, to the Cistercian monastery of Valle Crucis, in 1202. Iorwerth married Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Cuhelyn ab Rhun ab Einion Efell, Lord of Cynllaith, who bore party per fess *sable* and *argent*, a lion ramp. counterchanged; by whom he had a son and heir, Cynwrig ab Iorwerth, who married Janet, daughter of Henri de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, *or*, a lion ramp. *purpure*, who died in 1312, and Johanna, his wife, daughter of William Martyn, Baron of Cemaes in Dyfed. This Janet married, secondly, Gruffudd Fychan ab Gruffudd ab Einion ab Ednyfed, Lord of Broughton, second son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn. Cynwrig had issue by his wife Janet a son named Goronwy, who married Angharad, daughter of Howel ab David ab Gruffudd ab Gruffudd Fychan ab Caradog of Maelor, by whom he had issue two sons, Madog and Goronwy Gethin; and a daughter Annesta, who married, first, Ieuf ab Hwfa ab Madog yr Athro, ancestor of the Lloyds of Plâs Madog in Rhiwabon; and, secondly, she married Gruffudd ab Iorwerth ab Howel of Rhiwabon, ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Llywelyn ab Madog ab Elidir ab Rhys Sais, Lord of Trefwy or Eytton Isaf. Madog, the eldest son of Goronwy ab Cynwrig, married Alice, daughter of Roger Brereton of Cheshire; by whom he was ancestor of Tudor ab Ieuan ab Tudor ab Llywelyn ab Iolyn ab Ieuf, son of the above-named Madog ab Goronwy ab Cynwrig; David Iâl, Warden of Ruthin, son of Tudor ab Llywelyn ab Iolyn; John Wynn of Y Fynechtyd, in the parish of Llantysilio, who was living in 1598, the son of Robert ab Tudor ab Llywelyn ab Iolyn. Hugh, the son of John Wynn of Y Fynechtyd, married an heiress of lands in Rhiwabon, which her father purchased there, by whom he was father of John Wynn, who was a captain in the army of the commonwealth, and living in 1697. The Wynns of Llanveris¹ in Llys y Cil descend likewise from Madog ab Goronwy ab Cynwrig.

¹ Edward Wynn of Llanveris, was the son of John Wynn ab Lewys Wynn ab John Wynn ab Gruffudd of Llanveris, ab Tudor ab Llywelyn Fychan ab Oliver ab Geoffrey, son of Madog ab Goronwy ab Cynwrig.

Goronwy Gethin, the other son of Goronwy ab Cynwrig was ancestor of Richard Davies, D.D., Bishop of St. David, from 1561 to 1567.

2. Y Gwion ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, of whom presently; 3, Iorwerth ab Hwfa; 4, Ionas ab Hwfa; 5, Goronwy ab Hwfa; and 6, Howel Foel of Cymo, who was the ancestor of David Lloyd ab Rhys ab David ab Iolyn of Blaen Iâl; Roger ab David ab John ab Rhys of Cymo; Gruffudd ab Rhys ab David ab Gruffudd of Bryn Eglwys; and Gruffudd ab Ieuan of Castell Meirchion in Tegeingl, ab Y Dai ab Madog ab Einion of Maes y Groes, son of the above-named Howel Foel of Cymo. This Gruffudd ab Ieuan sold Castell Meirchion to his sister Margaret's husband, Tudor Mûl Hên of Rhuddin. The Lloyds¹ of Llanarmon in Iâl descend likewise from Howel Foel of Cymo.

Y GWION, Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun, was, according to the *Cae Cyriog MS.* the eldest son of Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn; but, according to the *Harl. MS.* 2299, he was the second son. He was slain in battle by Robert de Mont' Alto, who thereupon took the fortress of Y Wyddgrûg, and the Lordship of Ystrad Alun (see vol. i, p. 112). He married the daughter and heiress of Maredudd, a younger son of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, Lord of Nannau, or, a lion ramp. *azure*, by whom he had a son and heir,

CADWGAN GOCH, Lord of Iâl, who was witness to a deed, dated December 5, 1247. This document relates to a dispute between the sons of Ieuf ab Maredudd of "Alhdkenbeber" (Allt y Gymber, or Allt y Gymbyd), on the one part, and the Lord Madog, the Abbot, and the

He married Gwen, daughter of David ab Rhys of Llanrhaiadr, and sister and heir of John Davies, D.D., parson of Mallwyd, by whom he had a son Gruffudd Wynn of Plâs Uchaf in Mallwyd, who, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Pugh, had issue, John Wynn, Edward Roger, Gruffudd, Evan, Dowse, Bridget, and Elizabeth. Arms: 1, Ithel Felyn; 2, *azure*, a lion passant gardant or, for Llywelyn Eur-dorchog; 3, *argent*, a chev. inter three boar's heads erased *sable*; 4, *argent*, three boar's heads couped *sable*.—*Add. MS.* 9864.

¹ Edward Lloyd of Llanarmon in Iâl 1697, ab Gruffudd Lloyd ab Gabriel Lloyd ab Gruffudd Lloyd ab David ab Thomas ab David Lloyd ab David ab Rhys ab Gruffudd ab Gwilym ab Ithel ab Y Gwion Gam ab Ieuf ab Howel Foel of Cymo.

Convent of Valle Crucis, on the other part, relative to the boundaries of Allt Kenbeber, and "Crevauc" (Creigiog),¹ which last township belonged to the Abbey. He married Dyddgu, daughter of Ithel ab Howel ab Moreiddig ab Sanddef Hardd, Lord of Morton and Llai, in the manor of Burton, by whom he had issue two sons: 1, Cadwgan Ddû, of whom presently; and 2, Cadwgan Frych, who was surnamed Y Brych of Y Gaerddin. Other writers, however, state that Cadwgan Frych was the son of Cadwgan Ddû, the son of Cadwgan Goch. The *Harl. MS.* 2299, states that Cadwgan Goch of Iâl married Nesta, daughter and co-heiress of Howel, Lord of Rhôs and Rhiwoniawg, who bore *argent*, a rose *gules*, seeded *or*, son of Ithel ab Madog ab Rhirid ab Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys.

CADWGAN DDU, Lord of Iâl, married² Mali, one of the daughters of Sir Gruffudd Llwyd of Tref Garnedd in Cwmmwd Menai, Knight, who bore *gules*, a chevron *or*, and chief *ermine*. He was the son of Sir Rhys, Knight, son of Gruffudd of Henglawdd, son of Ednyfed Fychan, Baron of Bryn Ffanigl, and Prime Minister and Senechal of Prince Llywelyn the Great. Sir Gruffudd is said to have been the first to convey to Edward I the tidings of his Queen's accouchement in the Castle of Caernarvon, for which he received the honour of knight-hood. Subsequently, however, in 1322, he revolted against the English government, and, after some struggles, was taken prisoner, and confined for a time in Rhuddlan Castle. By his wife Mali, Cadwgan Ddu had issue four sons: 1, Iorwerth, of whom presently; 2, Madog, of whom presently; 3, Einion,³ ancestor of Rheignallt ab Gruffudd of the Tower, in the township of Broncoed, in the parish of Mold, ab Bleddyn of Coed y Llai, ab Einion Fychan ab Einion ab Cadwgan Ddû; and 4, David Goch, who was the ancestor of Ieuan ab Gruffudd ab David ab Cadwgan ab David ab David Goch ab Cadwgan Ddû. This Ieuan ab Gruffudd had four sons, William, Rhys, John, and Elis.

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iii, p. 228, 1848.

² *Golden Grove, MS.*

³ *Harl. MS.* 1972.

MADOG AB CADWGAN DDU of Rhuddallt Isaf married Margaret, daughter of Iorwerth of Horslli, son of David ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab Moreiddig ab Sanddef Hardd or the Handsome, Lord of Morton and Llai (*vert*, semé of broomslips, a lion ramp. *or*), by whom he had issue, a son and heir.

IEUAN AB MADOG of Rhuddallt Isaf, who married Angharad, daughter (by Gwerfyl, his wife, daughter and sole heiress of Roger Fychan ab Sir Roger de Powys, Knight, Lord of Whittington) of Philip Kynaston of Stoke, near Ellesmere, ab Gruffudd Kynaston of Stoke, Cae Howel, and Caer y Dinlle, who bore *argent*, a chev. engrailed, inter three martlets *sable*. By this lady, Ieuan had issue, besides two daughters, 1. Angharad, wife of Deio ab Madog Llwyd of Bodylltyn, ab Gruffudd of Maelor Saesneg, second son of Iorwerth Foel, Lord of Chirk, Maelor Saesneg and Nantheudwy; and 2, Margaret, ux. Ieuan Bach ab Ieuan ab Einion Gethin of Cristionydd, ab Einion ab Ieuan ab Gruffudd ab Cynwrig Efell, Lord of Y Glwysegl, *gules*, on a bend *argent*, a lion passant *sable*; a son and heir,

MADOG AB IEUAN of Rhuddallt Isaf, who married Angharad, daughter of Madog, third son of Llywelyn ab Ednyfed Lloyd, ancestor of the Lloyds of Plâs Madog; by whom he had issue a son and heir,

JOHN AB MADOG of Rhuddallt Isaf, married, first daughter (by Annest, his wife, daughter of Tudor ab Howel ab Ieuan, third son of Ednyfed Gam of Llys Pengwern in Nantheudwy), of Robert Tegin of Fron Dêg, ab David Tegin ab Tegin ab Madog ab Iorwerth Goch ab Madog ab Ieuaf ab Niniap ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn, by whom he had issue two daughters; 1, Margaret, ux. Gruffudd ab Ieuan ab John of Blaen Iâl; and 2, Catherine, ux. Roger ab John ab Ieuan Goch ab David Goch ab Y Badi of Rhuddallt (see p. 344). John ab Madog ab Ieuan, married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Howel Puleston ab Edward Puleston of Plâs Isaf in Cristionydd, second son of Madog Puleston of Bers, who bore *argent* on a bend *sable*, three mullets of the field,

by whom he had issue three sons : 1, John ; 2, Gruffudd ; and 3, Madog, who died without issue ; and three daughters, Catherine, Gwenhyfar, and Margaret.

JOHN AB JOHN AB MADOG of Rhuddallt Isaf married Catherine, daughter (by Anne his wife, daughter of Edward Puleston of Trefechan in Cristionydd, third son of Howel ab Edward Puleston of Plas Isaf in Cristionydd) of John ab Howel of Cefn y Bedw in Cristionydd Cynwrig ab Edward ab Y Badi Llwyd ab Iorwerth ab Ieuan ab Einion Gethin of Cristionydd in the manor of Esclusham, son of Einion ab Ieuan ab Gruffudd ab Cynwrig Efell, Lord of Y Glwysegl (*gules*, on a bend *argent*, a lion passant *sable*). John ab John ab Madog died in 1599, having had issue by his wife Catherine, two sons : 1, Randle ab John ; and 2, John ab John.

RANDLE AB JOHN of Rhuddallt Isaf married Margaret, relict of John Bynner, and second daughter (by Jane his wife, daughter of John Edwards of Plâs Newydd in the parish of Chirk, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1547) of John Ellis of Alrhey, third son, but eventual heir of Elis ab Richard of Alrhey, standard-bearer to Owain Glyndwr in 1404 (*ermine*, a lion statant gardant *gules*, for Ednyfed ab Cynwrig, Lord of Broughton). Randle ab John died in 1599, in the same year as his father, leaving issue a son and heir.

EDWARD AB RONDEL of Rhuddallt Isaf. He married Anne, daughter (by Catherine his wife, sister of John ab Roger Broughton of Dinhinlle Isaf, and daughter of Roger Broughton) of John ab John of Dinhinlle Isaf, a native of Chirk parish, by whom he had issue four daughters, co-heirs.

I. CATHERINE. She purchased her other sisters' portions of their father's estate, and married, first, David ab Edward of Trevor, by whom she had two children, Hannah, who died young ; and one son, Richard Davies of Rhuddallt and Trevor, living in 1697 : who married Anne, daughter of John Barnes of Warrington in Lancashire, by whom he had issue, two sons, Edward Davies and John Davies.

II. Mary, who married Edward Williams of Morton, in the parish of Gresford.

III. Elizabeth, who married David Jones of Llansilin, son of John ab David of Glyn.

IV. Sarah Edwards, who married Thomas Hughes of Pennant y Belan (see p. 182).

BROMFIELD OF BROMFIELD.

Add. MS. 9864.

Cadwgan Deckaf ab Iorwerth ab Cadwgan ab Iorwerth ab Cadwgan Ddu =
ab Cadwgan Goch ab Y Gwion ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, Lord of Iâl.
See Rhuddallt Isaf.

Gruffudd of Bromfield.
Lewys Dwn and other
Heralds state that this
Gruffudd of Bromfield
was the son of David
ab Gruffudd ab Madog,
descended from Id-
nerth Benfras. See
p. 326.

Heilin. = Gwen, d. of David ab Madog Fy-
chan.

Gruffudd, the father of Ithel, ancestor of the
Bithels of Llwyn Egryn, and Griffith of
Hendrif Biffa in Ystrad Alun.

Tudor of
Bromfield.

John of
Bromfield.

Matthew, Abbot of
.....

Gruffudd Goch of
Bromfield.

Geoffrey of
Bromfield.

Thomas of
Bromfield.

..., ux. Jen-
kyn ab Lly-
welyn ab
Howel, de-
scended from
Cynwrig
Efell. *Gules*,
on a bend
argent, a lion
passant sable.

Eva, co-
heir, ux.
Rhys ab
Ieuan ab
Gwyn ab
Gruff-
udd ab
Goron-
wy Sais.

Gwerfyl, co-heir,
ux. Robert
Lloyd ab David
Lloyd ab Bledd-
yn of Ferne or
Glynborch or
Berbrook in
Ystrad Alun.
Argent, a cross
flory engrailed
argent, inter
four Cornish
choughs ppr.

Martin of
Bromfield.

Thomas
Bromfield of
Sussex. v

Edward of =
Bromfield.

For the marriage of Gruffudd of Bromfield and his descendants, the reader is referred to the pedigree of Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer, p. 328.

THE PARISH OF RHIWABON.

This parish contains the twelve townships of Coed Cristionydd, Cristionydd Cynwrig, Dinhinlle Uchaf, Dinhinlle Isaf, Morton Uwch y Clawdd or Morton Wallicorum, Morton Is y Clawdd, Morton Anglicorum, Bodylltyn, Rhuddalt, Belan, Hafod, and Tref Robert Llwyd.

The district of Cristionydd, which lies in the manor of Esclys or Esclusham, contains about a third of the whole parish, and is divided into Y Dref Fawr or Cristionydd Cynwrig; Y Dref Fechan or Cristionydd Fechan, which is now called Dinhinlle Uchaf; and Coed Cristionydd.

About the beginning of the reign of James I (who reigned from 1603 to 1625), the lands in the parish of Rhiwabon were held as either freehold or copyhold; but, in the reign of Charles I¹ (who reigned from 1625 to 1648), were made fee-farm. At that time most of the inhabitants lived upon their own estates, which may thus be certified and known. In a hundred years afterwards many of these ancient estates were bought by strangers.

	£
Mr. Richard Myddleton's family bought in Rhiwabon parish from several freeholders, during the Civil War, lands to the amount of £400	400
Mr. Joshua Edisbury's family bought, from several freeholders in the said parish, to the amount of £250	250
Mr. Ellis Lloyd, an attorney in Ludlow, bought lands in the parish to the amount of £400, and as much and more in other places	400
Sir John Wynn of Wynnstay bought about	100
	<hr/> £1,150 <hr/>

"So that all or most of the freeholders' land in the said parish is gone into three or four hands, and the ancient

¹ Charles I was "most impiously murdered by a villanous crew of his traiterous rebellious subjects, Jan. 30th, 1648, after a reign of 24 years".

"Hac est ista dies nigra carbone notanda."

Peter Heylyn, D.D., 1709.

possessors are become tenants, and the parish is become poor; and for every twenty freeholders who had a vote for Parliament in 1660, the parish at this time, July 10, 1712, cannot find above two."¹

From an old rate-book we find that the following persons were the owners of lands in the seignorial manor of Rhiwabon in 1688.

Township of Rhiwabon.—Sir John Wynn, Knight; Thomas Hughes (of Pennant y Belan); Robert Panton; Wm. Broughton; Mrs. Jane Lloyd.

Hafod.—Joshua Edisbury, Esq.; John Griffith (Cae Cyriog); Sir Richard Myddleton, Bart., for Maes y Llan (in 1620, Maes y Llan belonged to Sir Edward Broughton of Marchwial, Knight); Dr. Lloyd; John David of Llwyn Howel; Charles Myddleton, Esq.; William Edwards, Esq.; Mr. John Robinson, Vicar.

Belan.—Sir John Wynn, Knt. and Bart., for Watstay and Belan; Thomas Hughes, Gent. (of Pennant y Belan).

Rhuddallt.—John Powel, Gent.

Bodylltyn.—Edward Lloyd, Esq., and his son, Samuel Lloyd, Gent. (Plas Madog); Edward Williams, Gent.; William Wynn, Gent.; Eubule Lloyd, Gent.; Sir Richard Myddleton, Bart., for Gaerddin; William Lloyd, Gent.

RHIWABON CHURCH.

This church, which is situate in the township of Rhiwabon, is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the wakes are kept on the 15th August. This church, together with the other churches of Maelor Gymraeg, were formerly chapels of ease to the Mother Church of Llangollen.

In the manor of Dinhinlle, in the parish of Rhiwabon, is another chapel, called Capel Collen, and perhaps it is to this place that Edward Llwyd alludes, when he states

¹ The parish of Rhiwabon is in extreme length from east to west seven and a half miles, and in extreme breadth from north to south four miles and three quarters. The surface area of the whole parish is about 16,000 acres, of which about 3,000 acres are open mountain land. The total population in 1871 was 15,148.

"Kappel Kolhen a galwant gae lle mae kroes ymhlwy Rhiwabon: Ei gwyl mabsant a gadwant dhydh gwyl Golhen dair wythnos o hav." The festival of St. Collen is on the 21st of May.

The poet Churchyard, who wrote in 1580, on leaving Newbridge after visiting Rhiwabon Church, describes it as follows, making particular allusion to the tomb of John ab Elis Eyton, already described :—

Not farre from this, there stands on little mound
 A right fayre church, with pillars far and wide.
 A monument therein of good account,
 Full finely wrought, amid the queere I spyde ;
 A tombe there is right rich and stately made,
 Where two doth lye in stone and auncient trade—
 The man and wife, with sumptuous sollemne guyse,
 In this rich sort before the aluter lies.

His head on crest and warlike helmet stayes,
 A lyon blew on top thereof comes out ;
 On lyon's necke along his legges he layes,
 Two gauntlets white are lying there about.
 An auncient squire he was, and of good race,
 As by his arms appeares in many a place ;
 His house and lands not farre from thence doth shoe,
 His birth and blood was great long agoe.

The trimmest glasse, that may in windows bee,
 (Wherein the roote of Jesse well is wrought)
 At aluter head of church now shall you see,
 Yea, all the glasse of church was deerely bought.

About the year 1818, when making room for the building of the wall separating the churchyard from the highway leading from the station, a stone statue was found buried in the soil, and with it a low pedestal, upon which it appears to have been fixed, and carved to resemble the four paws of a lion. The body appears clad in a suit of mail, and had a short sword carved transversely across the breast. The head was at that time cut off, and it was ordered by the Vicar, Mr. Wingfield, to be taken to the Vicarage; whilst the other portions were taken possession of by Mr. John Davies, father of the late

Mr. E. Davies of the Bricklayers' Arms (and they are now in the possession of Mr. Moses, Mill House, Cefn.) At that time there were four letters, A. B. O. N., carved upon the breast, but these are now obliterated.

There are also two ancient coffin-lids, on which are the recumbent effigies of warriors in armour, and heater shields, each charged with a lion rampant, lying under the tombs of the Plâs Madog family, in the churchyard. For a further account of the church and parish of Rhiwabon, the reader is referred to *The History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, by the Rev. D. R. Thomas, M.A.

The wakes or festival of this parish church are held on the 15th of August, in honour of the bodily Assumption of the Virgin Mary into heaven. The birthday of the Virgin Mary is said to have been on the 8th day of September, and that of Jesus Christ her son on the 25th day of December. These dates correspond in so singular a manner with those of certain well-known facts in nature, that I transcribe the following for the consideration of my readers.

The Egyptians celebrated, at the winter solstice, the birth of the son of Isis (*Plut. de Iside*), and the delivery of the Goddess who had brought this young child into the world, feeble and weak, and in the midst of the darkest night. This child, according to Macrobius, was the god of light, Apollôn, or the Sun, painted with his head shorn of its beaming hair, his head shaved, and with only a single hair left. By this, says Macrobius, the dimness of the light at the winter solstice, and the shortness of the days, as well as the darkness of the deep cave in which this god seemed to be born, and from which he issued forth to rise in the direction of the northern hemisphere and the summer solstice, in which he reassumed his dominion and his glory, were indicated (*Macro. Sat. i, 1 Cap. xxi.*)

It was of this child of whom the Virgin Isis called herself the mother in the inscription over her temple at Sais (*Plut. de Iside*), which contained the words: "The fruit which I have begotten is the Sun" (*Procl. in Tim.,*

p. 30). This Isis of Saïs has been correctly assumed by Plutarch to be the chaste Virgin Minerva, who, without fearing to lose her name of virgin, nevertheless says of herself that she is the Mother of the Sun. This Isis cannot be the moon, for she would never be called the Mother of the Star, whose light she borrows. She is the virgin of the constellations, who is called by Eratosthenes, a learned Alexandrian (*Eratosth.*, cap. vii), Dêmêtêr, Ceres, or Isis—that Isis who opened the year, and presided over the birth of the new solar revolution and of the god of day—in a word, of her in whose arms we shall soon see the symbolic child.

Proclus, who, as well as Plutarch, has given the inscription over the temple of the Virgin of Saïs, the Mother of the Sun, whom they say is identical with Minerva, speaking of the seat of this goddess in the heavens, gives her two places; the one near Aries, or the equinoctial Lamb, whose form the God of light assumes in spring; and the other in the celestial Virgin, or in the sign which presides at her birth (*Procl. in Tim.*, p. 43). So that it appears that Isis, the mother of the Sun, to whom the temple of Saïs was dedicated, was the same that Eratosthenes places in the constellation Virgo, which opened the year. The symbolic representation of the year itself was a woman called Isis, according to Horapollon (vol. i, cap. iii). It was in honour of this same virgin, the image of the pure and luminous substance, that the celebrated feast of lights (on which Candlemas is founded) was celebrated.

The Romans also had their solar festival, and their games of the circus, in honour of the birth of the God of Day. It took place the eighth day before the Kalends of January—that is, on December 25, the Yule day of the Scandinavians. Servius, in his Commentary on verse 720 of the seventh book of the *Æneid*, in which Virgil speaks of the new sun, says that, properly speaking, the sun is new on the 8th of the Kalends of January—that is, December 25. It was on this day that the birth of the invincible sun (*Natalis Solis Invicti*), was

celebrated at Rome, as can be seen in the Roman Calendars, published in the reign of Constantine and of Julian (*Hymn to the Sun*, p. 155). This epithet, "Invictus", is the same as the Persians gave to this same god, whom they worshipped by the name of Mithra, and whom they caused to be born in a grotto (Justin. *Dial. cum Tryph.*, p. 305).

All learned men are agreed that the festival of the birth of this God was celebrated at the winter solstice. M. Feret (*Mem. de l'Académie des Belles-Lettres*, t. xvi, p. 270) is of this opinion, and says it was the greatest festival of the religion of the Magi. Hyde also fixes it at the winter solstice. The Roman Calendar, which was published in the reign of Constantine, evidently fixes it at December 25, which was the date adopted from the time of Julius Cæsar, because it was extremely difficult, as Beausobre observes (*t. ii*, p. 697), to fix the exact moment of the solstice, and because exact calculations were not considered necessary in public festivities. It was in the reign of Constantine, also, that this worship began to spread in the West, for there is no doubt that the words N.I., or Natalis Invicti, signify the festival of the birth of the God of Light, and the epithet "Invictus" is given to Mithra by the monuments of that period. Hence the inscriptions on the statues and images of that God, "Deo soli invicto Mithræ", "Nomen invictum sol Mithra", "Deo soli invicto Mithræ et lumen æternæ", or "Soli omnipotenti Mithræ".

If we look at the sphere at the precise moment of this nativity, we see the Virgin-Mother Isis, with the image of a young new-born child, which she is suckling. In fact, if we adjust a globe so as to place Capricornus, into which sign the sun entered at the winter solstice, under the lower meridian, the first sign which then rises on the eastern horizon, and which fixes the hour of the birth of the day, or of the sun-god, whose birth is commemorated at this time, is Virgo. She is called Ceres, and Ceres herself is called "the Holy Virgin" (*Hesych.* v), and gave birth to the youthful Bacchus, or Dionysos of the

Mysteries. This is the virgin who, the learned librarian of Alexandria, Eratosthenes, says, was called Isis (*Eratosth.*, cap. ix), the mother of the youthful Horus, or the sun; the virgin whose delivery was celebrated at the same solstice (*Plut. de Iside*); the same who mourned the death of her son, and rejoiced some days afterwards, at having found him again. In the same manner, Démêtêr mourns for the loss of Persephone in the winter, and rejoices when she finds her again in the spring.

This virgin, then, the only one who can merit the title of Queen of Heaven, or of Minerva Belisame, carries a young child in her arms in the ancient spheres, and in the sphere of the Magi, or the Persian sphere. Scaliger, in his notes on Manilius, has given us a description of the three spheres called the Persian, the Indian, and the sphere of the Barbarians. In the first decan, a decan which peculiarly belongs to the sun, we read: "Sphera Persica, Primus decanus; Virgo pulchra, capillitio prolixo, duas spicas manu gestans, sedens in siquilastro, educans puerum, lactans et cibans eum."

"Here rises a perfectly beautiful virgin with long hair, holding two ears of corn in her hand, sitting on a throne, bringing up a young child, whom she suckles and feeds." A man is also seen at her side. This man is Bootes, the guardian of Horus, that is, of her son.

At the end of eight months, when the sun-god, having increased, traverses the eighth sign, he absorbs the celestial virgin in his fiery course, and she disappears in the midst of the luminous rays and the glory of her son. This phenomenon takes place every year, about the middle of August. The Roman Calendar of Columella (*Col.* lii, cap. ii, p. 429) marks the death or disappearance of Virgo at this period. The sun, he says, passes into Virgo on the thirteenth day before the Kalends of September, that is, on the 15th of August; and on this day the ancient Greeks and Romans fix the Assumption of Astræa, who is the same as Isis. At the end of three weeks or thereabouts, the Calendar notes the birth of the virgin Isis, or her release from the solar rays. On the

third day before the Ides, that is, the 8th of September, it says the middle of Virgo rises, so that the same constellation, which is born on the 8th of September, presides at midnight on the 25th of December over the birth of the sun, or seems to give birth to him, and is reunited to him and eclipsed in his glory on the 15th of August.

In an Arabic manuscript at the Paris Library (No. 1165) we read: "In the first decan of the sign of the Virgin, according to the oldest traditions of the Persians, the Chaldeans, the Egyptians, and of Hermes and Esculapios, is seen a young girl, who is called in the Persian language 'Seclenidos de Darzama', which in Arabic is 'Adrah Nedheefah; that is to say, a chaste, pure, *immaculate virgin*, beautiful in form, with a pleasing countenance, a modest look, with long hair, holding in her hands two ears of corn, *seated on a throne*, feeding and suckling a young child."¹

Here, then, we see that the Virgin Isis was declared by the ancient Ægyptians, Chaldeans, and Persians, to be immaculate. She is represented, also, as sitting on a throne as a queen.

In his Encyclical Letter, dated December 8, 1864, His Holiness Pope Pius IX commends to the venerable brothers to whom the Encyclical is addressed, "incessant prayer; and, in order that God may accede the more easily to our and your prayers, let us employ in all confidence, as our Mediatrix with Him, the Virgin Mary, Mother of God, *who sits as a Queen* upon the right hand of her only-begotten Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, in a golden vestment, clothed around with various adornments."¹ On November 1, 1870, His Holiness issued another Encyclical, denouncing the acts of the Piedmontese Court, and prays for "the intercession of the *Immaculate Virgin Mary*, Mother of God."²

¹ *Mankind, their Origin and Destiny.*

² *Conflict of Religion and Science.*—Draper.

THE WORSHIP OF THE SUN-GOD OR MITHRA.

In the monument of Mithra, discovered at Oxford in 1747 (W. Stukeley, *Palæograph. Brit.*), is seen among the figures on the lower part of it a woman who is about to suckle her child, or the goddess of the year who is suckling the god of day.

On a particular day in the year, he says, the Romans celebrated the great festival of Mithra, to which especial honours were paid in a cave which was consecrated to him. The Persians called the festival the Night of Light, or the Birthday of Mithra, and they sacrificed to the Supreme on the summits of the loftiest mountains. The ancient Druids celebrated this same festival by a general illumination, lighting fires on the summits of the lofty mountains. This Mithraic worship, he says, had spread over the whole of the Roman Empire, and especially in Gaul and Britain. He also adduces the testimony of St. Jerome, who tells us that the pagans celebrated the festivals of Adonis, or the Sun-god (Mithra in Persia, Adonis in Phœnicia,) in a cave like that of Mithra, and that the cave where the ancient inhabitants of Palestine celebrated them was in a cave at Bethlehem. (See vol. i, p. 46.)

MEINI HIRION, OR COLUMNS.

Pliny tells us that the earliest monuments, such as upright stones and obelisks, were so many monuments dedicated to the Sun-god, and the God himself appears as Dionysos Stylos, the Pillar or Upright Stone (see vol. i, p. 54). In the Book of Genesis, chapter xxviii, v. 18, we read that Jacob, being very much afraid, set up a stone pillar, and poured oil on the top of it, and called the name of that place Beth El, that is, the House of God. (See p. 128.)

The following correspondence has appeared in the *Standard*.

STONEHENGE.¹

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—My father having been the incumbent of Amesbury for fifty-nine years, I have had the pleasure of knowing Sir Edmund Antrobus from my boyhood, and thinking that possibly he might not have seen your article on Friday last, I sent him a copy of that day's impression.

I have a letter from him this morning, in which he says, "I wonder what would have been the view as to my fulfilment of the duties of property if, after having obtained an opinion from an architect of high standing, which was to the effect that the existing state of the Eastern Trilithon was dangerous to health, I had left all alone. It is propped to prevent danger to human life. The stones can be easily restored to the perpendicular, and Stonehenge remain as it is; at any rate, but little less a ruin, if considerably less dangerous. There is no doubt the Eastern Trilithon was moving—the cross stone was springing, and it might have fallen at any moment. If I could have bound it to fall by night, with an engagement that no visitor should be present, so entire is my detestation of restoration of such a monument, I think I should have been tempted to agree to it, and have left all alone; but in what Court can I enforce adherence to the engagement?"

The above will be satisfactory to all your readers who venerate this monument of world-wide celebrity. No person at Amesbury or in the neighbourhood would desire that anything more should be done beyond what is necessary for the preservation of human life, and Sir Edmund Antrobus is the very last man to be guilty of vandalism.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. LLOYD FOWLE.

3, City Road, Winchester, September 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—Referring to your article in *The Standard* of to-day upon "Stonehenge", a confirmation of the view there taken as to its extreme antiquity is the fact that a large circular British barrow cuts at its base completely through the "avenue", or raised approach to Stonehenge. Sir Richard C. Hoare examined this barrow, and from its contents pronounced it "to be

¹ See vol. i, pp. 36, 37, 54, 55.

of high antiquity, long prior to the Roman occupation". The "avenue" thus desecrated must have fallen into disuse, or become obsolete and without reverence when this barrow was made; and if the avenue, why not the temple to which it led? If it belongs to the most ancient of all religions of human creation, "Sun or fire worship", the circular character of these so-called Druidical remains, which, as you say, range from India to Peru, can be better understood than by any reference to what we know of the Druids.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. FORD.

80, Stoke Newington Road, N., September 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—The theory mentioned by Mr. Gibson as to the original use of Stonehenge as a Temple of the Sun is one which has been the subject of considerable dispute, and as the probability of this theory appears to depend greatly upon the accuracy of the asserted orientation of the structure, it may be of interest to Mr. Gibson, and possibly to other of your readers, to know that this point was tested by a careful survey of the remains made some years ago by a party of engineers.

I may say that Mr. Gibson's description of the "four stone pillars" is not quite accurate; there are, outside the circle, two isolated stones and two depressions in the ground, which may perhaps mark the site where two other stones have once stood, and these four points are so situated that the line through each pair is directed roughly towards the point of sunrise on the longest day and the point of sunset on the shortest day; but the depressions are of considerable width as compared with the length of the line, and are too indistinctly marked to afford any reliable basis of accurate measurement.

There is, however, a much more conspicuous line, which appears to have formed the axis or centre-line of the structure, and which is marked at one end by the "Friar's Heel" (the largest of all the stones) standing away from the circle and in the line of the long "avenue" which led up to it, and at the other end by the centre of the circle itself and by the altar-stone placed at the end of the elliptical inner choir, facing the avenue and the "Friar's Heel" stone. The bearing of this line was carefully taken, and was found to coincide very closely with the point of apparent sunrise at the time of the summer solstice, but still more closely with the point at which the sun may be calculated to have risen several centuries ago. As-

suming the present outline of the rounded top of the stone to represent also its original outline, the coincidence appears to have been most perfect about 1,000 or 1,200 years ago (assuming a certain change in the obliquity of the ecliptic to have taken place in that period).

I may add that the line is defined not only approximately in azimuth, but still more closely in altitude, the "Friar's Heel" stone being of such a height that, although placed on lower ground, the top of the stone coincides exactly (as seen from the altar) with the visible horizon, which is a few degrees above the true horizon.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. CLAXTON FIDLER.

Westminster, September 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—I would wish to point out to your Correspondent that Cromlech means not "hanging-stone", but is from Armoric *crum* (Ang. Sax. *crumb*, *crump*), meaning crooked or bowing.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. H. F.

September 24.

MYSTERIES OF DIONYSOS.

The sacred gates of the temple at Athens, in which the initiation into the mysteries of Dionysos or Bacchus and Persephonê took place, were only opened once a year (Demosth., in *Neær. Schol. Aris.*, ad v. 583), and no stranger was ever allowed to enter them. Night lent her veil to these august mysteries, which were not allowed to be revealed to anyone whatever (Paus. *Corinth.* cap. lxxxvii). This was the only occasion on which the representation of the death, descent into hell, and resurrection of Dionysos or Bacchus, similar to that of the sufferings of Osiris, which Herodotus tells us were commemorated at Sais, in Ægypt, was given. On this occasion, the body of the god was distributed and eaten (Clem. *Prot. Eur. Bacch.*, ver. 139). This emblematic representation consisted of raw flesh, which each of those present partook of, in memory of the death of Bacchus, who had been torn to pieces by the Titans. His suffer-

ings and death were represented every year, at Chios and at Tenedos, by the immolation of a man who represented him (Porph. *De Abat.*, l. ii, § 56). This festival was celebrated at the vernal equinox, like our Easter, at the time when the sun passed into the sign of the zodiac, which was formerly occupied by the Bull, whose shape Bacchus assumed, and subsequently by the Lamb (Plut. *De Cup. Div.*)¹

The Rev. Mr. Faber says (*Pag. Idol.*, book iv, chap. 8), "Dionysos is cut to pieces by the Mænades, on the top of Mount Parnassus; St. Denis² is put to death in the same manner on the summit of Montmartre. Dionysos is placed on a tomb, and his death is bewailed by women; the mangled limbs of St. Denis are collected by holy females who, weeping, consign him to a tomb, over which is built the Abbey Church that bears his name. Dionysos experiences a wonderful restoration to life, and quits the coffin in which he had been confined; St. Denis rises again from the dead, replaces his severed head, to the amazement of the spectators, and then deliberately walks away. On the southern gate of the Abbey, the whole history of this surprising martyrdom is represented. A sculptured sprig of the vine, sacred to Dionysos, and laden with grapes, is placed at the foot of the holy man; and in all parts may be seen the same tree, blended with tigers, and associated with a hunting match. Dionysos, Agrionios, or Rusticus, is represented as attended by lions, tigers, leopards, and other savage animals, on account of the ferocity of his cult."

THE ASHERA OR GROVE.

We find in the Bible that Abraham planted a *grove* in Beersheba, and called there on the name of the Lord, the everlasting God.³ The word usually translated "grove", in the English version of the Hebrew Scriptures, mostly

¹ *Mankind, their Origin and Destiny*, p. 596.

² St. Denis is the Patron Saint of France.

³ Gen. xxi, 33.

signifies a tree, or a pillar of wood, when it does not mean the divinity of whom the tree or pillar was the symbol—the Aschera, Astarte, or Ashtaroth of Phœnicia, the Mylitta of Babylonia, the Aphrodite of Greece, the Venus of Rome, the Syria Dea of Lucan, personification of the passive element in the reproductive power of nature, usually associated with the Sun-god, or active generative principle and object of adoration with all the peoples of the ancient world.¹ We have before stated what the emblems of the vital powers of nature were that formed at once the altar and the ashera or grove (vol. i, p. 54). In the xxviii chapter of Genesis, Jacob, it is said, set up a stone for a pillar, and poured oil on the top of it, and called the name of that place Beth El, the House of God. “And Jacob vowed a vow, saying, If God will be with me, and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat, and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father’s house in peace, then shall the Lord be my God: and this stone which I have set for a *pillar*, shall be God’s house.” In the xxxi chapter, we are told that the angel of God appeared in a dream to Jacob, and said, “I am the God of Beth El, where thou anointedst the pillar, and where thou vowedst a vow unto me;.....now, therefore, arise, and return unto the land of thy kindred.”

Stones, as enduring things, appear to have been, almost universally, objects of reverence and worship with men in the long-continued infancy of the human mind. As pillars they had a special significance, and were then looked on as typical of the instrument efficient in the wonderful faculty possessed by the life-giving powers of nature. The stone column or token set up by Jacob was neither more nor less than this, an emblem, before which he and his forefathers were wont to prostrate themselves, as the natives of Bengal and other parts of the East do to this day. And the oil he poured on its top was a further offering to the Divine power it repre-

¹ *The Pentateuch in the Light of Science and Morals.* By a Physician. London: Trübner and Co.

sented for fertility and increase. The Jews, through the whole of their history, even to the time when the Temple of Solomon was built, erected pillars of wood and stone to the gods they worshipped—to Baal and Aschēra, in particular, before which they presented their sacrifices, and at the feet of whose altars they poured the blood of their victims, and their drink-offerings. Nor can it be said that the sacred stone, disguised as column, obelisk, or steeple, has yet gone out of date, though its meaning is no longer understood. The Egyptian obelisks, and the spires of our churches, are emblematic of the same thing as the stone which Jacob set up, as the columns erected on the “high places” to Baal and Aschēra, and as those that stood before Solomon’s Temple. In certain districts of India—the country that gave birth to so many of the religious ideas, and to all the philosophy of the world—at the present time, every village has its SACRED STONE, usually set up under the shade of a TREE, upon which people come and seat themselves, after pouring a libation of ghee or oil on its top.¹ (See pp. 128, 362.)

DEATH OF VORTIGERN.

ACCORDING TO NENNIUS.

Sanctus vero Germanus Guorthigirno prædicabit ut ad Dominum suum converteret; at ille usque ad regionem, quæ a nomine suo accepit nomen, Guorthigirniaun, miserabiliter effugit, ut ibi cum uxoribus suis lateret. Et Sanctus Germanus post illum secutus est cum omni clero Brittonum, et ibi quadriginta diebus et quadriginta noctibus mansit, et super petram orabat, et die noctuque stabat. Et iterum Guortigirnus usque ad arcem Guortigirni, quæ est in regione Demitorum juxta flumen Teibi, ignominiose abscessit. Et solito more Sanctus Germanus eum secutus est, et ibi jejunos cum omni clero tribus diebus totidemque noctibus cau-

¹ *The Pentateuch in the Light of Science and Morals.* By a Physician. London: Trübner and Co.

saliter mansit, et in quarta nocte arx tota, mediæ circa noctis horam, per ignem missum de cælo ex improvise cecidit, ardente igne cælesti ; et Guorthigirrus cum filia Henegisti cumque aliis uxoribus et cunctis cum eo habitantibus defecit. Hic est finis Guortigirni, ut in libro Beati Germani repperi.

Alii autem dixerunt, terra aperta est, et deglutivit eum in nocte in qua combusta est arx circa eum, quia non inventæ sunt ullæ reliquæ illorum, qui combusti sunt cum eo in arce.¹

ARWYSTLI.

The Cantref of Arwystli contained the three Comots of Arwystli Isgoed, Arwystli Uwchgoed, and Gwrthry-nion. The two first named Comots contain the parishes of Llangurig, Llanidloes, Trefeglwys, Llandinam, Carno, Llanwnnog, and Penstrawad. The Comot of Gwrthry-nion comprises the parishes of Rhaiadr Gwy, St. Harmon, Nant-mel, Llanfihangel-Fach, and Llanfair-yn-Rhôs. In 1175, Einion ab Rhys was Lord of Gwrthry-nion (see p. 301), which now forms a part of the modern county of Radnor, and the remaining portion of Arwystli now forms a part of the county of Montgomery. Hywel ab Ieuaf, who died in the year 1185, was formerly Lord of this portion.²

THE STORY OF MRS. VEAL³

(Continued from Vol. 1, p. 261.)

"One thing has much contributed to sink the credit of the story with many who have known it no otherwise, and that is, its being published in a new edition of *Drelincourt's Treatise of the Christian's Defence against the fears of Death*, by the accident mentioned of that book's falling into the subject of conversation, and being preferred by Mrs. Veal. The bookseller, to promote the sale of his book, printed it with such an

¹ See vol. i, p. 7.

² See vol. i, p. 79.

³ "*Visits from the World of Spirits*. Printed for the proprietors, London ; and sold by L. Wayland, No. 2, Middle Row, Holborn. 1791.

account of the story as he had picked up, which is not only most wretchedly confused and imperfect, but fails in most particulars, and this makes the thing itself, in a great measure, pass for a trading story.

"Mrs. Bargrave, who was not forward to propagate a thing by which she never got anything but trouble, was so offended at the bookseller's publishing as he did, that she could not forbear rallying him on the subject; but the thing has a better authority than that of the bookseller, by whom, as it never received, so it can never lose credit with such as have a better information.

"Nor does the matter so altogether rest on Mrs. Bargrave's testimony, but it may speak for itself; for, besides that the story was communicated while Mrs. Veal was supposed to be living, it is impossible that such an invention could be made so consistent with itself, and the circumstances attending it, as not to be detected in time, either through some slip of the contriver, or the appearance of inconsistency in facts; whereas, Mrs. Bargrave never deviated from her account, nor has time, and the general curiosity which stories of such consequence must raise, ever produced anything to discredit it; only Mr. Veal would have it, that the gold said to be in his sister's cabinet, was in another place; but as ill-humour had so much the better of him in another instance, it may be liable to suspicion in this case."

CLOCHFAEN PEDIGREE.

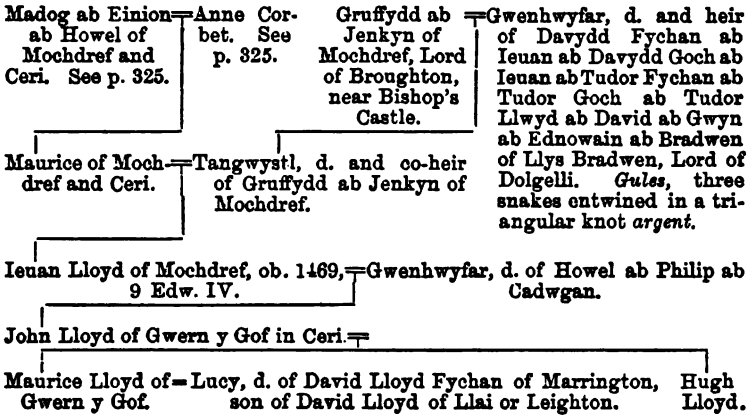
(See p. 255.)

The grandmother of the late Rev. Thomas Youde was Mary, sister of Eubule Thelwall, of Jesus College, Oxford, who died unmarried, and daughter and heiress of Edward Thelwall of Ruthin, younger son of Edward Thelwall of Plâs y Ward, and Margaret his wife, daughter and heiress of Andrew Maredith of Glantanad, by Dorothy his wife, daughter of John Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth. (*Plâs Madog MS.*)

MANOR OF RHIWABON.

At page 172, Richard Leighton of Gwern y Gof in Ceri, Esq., appears among the list of landowners in this manor, and at page 16, he appears as a lessee of lands in the manor of Abyntbury, in 1620. Gwern y Gof was

formerly a Grange belonging, till the dissolution of the Monasteries in 1542, to the Abbey of Cwm Hir. Previous to the dissolution, it appears to have been held by John Lloyd, Esq., whose pedigree is as follows :—



I have not been able to trace this family any further, or to ascertain how Richard Leighton became possessed of Gwern y Gof. Subsequently, we find that Gwern y Gof, part of Mount Nebo, with the farms of Cefn y Berin, Gwendlhrew, Cwmearl, and Bacheithlon farms, all in the parish of Ceri, and formerly belonging to the Monastery of Cwm Hir, belonged to Robert Knight, Earl of Catherlough, by whose trustees they were sold to Mr. Mather for £40,000, in 1809.

CLAWDD OFFA.

From the inscription on the pillar of Eliseg, that king appears to have recovered his kingdom of Powys out of the hands of the English after the death of Cadell by violence. "*Ipse est Eliseg qui recuperavit hereditatem Potosia post mortem Catteli per vim e potestate Anglo- rum.*" This may probably have taken place in 765, for the *Brut y Tywysogion* states in that year "the Cymru

devastated Mercia, and defeated the Saxons, and spoiled them sorely; on which account Offa, King of Mercia, made the great dyke called Clawdd Offa or Offa's Dyke, to divide Wales from Mercia, which still remains". "This dyke extends from the river Wye, along the counties of Hereford and Radnor to Pwll y Piod, a tavern between Bishop's Castle and Llanfair in Cydewain or Newtown; from thence through Montgomeryshire, by Llandyssilio and Llan y Myneich, to Tref y Clawdd over the race-course on Cefn y Bwch, above Oswestry, above Selatyn; from whence it descends to the Ceiriog; and thence to Glyn; after which it passes between Chirk Castle and the village of Chirk, crosses the Dee below Cefn y Wern, and enters Maelawr; then leaving Plás Madog on the left, passes by Tir y Fron, below Caerddin to Wrexham and Pentref Bychan, where there is a mound; then by Plás Bower to Adwy'r Clawdd, near Minera or Mwyn-glawdd (the mine upon the dyke); by Brymbo,² crosses the river Cegidog, and through a little valley on the south side of Bryn Ioreyn mountain to Coed Talwrn and Cae Dwn, a farm near Treuddyn chapel, in the parish of Y Wyddgrug, or Mold (pointing towards the Clwydian hills); beyond which there can be no further traces discovered."¹

CLAWDD WAT.

About a mile from Oswestry, in the parish of Selatyn, lies a fine military post, on an insulated eminence of an oblong form, which has been fortified with much skill. The top is an oblong area, containing 15 acres, 3 roods, and 18 perches of fertile ground, surrounded by two ramparts and fosses of great height and depth. This is called Old Oswestry, Hên Ddinas, and anciently Caer Ogyrfan, from Gogyrfan Gawr, a hero co-existent with King Arthur,³ who was crowned King of Britain at Ciren-

¹ Pennant's *Tour*, vol. i, pp. 350-2.

² Brynbw.

³ Pennant's *Tour*, vol. i, p. 348.

cester in Gloucestershire, by St. Dubricius, Archbishop of Llandaff, in the year 519, when he was only sixteen years of age.¹

A great dyke or foss, called Clawdd Wat, is continued from each side of *Caer Ogyrfan*. This work is little known; notwithstanding it is equal in depth, though not in extent, to that of *Offa*, *Wat's Dyke* can only be discovered on the southern part of *Maesbury Mill*, in *Oswestry* parish, where it is lost in morassy ground; from thence it takes a northern direction to *Caer Ogyrfan*, and by *Pentre'r Clawdd* to *Gôb Owain*, the site of a small fort, called *Bryn y Castell*, in the parish of *Trewen* or *Whittington*, then crosses *Prees Henlle Common*, in the parish of *St. Martin*; goes over the *Ceiriog* between *Bryn Cunallt* and *Pont y Blew Forge*, and the *Dyfrdwy* or *Dee* river below *Nant y Belan*; from whence it passes through the park of *Wynnstay*, formerly called *Watstay*, by another *Pentre'r Clawdd* to *Erddig*, where there was another strong fort on its course; from *Erddig* it goes above *Wrexham*, near *Melin Puleston*, by *Dolydd*, *Maes Gwyn*, *Rhos Ddû*, *Croes Oneiras*, the mansion of *Gwersyllt Isaf*, the ancient seat of the *Sutton* family, crosses the river *Alun*, and through the township of *Llai* to *Rhydin*, above which is *Caer Estyn* a British post; from hence it runs by *Llanestyn* in *Yr Hôb*, along the side of *Ystrad Alun*, which it quits towards the lower part, and turns towards *Mynydd Sychdin*, *Mynachlog Rhedin*, in the parish of *Llaneurgain* in *Tegeingl*, by *Llaneurgain Mills*, *Bryn Moel*, *Coed y Llys*, *Nant y Fflint*, *Cefn y Coed*, through the *Strand* fields, near *Treffynnon* or *Holywell*, to its termination below the *Abbey of Dinas Basing* or *Basingwerk*. *Clawdd Wat* is often confounded with *Clawdd Offa*, which attends the former at unequal distances, from five hundred yards to three miles, till the latter whose course has been already described, is totally lost.²

¹ *Liber Landavensis*, p. 621.

² *Pennant's Tour*, vol. i, p. 349.

The poet Churchyard makes the following allusion to these dykes:—

“There is a famous thing,
Cal'de Offa's Dyke, that reaches far in length;
All kind of ware the Danes might hither bring:
It was free ground, and cal'de the Briton's strength.
Wat's Dyke, likewise about the same was set,
Between which two, both Danes and Britaines met,
And trafficke still, but passing bounds by flight,
The one did take the other prisoner streight.”¹



DECCAF OF RHWYTYN OR TREF Y RUG, IN THE
MANOR OF RHIWABON.

Harl. MS. 4181.

David ab Iorwerth ab Madog Gam ab Iorwerth ab Matthew Rhwytyn, Lord of Rhwytyn, Seswick, and Bedwal, third son of Elidir ab Rhys Sais, Lord of Eyton, Erlisham, Borasham, Rhwytyn, Seswick, and Bedwal. *Ermine, a lion rampant azure, armed and langued gules.* (See p. 153.)

Ieuan Deccaf of Rhwytyn. — Angharad, d. of Jenkyn ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn Gruffudd. ab Gruffudd ab Ieuan ab Madog of Maelor Saesneg.

Edward Deccaf of Rhwytyn. — Isabel, d. of Jenkyn ab Iorwerth ab Einion of Llyn. — Madog Deccaf. — Gwen, dau. of David.

a b c d

¹ Churchyard's *Worthines of Wales*, p. 104. Originally printed in 1587; reprinted by Thomas Evans in 1776.

<p>^a John Deccaf of Rhwytn, 2 Hen. VII.</p>	<p>Janet, d. and heir of David ab Goronwy ab Owain of Penley, Llwyth Llanerch Banna.</p>	<p>^b Elis, 14 Henry VII, Thomas, 12 Hen. VII.</p>	<p>^c John, 14 and 15 Edw. IV.</p>	<p>^d Thomas, 6 Hen. VII.</p>
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David Deccaf of Rhwytn. = Eva, d. and heir of Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab Llywelyn Sais.

<p>David Deccaf Fychan of Rhwytn.</p>	<p>Blanch, d. of Gruffudd Hanmer ab Sir Jenkyn ab Sir David Hanmer of Hanmer, Knt.</p>	<p>Elis Deccaf of Rhyd y Benni. (See p. 378.)</p>
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Roger Deccaf of Rhwytn. = Lily, d. of John Puleston of Havod y Wern, Tir Môn.

2 Richard Deccaf. =	3 William Deccaf. =	4 Roger Deccaf. =	
	Michael Deccaf.	John.	Ann.
1 Elizabeth, ux. 1, John Hanmer of Bangor; 2, John Mostyn.	2 Elen, ux. Edward Hanmer ab Rondle ab Sir Thomas Hanmer.	3 Catherine, ux. John Sutton ab John ab Harri ab John ab Howel ab Jenkin.	Alice, ux. Thomas ab John ab Goronwy.
<p>Janet, ux., 1, David ab Edward of Fron Deg, ab Mareddydd ab Gruffudd ab Adda; 2, Edward ab John ab Ieuan ab Iolyn ab David ab Deicws ab Ieuan ab Iolyn Foel ab Madog Goch. <i>Ermine, a lion rampant sable.</i></p>	<p>Jane, ux. William ab Thomas.</p>	<p>Margaret, ux. Robert ab John ab David ab Ieuan ab Y Bady.</p>	<p>Mary, ux Edward Eyton.</p>

John Wynn Deccaf of Rhwytn, 1578. = Maud, d. of Elis ab Richard Alrhey of Alrhey.

<p>Jane, ux., 1, Edward Jones junior, of Plas Cadwgan; 2, John Hanmer ab Sir John Hanmer.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, ux. Richard Brooke of Norton.</p>	<p>Maud, ux. ... Norton, a.p.</p>
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POSSESSIONS OF JOHN DECKA IN THE LORDSHIP OF BROMFIELD AND YALE.

Special Commissions.—Denbigh Ao. Chas. I. No. 5878.

Inquis' indentat apud Wrexham in com' Denbigh 21° Septembris Anno Caroli etc. quinto. Cora' nobis com'issionar' virtute com'ission' sub sigill' Sec'ii' apud Westm' nobis et al's direct' etc. p' sac'r'm Joh'is Lewis, Rob'ti Wynne, Rondall ap John ap lle'n, Joh'is ap Edward, Ed'r'i Williams, David ap Hugh, Ric'i ap John William, Hugo'is ap Williams, Ric'i Jones,

Ed'r'i ap John, Joh'is Rowland, Joh'is ap Ellis Raffe et Joh'is Johnson probaru' et legalia hom' de com' pred'. Qui jurator dicunt q'd Joh'es Decka in d'c'o Com'ission' no'i'at' du' vixit possessionat' fuit et temp'e mortis possession' obiit de et in diu'ss terr' et ten't' cu' p'tin' in villat' de Seswicke, Bedwall, Ruyton, et Marchwiell in com' pred' de terr' custom' secund' consuetudinem dom'ii de Bromfeild Reddand' inde annuat' ad terminat' ib'm usual' reddit' p'ticulariter inferius menco'at' et al's servic' etc. viz. vnu' messuag' et ten't' c'u' p'tin' in Seswicke et duabus p'cell' terr' ad'iac' nup' in tenur' etc. Will'i Thomas. un' messuag' cu' p'tin' et duabus p'cell' terr' iac' in Seswicke nup' in tenur' etc. Joh'is Browne, vn' messuag' et ten'to cu' p'tin' nup' in tenur' Lowr' ux' Ellis et sex le' butt' terr' in tenur' etc. dict' Lowrie v' Ellis iac' in Seswick in loco iam vocat' Bryakregog p'cell' ou'is Ball' man'ii de Seswick. Reddendo inde annuatim d'c'o d'no Regi et successoribus suis iiii. s. ob. Et in vnu' mes'uag' et ten'to cu' p'tin' et cert' terr' iac' in Ryton et M'chwiell quondam in tenur' etc. Joh'is ap Ieuan, et modo vel nup' in tenur', etc. Alicie lloid vid.' p'cell' ou'is Ball' man' ii de Bedwell. Reddendo inde annuatim vt supra 2s. 10d. Et vn' messuag' et ten'to cu' p'tin' et quatuor p'cell' terr' iac' in Ruyton et Marchweill modo vel nup' in tenur' etc. Rogeri ap Roger infra maner' de Ruabon, ac vnu' messuag' et tent'o et terr' in tenur' Joh'is Edmunds quond' in tenur' David Howell defunct' infra maner' pred'. Ac vn' messuag' et ten'to cu' p'tin' nup' in tenura Ed'r'i ap Ellis et modo in tenur' Ed'r'i ap Tudor et in duabus p'cell' terr' iac' in Ryton, quaru' vn' voc' Kaer Pwll, al's Koed Kae vrth y ty et alter vocat' llwyue Shannen, adiac' via regia versus Austral' p'tem, ducent' a loco vocat' Crossey gwynyon, versus loco vocat' Talwrne et vill' de Hoult, p'cell' maner' de Ruabon. Ac vn' p'cell' terr' prat' in Ryton vocat' gwer gloidd dio, modo vel nup' in tenur' Ed'r'i ap Ellis adiac' sup' oriental' p'tem quadam p'cell' terr' voc' y ddole Go' vawre de terr' nup' Joh'is Sutton gen', et quadam p'cell' terr' de terr' Ed'r'i ap John Robert et iacen' sup' Occiden' p'tem prat' vocat' Gwer glod y pull dr' et sup' Austral' p'tem p'cell' terr' vocat' y Ddole issa. Et de sex p'cell' terr' insumil' iac' in Ryton modo vel nup' in tenur' Edrid ap Ellis quaru' prima vocat' Kae hyr. s'c'da voc' Gwerne y Keyheyrod, tertia voc' Kae Clomendy, quarta voc' y llynder, quinta voc' Errowe yr wylva, et sexta voc' Kae Newidd iacen' inter clausur' terr' voc' Aver Rofe et al's clausur' terr' sup' Orriental' p'tem voc' Kae Cockshut, et clausur' terr' voc' Kae tan y berllau sup' Austral' p'tem, et clausur' voc' Henvaes in tenur' Ed'r'i ap Ellis et altam via ducent' a vill' de Eytton vers's Porth-

wgan versus occiden' et terr' Joh'is Wynne ap Rob't voc' Henvysydd et clausur' terr' voc' y werne vechan versus Boreal' infra maner' pred'. Et de et in quatuor p'cell terr' arrabil' pastur' et bosc' cu' p'tin' iacen' insumil' in Ryton in tenur' Ed'r'i ap Ellice quard' prima voc' Cornehen, s'c'da voc' y Dole vechan, tertia voc' gweriodd y Coppa, et quarta voc' Gwerne y Coppa et iac' inter p'cell' terr' voc' syrdyr in occupac'o'e Ed'r'i ap Ellice et al's clausur' voc' Erow y Evell de terr' Gerrard Eyton ar' ex parte orriental' et clausur' terr' de terr' Gerrard Eyton voc' Kae Skybor ex p'te Austral' et cert' terr' de terr' Roger Gruffith voc' Kae Ewell et via ducen' a vill' de Wrexham vers's Orton Bridge et al's terr' d'c'i Gerrard Eyton voc' Wyddfididd ex p'te occidental' et clausur' terr' voc' Errowe hire in tenur' Ed'r'i ap Ellis ex p'te Boreal'. Et de.....via hire in occupac'o'e Ed'r'i ap Ellice voc' y Wyddfid iac' in Ruyton inter terr' voc' Errowe hire pred' ex p'te Oriental' et clausur' supa dict' voc' gwerne y Coppa in occupat'o'e dict' Ed'r'i et terr' Gerrard Eyton voc' y Wydd'fydd' y dd' ex p'te Austral' et via ducen' a loco voc' Crossey gwnion u'ss' locu' voc' the Hall of Ryton ex p'te Occidental' et Boreal' p'cell man'ii de Ruabon. Et vn' p'cell' terr' in Ruyton voc' Bryn y Methigge in occupac'o'e d'c'i Ed'r'i ap Ellis, et vn' p'cell' terr' adiac' voc' acre Breche in occupac'o'e pred' Ed'r'i Ellice iac' insumil' inter p'cell' terr' ib'm in occupac'o'e Ed'r'i ap Ellis voc' Kae yr go ex parte oriental' et via duc' a loc' voc' Crossey Gwnion versus Talwerne et the Hall of Ruyton ex p'te austral' et occidental' et terr' Joh'is Wynne ap Rob't voc' y Rost ex p'te Boreal' infra maneriu' pred'. Et in p'cell' terr' in Ruyton in occupac'o'e d'c'i Ellis voc' Kae et Berllaw adiac' terr' ib'm voc' Tyr dd' wrda et iac' in dui'ss' insimul' in vn' al'a et pred' p'cell' terr' voc' Kae r Berllau cont' p'estima'c' circa tertia' p'tem sen' plus totius clausur' p'd' et iac' in ea p'te euisd' adiac' via ducen' a domo' voc' John Rowlands house versus Bangor. ex p'te occidental' et Boreal' terr' voc' tyr dd' Wrda ex p'te oriental' ten't' et terr' in occupac'o'e cuiusd'm Ellicei Rogers ex p'te Austral' p'cell' on'is Batt' man'ii de Ruabon p'd'. Reddend' p' pred' p'mis' sup'ius mencoat' existen' p'cell' man'ii de Ruabon annuatim in toto 29s. 4d. ob. Et Jur' p'd' vlt'er' dicunt q'd pred' sepal' terr' et ten'ta singu'is specificat' in sepal' tenur' p'd' Will'i Thomas, Joh'is Browne, Lowry v' Ellice, Alic' lloyd, Roger ap Roger, Joh'es Edmunds et Ed'r'i ap Tuder et sepat' p'cell' terr' sup'ius mencoat' pert' iacen' sunt p'cell' terr' nup' nup' custum' dimissibil' p' term'u' annoru' secund' consuetudin' dom'ii de Bromfeild et Yale et tenent'r de d'c'o' Regi sub' annual' redd' sup'ius mencoat'. Et

q'd Joh'es Decka in dc'o bri' no'iat obiit posession' de et in p'miss' pred'. In cuius etc. etc.

John Lewes.
Robert Wynn.
John ap Edd'
John Johnson.
Dd ap Hugh
Hugh ap Wm.
Gerrard Eyton.

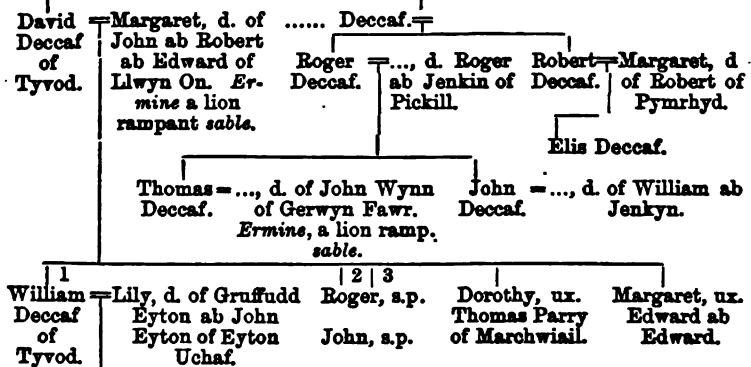
Randle ap John ap lle'n.
Edward ap John.
John Rowland.
John ap Ellis Raffe.
Richard ap Jo. Wm.
R. Jones.
John Edwards.
Da. Speed.

DECCAF OF RHYD Y BENNI AND TYFOD.

Harl. MS. 4181.

Elis Deccaf. He had lands in Rhyd y Benni, which he sold to Sir John Puleston. (See p. 375.)

Thomas Deccaf, 12 Henry VII. — Janet, d. of John Hamner of Llys Bedydd



Roger Deccaf of Tyvod. = Catherine, d. of Roger Austen of Chirk.



TOWNSHIP OF MARCHWIAIL, MANOR OF
RHIWABON.

SANDDEF, fourth son of Elidir ab Rhys Sais. He had lands in Marchwiall and Erlisham. *Ermine, a lion rampant in a border azure.—Harl. MS. 4181.*

Hwfa ab Sanddef. =

Hwfa Grûg. =

Hwfa Fychan. =

Iorwerth ab Hwfa of Marchwiall. =

Madog Foel of Marchwiall. =

Einion.

Llywelyn of Marchwiall. = Lleucu, d. of Madog ab Llywelyn ab Gruffudd, Lord of Eyton, Erlisham, and Borasham. *Ermine, a lion rampant azure.*
Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *azure, a lion rampant or*; 2nd and 3rd chequy *or and azure.*

Rhys ab Hwfa. =

Thomas ab Rhys. =

David ab Thomas. =

David Llwyd of Crew. =

Lleucu, sole heiress, ux. Jenkin de Wilde of Holt, by whom she had issue Thomas de Wilde of Borasham.

The above-named Llywelyn of Marchwiall, by his wife Lleucu, had issue, besides three daughters: Margaret, ux. Ithel ab Cynwrig ab Iorwerth; Marred, ux. Gruffudd ab Iorwerth Ddû; and Joyce, ux. Ithel ab Ednyfed ab David ab Rhys Fychan ab Rhys Grûg; three sons: 1, Llywelyn Fychan, of whom presently; 2, Gruffudd, of whom presently; and 3, David, living 17 Richard II, who married Gwenllian, daughter and heiress of Madog ab Ieuaf of Erlisham, fourth son of Hwfa ab Iorwerth of Havod y Wern (*sable, three lions passant in pale argent*),

by whom he was ancestor of the Erylises of Eryls or Erlisham.

LLYWELYN FYCHAN, married, first, Marred, daughter of David ab David ab Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab David ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab Moreiddig ab Sanddef Hardd; and secondly, he married Gwenllian, daughter and heiress of Ithel of Mynachlog Rhedyn in Llaneurgain in Tegeingl, ab Bleddyn ab Ithel Anwyl,¹ by whom he had two sons: 1, Ithel Hynaf, the father of John, the father of Guttyn, who married Alice, the daughter of Madog ab Einion ab David, by whom he had a daughter Margaret, who married Ieuan Goch ab David Goch ab Y Badi of Rhuddallt; and 2, Bleddyn ab Llywelyn Fychan of Mynachlog Rhedyn. (See p. 383.)

By his first wife Marred Llywelyn Fychan had issue two sons: 1, Madog; and 2, Ithel Fychan (see p. 381).

MADOG AB LLYWELYN FYCHAN, married Isabel, daughter of William Brereton of Borasham, by whom he had issue four sons: 1, William, of whom presently; 2, Lewys (p. 382); 3, David; and 4, Robert.

WILLIAM AB MADOG of Marchwail, married Jane, daughter and heiress of William Glegg of Gayton in Com. Cestriæ (*sable*, two lions counter passant *argent*, collared *gules*), by whom he had an only daughter and heiress Margaret, who married Richard ab Ieuan ab David ab Ithel Fychan of Llaneurgain, ab Cynwrig ab Rotpert ab Iorwerth ab Rhirid ab Madog ab Ednowain Bendew of Llys Coed y Mynydd, in the parish of Bod Vari in Tegeingl, Chief of one of the Noble Tribes of Gwynedd (who bore *argent*, a chev. inter three boar's heads couped *sable*, tusked *or*, and langued *gules*), by whom she had an only daughter and heiress Margaret

¹ Ithel Anwyl was one of the captains of Tegeingl to keep the English from invading the country. He lived at Ewlo Castle, and was buried at Llaneurgain. He bore, party per pale *or* and *gules*, two lions rampant addorsed counterchanged, a sword pointed downwards *argent*, between them. He was the son of Bleddyn, younger son of Ithel Llwyd, Lord of Mostyn, in Tegeingl, ab Ithel Gam, Lord of Mostyn, who was living in 1237, son of Maredudd ab Uchdryd ab Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl.

Wen, who married John Brereton of Borasham ab Edward Brereton (*argent*, two bars *sable*).

William ab Madog had also several other children who were illegitimate. By a lady in Ireland, a sister of the Lord Fitzgerald, he had a son, William ab William; by Margaret Ball of Gresford, he had Hugh ab William; and by Gwenfrewi, daughter of Llywelyn of Yr Hôb, he had three daughters—Alice, Margaret, and Sibyl.

TOWNSHIP OF MORTON IS Y CLAWDD OR MORTON
ANGLICORUM, IN THE MANOR OF FABRORUM.

Cae Cyriog MS.; Harl. MS. 4181.

ITHEL FYCHAN ab Llywelyn = Gwenllian, d. of David ab David ab Ieuan
Fychan ab Llywelyn ab Madog Foel of Marchwail. ab Iorwerth ab David ab Goronwy of Burton and Llai.

John ab Ithel = Margaret, d. and co-heiress of Thomas de Weild or Wylde of Borasham, and relict of Robert ab Edward ab Howel of Llwyn On. *Argent*, a chevron *sable*, on a chief of the second, three martlets of the field for De Weild.

Jenkyn Morton, 12 Henry VII.	=	Angharad, d. of Morgan ab Llywelyn ab Ednyfed of Sonlli. <i>Ermine</i> , a lion rampant <i>sable</i> .	Robert ab John.	=	Elen, d. of Maurice (or Lewys) Yong ab Jenkyn Yong ab Morgan Yong of Bryn Iorcy.
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Anne, sole heir, ux. Thomas ab John ab Gruffudd Fychan.

1	2	3		
John ab Jen- kyn Mor- ton.	=	Catherine, d. of John Eyton ab Gruffudd Ey- ton of Eyton Uchaf. <i>Ermine</i> , a lion rampant <i>sable</i> .	Robert. Gruff- udd.	Angharad, ux. Robert ab John ab Jenkyn ab Gruffudd Ddu of Bangor parish.
				Agnes, ux. Hugh ab Gruffudd ab Deio of Wrexham.
				Margaret, ux. Gruff- udd ab John of March- wail.

Elen, ux. John of Rhiwabon.	Rose, ux. Richard of Marchwail.	Griffith	Catherine, ux. Hugh ab Gruff- udd ab Nicholas of Dyffryn Clwyd.
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MARCHWIAIL.

Harl. MS. 4181.

David ab Gruffudd ab Llywelyn ab Madog Foel of Marchwiall.—

Howel ab David of Marchwiall, 4 Edw. IV.—

Robert ab Howel of Marchwiall.	= Elen, d. of Robert ab Iorwerth ab Howel of Llwyn On, in the Manor of Abybury. <i>Ermine, a lion rampant sable.</i>	Angharad, ux. Howel ab Edward ab Maredudd.
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David.	Cynwrig of Marchwiall.	= Gwenllian Stanley.	John.	Agnes, ux. William ab Robert ab David ab Gruffudd ab Robert ab Gruffudd ab Bleddyn, of Sanddef Hardd.	Margaret, ux. Edward Erllys, 1590, ab John Erllys of Erllys.
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John Kenrick of Marchwiall =

Y GALCHOG IN LLANEURGAIN IN TEGEINGL.

Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 295.

MADOG AB LLYWELYN FYCHAN of Marchwiall.	= Gwenhwyfar, d. of Ithel ab Llywelyn ab Ithel Fychan.
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David ab Madog.	= Catherine, d. of Ithel ab Iorwerth ab Goronwy ab Gruffudd Goch.	Lewys, v. p.
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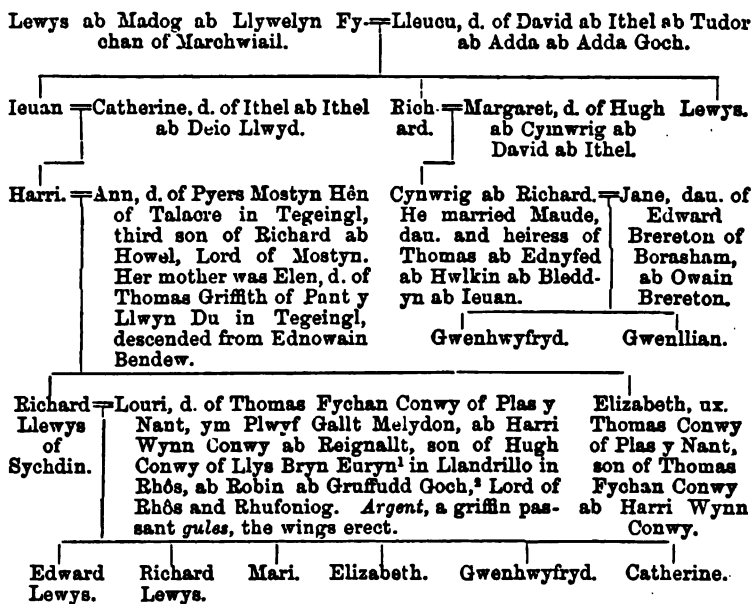
1	2	3	4	5	
Ieuan ab David of Galchog.	Elizabeth, d. of James Conwy of Rhuddlan, second son of John Aer Conwy of Bodrhyd-dan, Lord of Prestatyn in Tegeingl.	Howel. He married, and had two daughters, Lleucu, ux. Huw ab Rhys of Diserth; and Deulu, ux. David ab Gruffudd ab Einion of Ystrad Alun.	Iorwerth. He married Angharad verch Ithel, by whom he had issue Richard, Thomas, John, Catherine, and Jane.	Gruffudd Mort.	Lleucu, ux. Henri Conwyde Sychdyn, ab James Conwyde Rhuddlan.

Lewys ab Ieuan of Galchog, witness to a deed dated 28th April 1559. He married, secondly, Gwenllian, d. of Rhys Wynn of Ffynogion in Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd.	= Catherine, d. of Howel ab Ieuan ab David ab Ithel Fychan ab Cynwrig ab Rotpert ab Iorwerth ab Rhirid ab Madog ab Ednowain Bendew.
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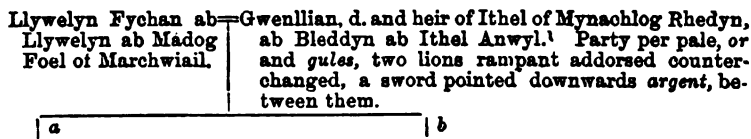
1	2
Richard Lewys of Galchog.	Angharad, d. of John ab Gruffudd ab Hugh ab Einion ab Maredudd of Helygen in Tegeingl, ab Einion ab Cynfelyn ab Dolphwyn ab Rhiwallawn ab Madog ab Cadwgan, Lord of Nannau. <i>Argent, a lion passant argent, for Einion ab Cynfelyn, Lord of Manafon.</i>
Thomas Wynn.	Louri, ux. Elis Yng of Bryn Iorcy. Party per bend sinister, <i>ermine and ermine, a lion rampant or.</i>
	Ieuan.

Catherine, ux. Edward Hughes of Pant Gwyn.

SYCHDIN IN LLANEURGAIN IN TEGEINGL.

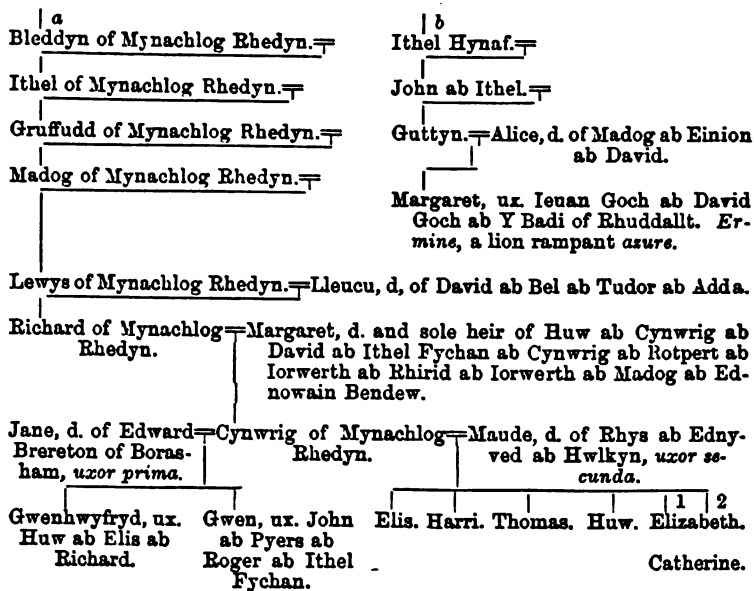
Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 325.

MYNACHLOG RHEDYN IN LLANEURGAIN IN TEGEINGL.

Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 295.

¹ Llŷs Bryn Euryn was erected by Ednyfed Fychan, in the thirteenth century, and afterwards burnt down by Owain Glyndyfrdwy, in 1409.

² Gruffudd Goch was the son of Madog ab Tudor ab Cynwrig ab David ab Rhys ab Edryd ab Inathal, Lord of Abergeleu, ab Iasseth ab Carwed ab Marchudd, Chief of one of the Noble Tribes, who bore *gules*, a Saracen's head erased at the shoulders ppr. wreathed *argent* and *sable*.



PLAS ISAF IN MARCHWIAIL.

Harl. MS. 4181.

MORGAN BROUGHTON of Plâs Isaf in Marchwiall, was the second son of Iorwerth Goch ab Ednyfed ab Madog ab Gruffudd Ddû of Broughton, ab Gruffudd Goch ab Llywelyn Goch ab Ednyved Grûg ab Tudor ab Ednyved, Lord of Broughton (who bore *ermine*, a lion statant gardant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*), the second son

of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg. He married Margaret, daughter of John Don ab Robert ab Sir Richard Don of Utkinton in Cheshire, Knight, by whom he had issue, besides a daughter Margaret, the wife of Roger Royden, and a younger son John Broughton, Constable of Chester, an elder son and heir,

RALPH BROUGHTON of Plâs Isaf, who married Anne, daughter of Richard ab Howel ab Morgan, by whom he had issue eight sons and two daughters : 1, Edward, of whom presently ; 2, Lancelot Broughton, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Brook of Norton in Cheshire, which lady married, secondly, Cynwrig Eyton of Eyton in Maelor Gymraeg ; 3, Elis Broughton ; 4, Valentine Broughton ; 5, Rowland ; 6, John ; 7, Francis Broughton, who married Julian, daughter of Thomas Grosvenor ; and 8, Humphrey Broughton, who had an illegitimate daughter named Jane. The two daughters of Ralph Broughton were Jane, who married William Lloyd of Halchdin in Maelor Saesneg, descended from Tudor Trevor, and Margaret, wife of Thomas Yong of Croxton in Maelor Saesneg, ab John Yong ab Gruffudd Yong ab Llewys ab Jenkyn Yong ab Morgan Yong ab Iorwerth ab Morgan, third son of Iorwerth Foel, Lord of Chirk, Maelor Saesneg and Nantheudwy.

EDWARD BROUGHTON of Plâs Isaf, the eldest son and heir, married Eleanor, daughter of Humphrey Dimock ab Randle Dimock of Willington in Maelor Saesneg, descended from Tudor Trevor, by whom he had issue, besides a daughter Dorothy, the wife of Thomas Pursell, four sons : 1, Morgan ; 2, John ; 3, Edward ; and 4, Thomas Broughton.

MORGAN BROUGHTON of Plâs Isaf, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of Henry Parry, Esq., by whom he had issue, besides a younger son Thomas, an elder son and heir,

SIR EDWARD BROUGHTON of Plâs Isaf, Knight, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1698. He married sister of Sir Edward Tyrrell, by whom he had issue two sons, Edward and Richard, and a daughter Frances who died, *s. p.*

Com' Denbigh.—Maneriu' de Dynn'lle.

Harl. MS., 3696, fo. 135.

Nomina Jurat'ru'.

Cornelius Manley, generos's.

David ap Hugh.

Joh'es Hugh Vaughan.

Roger ap Jo' David ap Gr'.

Will'mus ap Jo' D'd.

Edw' ap John D'd Go'.

Richard ap Thomas.

John ap Edward.

John ap John Wyn.

Robert ap John Rob't.

Richard ap d'd Lloyd.

Martyn ap Ieu'n.

Robert Groome.

Hugh ap Edward.

Tho' ap d'd ap John.

William ap Edw' ap Ho'el.

Edw' ap Will'm.

Richard ap david.

Richard ap John.

John lloyd ap d'd ap Ho'l.

John Wyn d'd ap Ho'el.

Godfrey ap Edward.

Qui dicunt super Sacrament' sua.

To the first article they say and pr'sent: That they have hereafter sett downe all ye lands that they know or have hadd notice to appertayne unto ye Prince within the said mannor, but because other severall mannor are in sundry places intermixt with the said mannor, they cannott plainelie sett downe ye meeres and bounds of this mannor of Dynn'lle.

To the second they say: That they know not what demeasne landes are in ye said mannor.

To the third they say: That they know no freeholders within ye said mannor.

To the fourth and fifth articles they say: That they are not able to distinguish the auncient severall tenures of the said mannor, such as ye same were before ye composition, but they referre themselves to the pr'amble.

Further, they pr'sent that all the former severall tenures of the said manor are now, by vertue of the said composi'tion, reduced (as they take it) to one tenure. And all or ye most part of ye ten'ts of the said mann'r, after ye composi'tion, and upon ye takeing of newe grauntes or l'res patente, have surrendred and departed with their copies and other auncient deeds, whereby they holde before ye said composi'ion.

To the fifth article they further say: That they do not know neither have heard that any of the tennaunts of the said manor ought to pay any fine uppon the marriage of their daughters.

To the sixth article they say: That they know of no commons or wastes that doe in perticuler belong unto this mannor.

To the seaventh article they say: That there are severall woodes and underwoodes uppon most of ye tenants' lands, which for aught they know are not spoiled nor further used then for ye necessarie behoof of ye tennants, according to ye tenor of their letters pattents or grauntes.

To the eight they present: That in the said mannor there is a plott of grounde called Parke Dynn'le (nowe disparked), and is helde by Sir Nicholas Fortescue, Knight, but by what right they know not.

To the ninth.

To the tenth they present: That the messuages, landes, and tenementes in this mannor, and the tennante right thereof by force of the said composic'on are holden, and to be holden by the tennantes thereof forever, from fortie yeares to fortie yeares, at, for, and under the usuall rents, fynes, reliefe, and customes nowe used in this manor, saving suche landes as are graunted for a shorter tyme, whiche are unknowne to them (if any such be).

To the eleaventh article they say: They are ignorant of any comoditie made or to bee made of any suche thinges as are mentioned in the said article w'thin this manor.

To the xijth, xvijth, xvijth, xxjth, and xxiijth articles they say: That they knowe of no suche thinges as in any of the same articles are mentioned and required, save onely they say, that there was a certaine water cornemill, nowe decayed and fallen downe, within ye said manor, w'ch stood upon ye side of a parcell of lande now called y dolle vawr, which is ye Prince his Highnes landes, sometymes in the tenure of John Wyn' ap Sir Mathewe, and now in the tenure of Cornelius Manley.

To the last article they say: (That they take it) there are eight score perches, everie perche conteyninge fowre and twentie foote, in the Welch customarie acre.

	Extent.	Value.		
		£	s.	d.
David ap Jo' ap Ieu'n Lloyd -	0 2 0 ...	0	12	4
D'd ap Jo' ap Ieu'n ap d'd ap Ho'ell -	16 0 0 ...	7	6	8
David ap Hugh -	5 0 20 ...	0	56	8
D'd ap Jo' ap Edw' ap Hugh ap Edw' -	3 0 0 ...	1	5	10
D'd ap Roger ap Jo' ap Edw' -	1 1 0 ...	0	16	0
D'd ap Thomas ap W'm -	2 2 20 ...	1	10	0
D'd ap Jo' ap Ieu'n Go' -	4 0 0 ...	0	26	8
Edward ap Jo' Lloyd -	2 0 0 ...	0	13	4
Edward ap Roger -	7 2 20 ...	0	70	0
Ellen v' W'm ap Edw' et Jo' ap Jo' Owyn	3 1 20 ...	0	30	0

25 2

				£	s.	d.
Edw' ap Jo' ap d'd Go'	-	-	3 0 0 ...	0	20	0
Edw' ap John Owin	-	-	20 0 0 ...	8	0	0
Edw' ap Jo' ap Edw' and Tho' ap Ed'	-	-	7 0 0 ...	0	53	4
Eyton Jarret, Gent.	-	-	27 2 0 ...	11	3	4
Eyto' Edward, Esq.	-	-	14 0 0 ...	5	0	0
Eyto' Edw' and others (viz., Cornelius Manley, gen'; Edw' ap Jo' ap Edw'; Edw' ap John ap D'd Goch; Ric'us ap Thomas)	-	-	1 2 0 ...	0	2	0
Fortescue Nicol', Knt.	-	-	414 0 0 ...	133	6	8
Galfridus ap Edw' ap Mered'd	-	-	5 1 0 ...	0	16	8
Goch John	-	-	2 2 0 ...	0	30	0
Groome, Rob't	-	-	11 2 0 ...	0	70	0
Hen' ap W'm ap Hugh ap Harry	-	-	12 3 10 ...	0	110	0
Hugh ap Jo' ap Jenkin ap d'd ap Ho'ell	-	-	0 1 0 ...	0	10	0
Hugh ap Edward	-	-	12 0 0 ...	0	73	4
John Hugh ap Jo' Lloyd	-	-	10 0 0 ...	4	6	8
John Wyn ap d'd ap Ho'ell	-	-	11 0 0 ...	4	0	0
John lloyd ap d'd ap Ho'ell	-	-	13 3 0 ...	4	13	4
John Rob't ap Jenkyn (David ap Ieu'n)- Johannds ap Jo' ap d'd ap Morgan (Roger Davies)	-	-	3 0 20 ...	0	40	0
Jo' ap Jo' ap Ieu'n ap dd' ap Ho'ell	-	-	4 1 0 ...	0	50	0
Jo' ap Jo' ap Jo' ap Jenkin	-	-	2 0 20 ...	0	33	4
Jo' ap Jo' ap Ieu'n lloyd	-	-	0 1 20 ...	0	13	4
John Tho' ap Will'm	-	-	4 0 0 ...	0	40	0
Jo' ap Ric' ap ll'en et a'ls (Edw' ap Jo' ap Richard)	-	-	2 2 20 ...	0	30	0
Jo' ap Jo' ap Richard	-	-	5 1 0 ...	0	40	0
Jo' ap John ap Edward	-	-	1 2 0 ...	0	13	0
Lewis John et d'd	-	-	6 2 0 ...	0	63	8
Mathew, Gregory (Rob't ap Edw')	-	-	5 1 0 ...	0	33	0
Manley, Cornelius	-	-	5 0 20 ...	0	53	4
Martin ap Jankin	-	-	30 0 0 ...	14	6	8
Margaret v' John	-	-	12 0 0 ...	4	1	4
Richard ap d'd	-	-	3 0 0 ...	0	30	0
Rob't ap Rich' Wyn	-	-	19 0 0 ...	8	10	0
Rog' ap Jo' ap d'd ap Gr'	-	-	15 3 0 ...	6	13	4
Ralfe ap John d'd (Rob't ap Randall)	-	-	7 0 0 ...	0	60	0
Richard ap Tho'	-	-	5 1 0 ...	0	56	8
Richard ap John	-	-	46 0 0 ...	17	10	4
Sonlley Robert jun.	-	-	8 0 20 ...	0	66	8
Tho' ap Hugh	-	-	25 1 0 ...	12	0	0
Will'm ap Edw' ap Ho'ell	-	-	5 1 0 ...	0	56	8
W'm d'd ap Ieu'n lloyd et al' (Edwardus ap Will'm fil' et h')	-	-	16 2 10 ...	6	0	0
Williams, Margaret	-	-	18 0 0 ...	8	10	0
Will'm ap Jo' d'd	-	-	3 2 0 ...	0	40	0
	-	-	20 3 0 ...	9	0	0

MANERIUM DE ISGOED.

DINHINLLE.—Johannes Eyton gen' tenet infra oppidum de Din-
hinlle duo messuagia cum suis pertinen' eidem adiacen' sive spectan'
et viginti octo clausuras sive parcelas terr' quaru' prima vocatur
Kae Madog ab Ieuan, continen' tres acras et dimid'; secunda, Y Kae
D'o continen' tres acras et dimid'; tertia, Kae y Gwas Newydd, con-
tinen' duas acras; quarta, Tir y Pant continen' duas acras; quinta, Y
Kae Hirion continens tres acras et dimid'; sexta, Erw y Kocksyt,
continen' unam acram; septima, Yr Erw Galid, continen' duas acras;
octava, Y Kefn Dreiniog, continen' duas acras et dimid'; nona, Kae
Gronw, continen' duas acras et dimid'; decima, Yr Erwi, continen'
tres acras; undecima, Yr Erw wrth y Ty continen' vnam acram; 12,
Perveitydd, contin' sex acras; 13, Capel Kollen,¹ continen' vnum
acram; 14, Y Fron, continen' vnam acram; 15, Yr Erw y Gwr
Llwyd, continen' dimid' acre; 16, Bron Chwithin, continen' dimid'
acre; 17, Erw Armon, continen' dimid' acre; 18, Erw Capel Kwmpas,
continen' dimid' acre; 19, Erw Howel, continen' vnam acram; 20,
Kae y Gogridd, continen' duas acras; 21, Kae Ieuan Foel, continen'
duas acras et dimid'; 22, Dol y Kefn continen' duas acras et dimid';
23, Yr Erw Fain, continen' dimid' acre; 24, Yr Erw wrth y Ty,
continen' dimid' acre; 25, Y Dolydd, continen' quatuor acras; 26,
Y Bronydd, continen' vnam acram et dimid'; 27, Y Kae tan y Ty
continen' duas acras et dimid' per redditum principalem annualem,
57 acras, ixs.



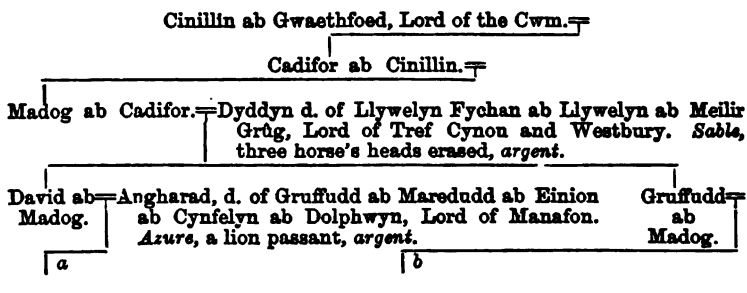
DINHINLLE ISAF.—PENYLAN.

Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii; Cae Cyriog MS.

Gwaethfoed Fawr, Prince of Ceredigion and Lord of
Cibwyr in Gwent, bore *or*, a lion rampant regardant

¹ "Kappel Kolhen a galwant gae lle mae kroes ymplwy Rhiwabon.
Ei gwyl mabsant a gadwant dhydh gwyl Golhen dair wythnos o har."
Edward Lluyd. The manor of Dinhinlle lies in the parish of Rhiw-
abon.

sable. He was the son of Eunydd ab Cadivor ab Peredur Peiswyrdd, Lord of Ceredigion, ab Einion ab Eunydd ab Pwll ab Sanddef ab Gwyddno Goron Aur, or Garan Hir,¹ Prince of the Cantref y Gwaelod. Gwaethfoed is recorded in the *Triads* as one of the three "Hualogion Teyrnedd", band-wearing princes, who assumed those insignia of royalty, like the primitive kings of Britain, instead of crowns; the other two were Morgan Mwyn-fawr, King of Morganwg, and Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlis. He lived in the eleventh century, and is frequently confounded with Gwaethfod Fawr, a Prince of Powys. He married, and had issue Cadifor, Lord of Ceredigion; Cynan Feiniad, Lord of Tevana, father of Ednowain Bendew of Tegeingle, Chief of one of the Noble Tribes of Gwynedd; Rhydderch, Lord of Gwinfa; Aeddan, Lord of Grismwnt; Gwyn, Lord of Castell Gwyn; Bach, Lord of Ysgynvraith; Ednowain, Abbot of Llanbadarn Fawr, who entertained Archbishop Baldwyn, and Giraldus Cambrensis in 1188, by whom he is called an old man, "waxen old in iniquity"; Cynddrych, Lord of Seinghenydd; Cinillin, Lord of the Cwm, of whose line we have to treat; and Cristian, Abbess of Tal y Llychan.



¹ *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 95. Art. Pwll Dyvach. Gwyddno was a poet as well as a prince, and flourished from about 460 to 520. The whole of his territory called Cantref y Gwaelod, was destroyed by the sea in his lifetime, about 516, and it forms the present Cardigan Bay.

^a
 Cynwrig = Eva, d. of John ab Gruffudd ab Robert ab Cadi-
 David. for ab Dyfnwal.
 Goronwy = Annest.
 ab
 Cynwrig.
 Llywelyn = Gwenhwyfar, d. of Ieuan Llwyd ab Ieuan Blaeney ab Philip ab
 ab Ieuan Fychan ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab Llawdden, Lord of Uwch
 Goronwy. Aeron. *Gules*, a griffon, surgrant, or.
 David ab = Nest, d. of Llywelyn ab Deio ab David ab Ieuan ab Howel ab
 Llywelyn Madog Chwith ab Ednowain ab Paradwen, one of the noble
 tribes of Gwynedd. *Gules*, three snakes ennowed in triangle,
argent.
 Ieuan ab = Gwenllian, d. of Maredudd ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab Owain Fychan,
 David. des. from Einion ab Seisyllt, Lord of Mathafarn. *Argent*, a
 lion passant, *sable*, inter three fleurs-de-lys, *gules*.
 David = Margaret, d. of Ieuan ab David Lloyd of Mathafarn, Esq. *Ar-*
 Lloyd gent, a lion passant, *sable*, inter three fleurs-de-lys, *gules*. Her
 of mother was Elizabeth, d. of Jenkyn ab Iorwerth of Ynys of
 Ceiswyn. Maengwyn.
 Ieuan of = Margaret, d. of Maurice ab Owain of Rhiwsaeson in Llanbryn-
 Ceiswyn. mair, descended from Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlia.
 Quarterly, 1 and 4, *gules*, a lion rampant, regardant, or; 2 and
 3, *argent*, three boar's heads, coupé, *sable*.

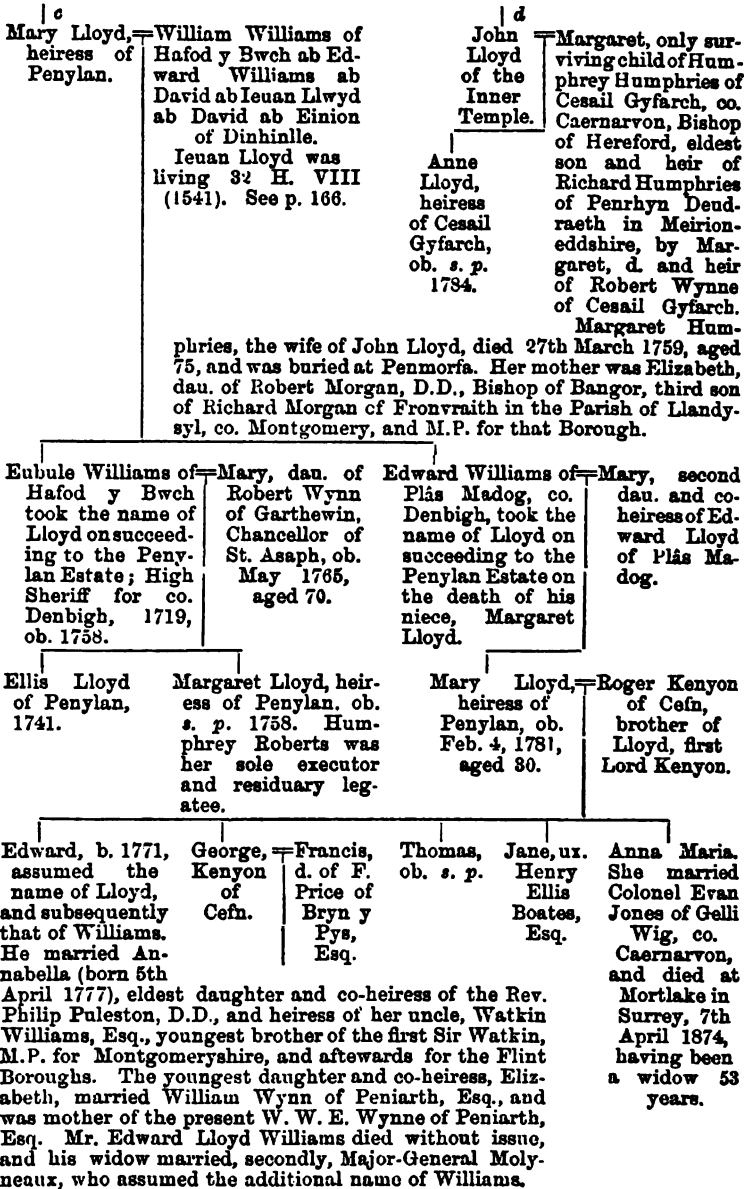
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sir John Lloyd of Ceiswyn, Knt.	William.				Rowland.			John
He was raised to the dignity of	Ellis.				Owain.			Lloyd
Sergeant-at-Law in December	Humphrey.				Gruffudd.			of
1623, and was knighted on the	Richard.							Dolfawr.
10th January following.								

Edward Lloyd of Y Glewyssegl, Parson of
 Llangower from 1645 to 1685.

Ellis Lloyd, At- = Elizabeth, dau. torney-at-Law of Ludlow, <i>jure</i> <i>uoris</i> of Peny- lan, which he compelled his wife to settle on himself and his heirs for ever. He died <i>s. p.</i> 1712.	Eubule = Margaret, Lloyd. d. of Edward Wynn, Vicar of Gresford.	William Lloyd, = D.D., Bishop of Norwich, ob. 1710, and was buried in the belfrey of Hammersmith Church.
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^c

^d



IN PENMORFA CHURCHYARD.

M. S.

Elizabethæ.

Roberti Morgan Episcopi

Bangoriencies Filiæ.

Etconiugis Humfredi humfreys
eivsdem ecclesiæ decani.

Quæ

nata v to idvs martias

MD.CLXI.

post vitam brevem

Sanctissime actam

Ad immortalitatem festinans

Obiit nonis februariis

MDCLXXXIII

Præclaro exemplo

Et summo desiderio

Suis omnibus Relicto

Vx. C. B. M.P. MAR.

Hic jacet Margaretta Johannis Lloyd armigeri
De Templo interiore Vidua et Humfredi Humfreys
Bangoriensis inde Herefordiensis Episcopi.

Ex Uxore Elizabetha filia

Quæ obit 27mo martii

Anno Domni 1759.

Ætatis 75 to.

By the side of this tomb, within its railing, is this :—

Sacred to the memory of
Dulcibella Morgan, youngest
daughter of William Morgan of
Hembles, co. Anglesey, Esqr., and
Dulcibella his wife; she departed
this life 27 April 1772, aged 61.To the kindest relation, the dearest
companion, but above all, the most
faithful and sincere friend,This Tablet was laid by order of
Anna Lloyd of Kessail Gyfarch.

Anna Lloyd's (spinster) will orders that she should be

PENYLAN IN DINHINLLE UCHAF.

Richard of Pen y lan ab John of Y Glwyseg, ab Richard—
ab Ieuan ab Owain of Pen y lan.

Marian, heiress of Pen y lan. She and her husband—Robert ab John
sold their property in Dinhinlle Uchaf to Ellis Lloyd of of the Parish of
Pen y lan. Chirk.

MANOR OF DINHINLLE ISAF. MATTHEWS OF Y
COEDLADD.

Cae Cyriog MS.; Harl. MS., 4181.

John, the second son of Edward ab Mareddydd of Fron Dêg,¹ married Angharad, daughter of Thomas ab Richard of Fron Dêg, by whom he had issue six sons, whereof Rondle and Gruffydd were twins, and the four other sons, David, Mareddydd, Edward, and John, all died without issue. John ab Edward had also two daughters : 1, Angharad, ux. John ab David ab Llywelyn of Pen y Bryn in Cristionydd ; and 2, Myfanwy, ux. Roger, second son of Hugh ab John ab Ieuan ab Deicws ab Dio of Llanerch Rugog.

Gruffydd, one of the twin sons of John ab Edward, married Janet, daughter of John ab Maurice of Oernant, by whom he had three sons, William, Richard, and Edward ; and two daughters—1, Angharad, ux. David ab

¹ Edward ab Mareddydd of Fron Dêg, ab Gruffydd, second son of Adda ab Howel ab Ieuaif ab Adda ab Awr of Trevor.

Tudor of Trevor ; and 2, Catherine, ux. Aaron ab William of Trevor.

Randle, the other twin son, married Catherine, daughter of Ednyfed ab Edward ab Gruffydd of Cyssylltau, by whom he had three sons : 1, Matthew, of whom presently, and Hugh and David who died without issue ; and three daughters—1, Elizabeth ; 2, Angharad, ux. Ieuan ab David ab Morgan of Rhiwabon, father of Richard ab Ieuan of Mortyn in Rhiwabon ; and 3, Janet.

Matthew ab Rondle of Y Coedladd in the parish of Rhiwabon, died in 1664, and was buried at Rhiwabon. By his first wife Alice, daughter of John ab Madog ab Y Gwion of Yr Bistog, he had no issue ; by his second wife Jane, daughter of John ab Roger of Nant Hir, and relict of Edward Lloyd of Hafod in Cristionydd, second son of David Lloyd of Cefn y Fedw, he had issue, besides three daughters—1, Mary, ux. John Williams of Pentref Tyrnion (ab Edward Williams), Coroner for co. Denbigh at the death of his brother-in-law, John Matthews ; 2, Jane, *s. p.* ; and 3, Anne, *s. p.* ; a son and heir,

John Matthews of Coedladd, one of the Coroners for Denbighshire, and Deputy Receiver for Maelor and Iâl. He married, first, his cousin Mary, daughter of Thomas ab John ab Roger of Nant Hir, whilst they were both children ; but, when the time arrived for them to fulfil the marriage, they discovered that neither cared for the other, so they determined to separate and marry others that they might like better. Accordingly, John Matthews married Anne, daughter and heiress of John Williams of Is y Coed, by whom he had issue, Charles and Richard who died *s. p.*, Matthew (ledwirion), Mary (geffeilliaid), Elis and Sarah. Having squandered all his property, he died in Wrexham, and was buried at Rhiwabon in 1691.

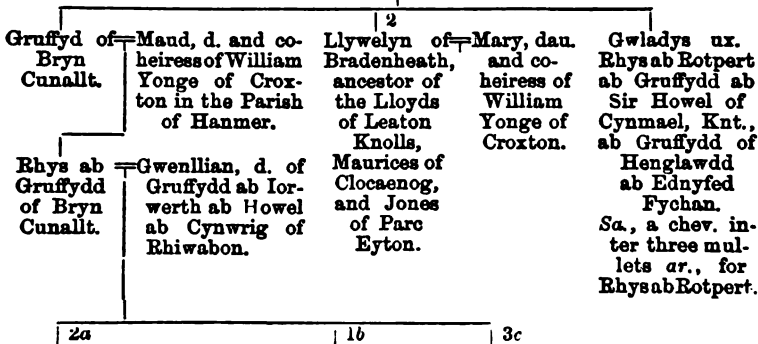


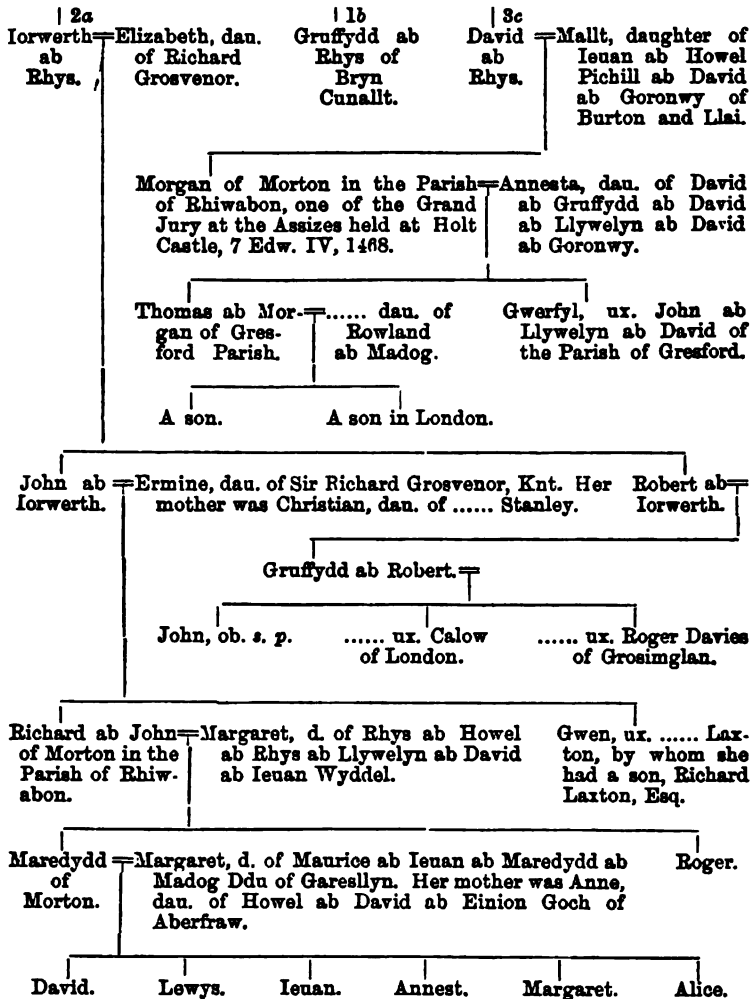
MANOR OF FABRORUM. TOWNSHIP OF MORTON
IS Y CLAWDD, OR MORTON ANGLICORUM.

Harl. MS. 4181.

Madog Liwyd of Bryncunallt, son and heir of Iorwerth Foel, Lord of Chirk, Nantheudwy, and Maelor Saeneg. Party per bend sinister, *ermine and ermines*, a lion ramp. *or*, in a border *gules*. Madog Liwyd mar., secondly, Dyddgn, daughter of Llywelyn ab Goronwy Fychan ab Goronwy ab Ednyfed Fychan, by whom he had two daughters, Angharad, ux. Cynwrig ab Rotpert ab Iorwerth ab Rhirad ab Madog ab Ednowain Bendew, Chief of one of the Fifteen Noble Tribes: and Susan, ux. Ieuan ab Llywelyn ab David ab David ab Gruffydd ab Owain Brogyntyn.

Margaret, daughter of Llywelyn, third son of Ieuaf ab Adda, ab Awr, of Llys Trevor. Party per bend sinister, *ermine* and *ermine*, a lion rampant, or, in a border, *gules*. Her mother was Susanna, daughter and co-heiress of Llywelyn ab Madog ab Einion of Iâl, ab Rhirid ab Madog ab Mareddydd ab Uchdryd, Lord of Cyfeiliog, son of Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl. First wife.







MANOR OF FABRORUM, MORTON IS Y CLAWDD,
PLAS Y BADA, NOW CALLED NEW HALL.

Cae Cyriog MS. ; Harl. MS. 1969 ; Add. MS. 9864.

Ednyfed ab Gruffydd ab David ab Rhys Fychan ab Rhys Grŷg,=
Lord of Llanymddoferi, ab Yr Arglwydd Rhys ab Gruffydd,
Prince of South Wales, *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed,
langued, and crowned *gules*, for Rhys Grŷg.

Ithel ab=Joice, dau. of Llywelyn ab Madog Foel of Y Glwysegl, ab Ieuan
Ednyfed. ab Llywelyn ab Cynwrig Efall, Lord of Y Glwysegl and Ystrad
Alun. *Gules*, on a bend *argent*, a lion passant *sable*.

Madog ab Ithel=

Deicws ab=Angharad, dau. of John Puleston ab Robert Puleston ab Richard
Madog. Puleston of Emral. *Sable*, three mullets *argent*. Her mother
was Gwenllian, dau. of David ab David ab Ieuan ab Iorwerth
ab David ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab Moreiddig ab
Sandeif Hardd or the Handsome, Lord of Morton.

2
David=Angharad, dau. and co-heiress of Madog, son of
Lloyd. Llywelyn ab Ednyfed of Sonlli. *Ermine*, a lion
rampant *sable*.

1
John Wynn
of
Esclusham.

John Lloyd of=Margaret, dau and heiress of Madog
Plas y Bada, ab Robert ab Gruffydd ab Howel
a twin with ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth Fychan
his brother of Croes Foel. *Ermine*, a lion ram-
William. pant *sable*.

William Lloyd
of Plas Uwch
y Clawdd (a
twin).

John Wynn=Dorothy, dau. of Piers Puleston of Hafod y
Lloyd of Wern, and Catherine, his wife, dau. of
Plas y Sir Thomas Hanmer of Hanmer, Knight.
Bada. *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three mullets of
the field.

Elizabeth, ux.
John ab David
ab Edward of
Westyn Rhyn
in Llanfarthin.

1a

b2 | c3 |

d1 |

e2 |

f3 |

1a		b2	c3	d1	e2	f3
Robert Lloyd of Plas y Bada, 1840. He sold Plas y Bada to Sir Thomas Myddleton, heir of Chirk Castle, Knt., who afterwards built a new house there, now called New Hall.		Elizabeth, dau. of Francis Kynaston of Oteley.	Francis John.	Anne, ux. Thomas Lloyd of Wigginton in St. Martin's.	Catherine, ux. John Eyton Fychan of Fferme.	Jane, ux. John Sutton ab John Sutton.
1	2	3	4	1 2 3		
Francis Lloyd, Barrister-at-Law, ob. s. p.	Robert Lloyd, B.D., ob. s. p.	John Lloyd, died in London.	Roger Lloyd, Arch-deacon in Ireland. d. of Cardin in Ireland. Dorothy. Anne. Margaret.		

ADDENDA.

ANCIENT FORESTS.

(See Vol. I, p. 291.)

"An examination of the delta of the Mississippi has led to some curious discoveries. It shows that for a distance of three hundred miles there are buried many forests of large trees, one above the other, with interspaces of sand. Ten distinct growths are in fact observed, which must, in the opinion of the erudite men who have examined them, have succeeded one another. They prove to be the bald cypress of the Southern States, and some have been found over twenty-five feet in diameter, one boasting as many as five thousand seven hundred rings. From these facts the geologists of the neighbourhood have drawn the conclusion that the antiquity of each forest-growth is ten thousand years, thus giving a hundred thousand years to the entire set. One can but admire the closeness of the calculation which these figures suggest. To the great minds which have grappled with the phenomena it has not occurred that they took periods of different length to constitute themselves; with the great advantage that the philosophers thus escape what would have been esteemed enormous difficulties by other scientific men, such, for instance, as Sir Charles Lyell."—*Daily Telegraph*, December 28, 1881.

THE DRAGON OF WALES.

(See page 110.)

"Heralds, as well as believers in the marvels of folk-lore, will be glad to learn upon good authority that the dragon, far from being a fictitious beast, really existed at a somewhat remote period of the world's past history. In all probability, its best days were considerably antecedent to those of St. George, our venerated patron saint; of Moore of Moore Hall; and even of Siegfried, the son of Siegmund, whose encounter with its German equivalent, the Lindwurm, has been so brilliantly illustrated in "tone-colour" by Richard Wagner. It may be, however, that those heroes were fortunate enough to light upon and subdue the latest surviving specimens of an all but extinct race, which certainly infested vast districts of our earth, both in Europe and America, long before the valiant Bishop of Cappadocia or the intrepid Squire of Wantley earned immortality by his feats of derring-do. From the remains of seven dragons recently discovered in different parts of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Professor Fraas of Stuttgart, an eminent German geologist, has reconstructed a complete "Suabian Lindwurm", now exhibited in the Natural History Museum of that capital. This amazing creature combined in itself the leading characteristics of the lizard, bird, kan-

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